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

Stakeholder engagement

Invasive alien species are one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, and they have severe negative impacts on biodiversity, health, nature contributions to people and economic activities among others. 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 eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of IAS on biodiversity and ecosystem services[1].

The introduction, establishment and impacts of IAS can be prevented and mitigated through effective management[2]. However, given the cross-cutting nature of IAS and the broad scale of their impacts on several sectors, successful and effective management of IAS requires a coordinated engagement of actors from multiple sectors, including for instance, government authorities, civil society, private sector, among others.

Whole-of-government approach

Governments need to coordinate actions and develop policy **across multiple departments**, for example; environment, agriculture and plant and animal health, transport, trade, customs, tourism, science and research, and human health departments. Taking a whole-of-government approach will strengthen the understanding of IAS and their cross-sectoral impacts and facilitate the development and implementation of coherent policies and legislation, national strategies and action plans. It will also support the development of integrated funding mechanisms to strengthen measures that prevent the introduction and spread of IAS and eliminate or mitigate their impacts. In addition, given the international nature of biological invasions, governments can **engage in regional and international mechanisms** to facilitate joint action and information exchange.

1 Target 6 https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/6
2 IPBES. 2023. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7430692

Whole-of-society approach

There is also a need to engage different stakeholders across society, especially where IAS have been perceived as providing cultural or economic benefits.

- **Civil society organizations** can play a key role in changing public perception of IAS, facilitate behavior change, and build support for management actions. They can also promote citizen science programs that are increasingly being used to effectively monitor IAS introductions, spread, and impacts.

- **Indigenous peoples and local communities** are disproportionately impacted by IAS[3] and can play a critical role in the monitoring and management of IAS across the lands they own or manage.

- **Universities and research centers** can undertake research activities to fill priority data gaps or develop novel IAS management measures.

- IAS are transported and introduced to new areas often associated to key sectors, such as shipping, construction, horticulture, or pet and aquarium trade. The **private sector** can work with governments in the implementation of best practices and voluntary codes of conduct and in implementing biosecurity measures across operations and the supply chain. In addition, the adherence to national legislation, and regional and international policy instruments, can play a major role in preventing future impacts from IAS. Many companies also manage land or water, and can work with governments on monitoring and managing priority IAS.

Awareness raising sign targeting anglers to prevent spread of aquatic invasive species © J.N. Stuart cc by nc nd 2.0

3 IPBES. 2023. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7430692

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**

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

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