



**Invasive Alien Species:
The Convention on Biological
Diversity and the
International Plant Protection
Convention**



Convention on Biological Diversity


Objectives:

- **Conservation of biological diversity**
- **Sustainable use of its components**
- **Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources**

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. ”**
 -



The Biodiversity Target (2002)

“ to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss ”

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.

Invasive Alien Species

- **an alien species which threatens ecosystems, habitats or species**
- **an alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity**

Alien species =

- **species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution**
- **includes any part, gametes, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce**

Invasive Alien Species



CBD Thematic Programmes of Work



Forest Biodiversity



Dryland Biodiversity



Agricultural Biodiversity



Inland Waters Biodiversity



Mountain Biodiversity

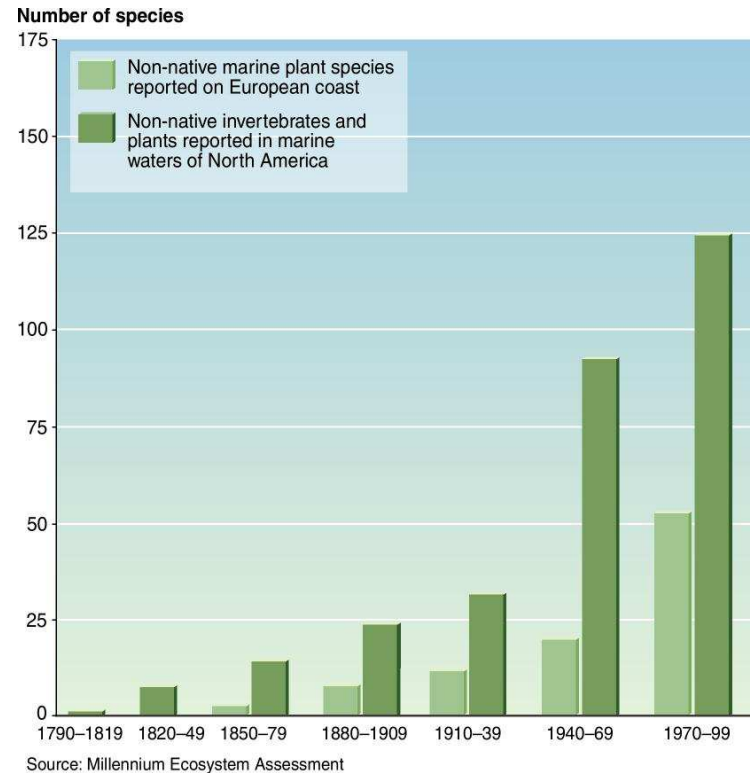


Marine & Coastal Biodiversity



Island Biodiversity

An increasing threat to biodiversity



Growth in Number of Marine Species Introductions in North America and Europe

One of the five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss

		Habitat Change	Climate Change	Invasive Species	Over-exploitation	Nutrients & pollution
Forest	Boreal	↗	↑	↗	→	↑
	Temperate	↘	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical	↑	↑	↑	↗	↑
Dryland	Temperate grassland	↗	↑	→	→	↑
	Mediterranean	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical grassland and savanna	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Desert	→	↑	→	→	↑
Inland water		↑	↑	↑	→	↑
Coastal		↗	↑	↗	↗	↑
Marine		↑	↑	→	↗	↑
Island		→	↑	→	→	↑
Mountain		→	↑	→	→	↑
Polar		↗	↑	→	↗	↑

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

Note: non-binding

Adopted by Decision VI/23

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

National Strategies on IAS

Urges Parties, when developing, revising & implementing NBSAPs to:

- (a) Identify national needs and priorities
- (b) Create mechanisms to coordinate national programmes
- (c) Review and adjust or develop policies, legislation and institutions
- (d) Enhance cooperation between the various sectors that might provide pathways or vectors
- (e) Promote awareness of the threats to biodiversity and related ecosystem services posed by invasive alien species and of the means to address them, among policy makers at all levels of government, and in the private sector; quarantine, customs and other border officials; and the general public
- (f) Facilitate the involvement of all stakeholder groups
- (g) Collaborate with trading partners and neighbouring countries

Rationale for cooperation with IPPC



- **Invasive alien species are a major driver of biodiversity loss**
- **The International Plant Protection Convention aims to protect plants from plant pests**
- **IPPC standards are recognized by the SPS agreement of the World Trade Organization**
- **IPPC provides the framework for national plant quarantine services**



**For more information
consult the CBD information portal
on invasive alien species**



www.biodiv.org/ias