



Convention on Biological Diversity and Invasive Alien Species

**: From RIO to BONN and
Beyond**

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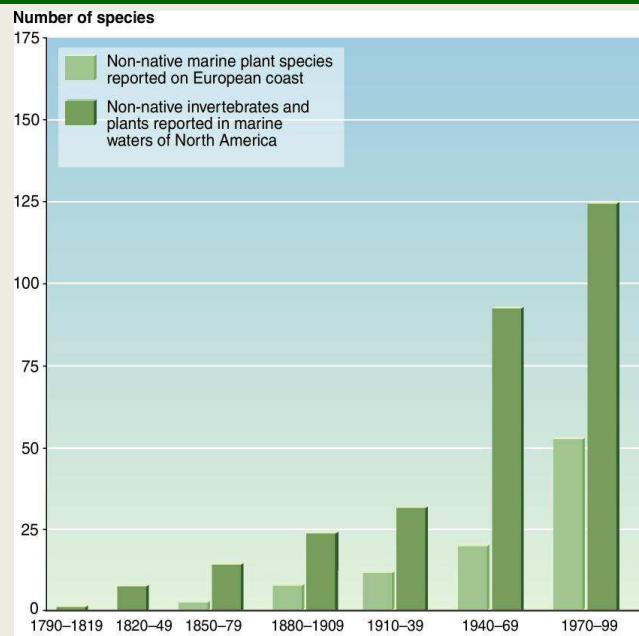


Convention on Biological Diversity

Objectives:

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

Rapid increase of introduction of non-native species



IAS is 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	↗	↑	→	↗	↑	

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. ”

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

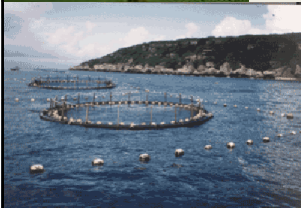
COP Decisions relevant to 8(h)

- 1998 COP4 decided that alien species is a cross-cutting issue for implementation of many of the themes of the Convention
- 2000 Interim Guiding Principles
- 2002 Guiding Principles
- 2004 Gaps and inconsistencies
- 2006 Pathways
- 2008 In-depth review

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.



What needs to be done

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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
(2002)**

B. Prevention

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

C. Introduction of Species

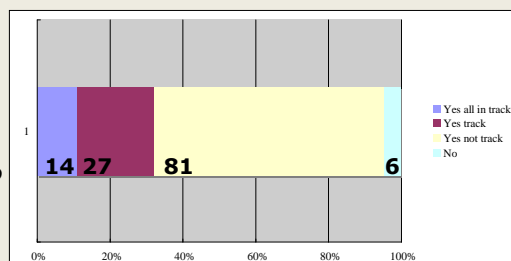
1. **Intentional introduction**
2. **Unintentional introduction**

D. Mitigation of impacts

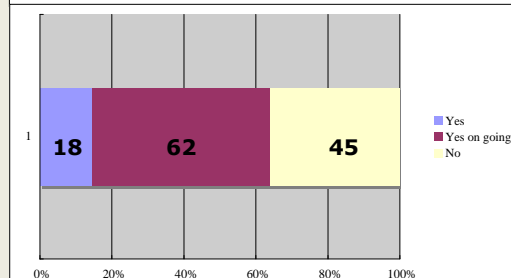
1. **Mitigation of impacts**
2. **Eradication**
3. **Containment**
4. **Control**

Third National Report on 8(h)

Has your country identified alien species introduced?

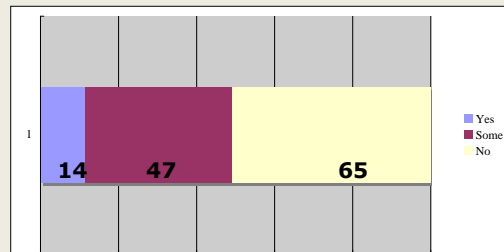


Has your country identified needs and priority to implement GP?

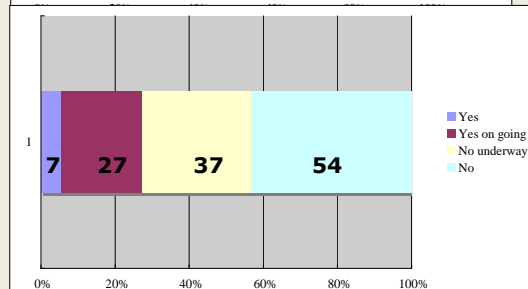


Third National Report on 8(h)

Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the GP?

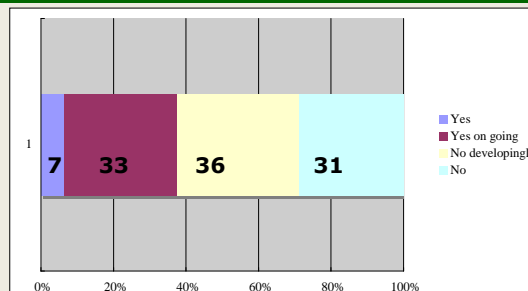


Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the GP?

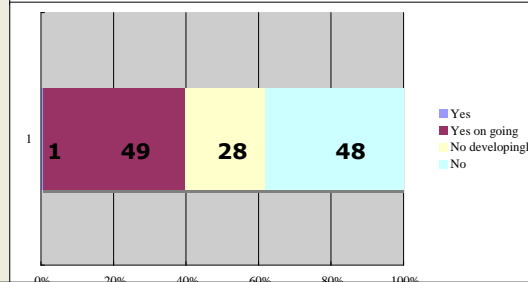


Third National Report on 8(h)

Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment ?



Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools?



Views and Experiences provided by Governments and organizations

- 27 Governments, 7 organizations responded
- National implementation
 - Legislation
 - Rapid identification, monitoring, eradication
 - Education, by providing case studies, fact sheets by Web
 - Research, development of tools
- Regional implementation
 - Capacity building
 - Exchange of information, experiences and best practices

Consideration of findings by 4 Secretariats

- Suggest that specific solutions needed for specific problems:
 - Mandates and expertise of various bodies vary
 - Sometimes focus on species, sometimes on pathways
 - Some pathways associated with trade, some not
- OIE**
- Composed of chief veterinary officers
 - Could conceivably address broader range in 2 ways:
 - Address a wider range of diseases that are IAS
 - Address invasiveness of (some) terrestrial vertebrates
- COFI**
- 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**
- 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 possible

International Day for Biological Diversity in 2009

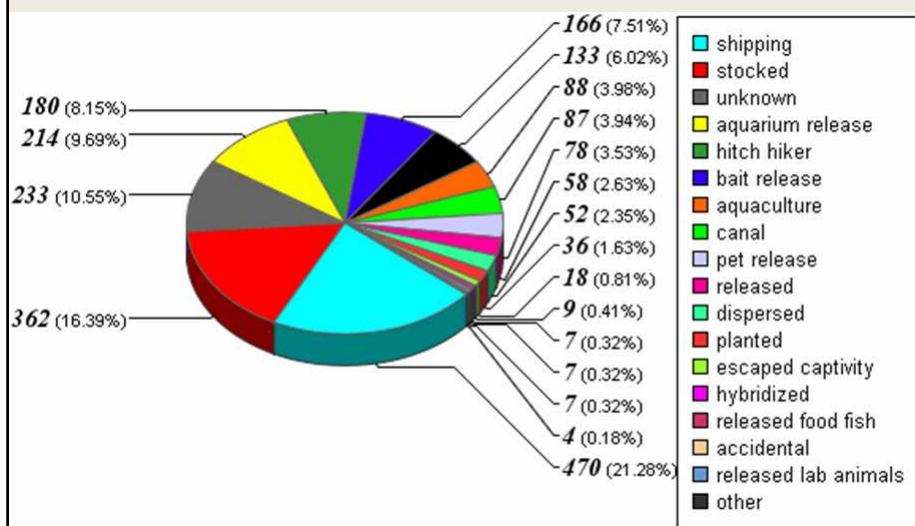
- UN-sanctioned international holiday for the promotion of biodiversity issues. It is currently held on May 22
- 2009 –Biodiversity and Invasive Alien Species (provisional)
- 2008 - Biodiversity and Agriculture
- 2007 - Biodiversity and Climate Change
- 2006 - Protect Biodiversity in Drylands
- 2005 - 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

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



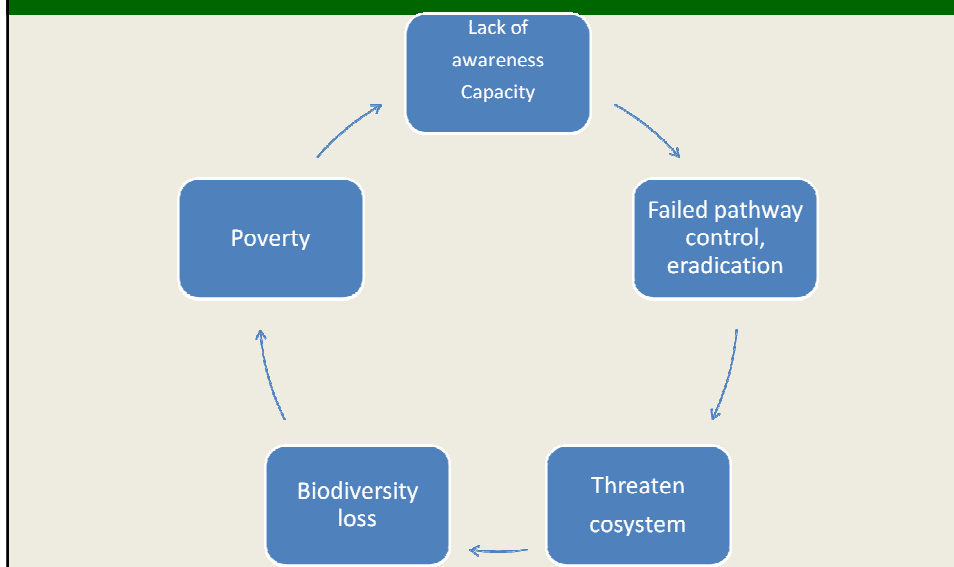
www.cbd.int/invasive

Introduction pathways of aquatic species A case in USA (source USGS)



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

Global Risk to Manage



Discussions towards the goals of CBD In-depth review of IAS at COP9

- *Ecosystem restoration and the impacts of climate change*
- *Communication, education and public awareness*
- *Capacity Building and Exchange of Lessons learned*

CBD COP-8 Decision VIII/27

Addressing gaps in the international regulatory framework on the pathways of IAS:

- Conveyances
- Aquaculture
- Ballast Water
- Hull-fouling
- Civil air transport
- Military activities
- Emergency relief
- International development assistance
- Scientific research
- Tourism
- Trade in pets, aquarium species, Live bait, live food and plant seeds
- Biocontrol agents
- Ex-situ animal breeding
- Inter-basin transfer and navigational channels