



International Union for
Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

An IUCN Union Strategy on Invasive Alien Species

2027 – 2030

Scaling up the Union's action on IAS

Webinar for the Americas

14/07/2026

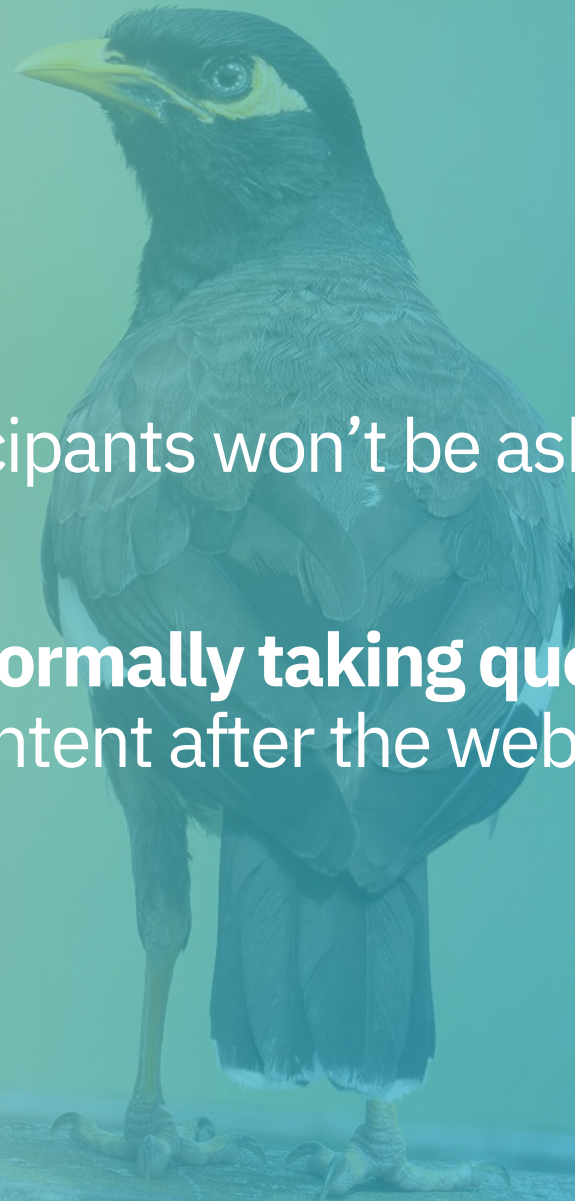


Housekeeping

Please **mute your microphone** – participants won't be asked to speak

Feel free to use chat – but **we are not formally taking questions or responding** (but we will use all chat content after the webinar)

The meeting is being **recorded**



Interpretation

1. Click on the **“Interpretation”** icon (a world) in the bottom of your screen (you may need to move your cursor there to see the band of icons)
2. You can **select the language** you want to hear
3. Once you select, you can **“Mute original audio”** unless you want to hear both languages simultaneously (e.g. the original and the translation)



Aims of the webinar

Regional context

Anibal Pauchard, Co-Chair

IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)

Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Agenda

Survey #1

1. IAS work – Union view

- Regional Office South America
- Global Programme
- Commission – SSC ISSG
- Member – ECOLAP/USFQ

Survey #2

2. IUCN IAS Strategy

3. Participant feedback

4. Wrap and next steps

25

20

25

05



Survey #1

Who is in the room?

Tamryn Venter

Centre for Science and
Knowledge









IUCN Region

Emilio Cobo

IUCN South America Regional Office
(SUR)



Contexto regional



EEI son la segunda causa de pérdida global de biodiversidad.



Nuestra región está atrasada en cumplir la meta 6 del M-KM y es urgente redoblar esfuerzos de respuesta, particularmente con enfoque en prevención.



Bioseguridad y control fronterizo es una prioridad de atención. Oportunidad para uso de tecnología.



Biomás críticos como ecosistemas alto-andinos, humedales y sistemas insulares requieren mayores esfuerzos para su protección.



Impactos a la economía, seguridad alimentaria y salud humana son alarmantes, urge visibilizar mejor los datos económicos y cuantificación de daños para movilizar la agenda de acción regional.



Ecosistemas marinos y de agua dulce están subestimados en la agenda regional.



Rol regional y oportunidades

- Fomentar la articulación en la Unión para abordar el tema EEI junto a Miembros y Comisiones.
- Aprovechar la incidencia con gobiernos nacionales para mejorar capacidades, marcos de política, acceso a financiamiento y tecnologías (ADN-a, IA).
- Visibilizar y disponer datos, herramientas y orientaciones para tomadores de decisión.
- Fortalecer la red de cooperación entre los puntos focales nacionales, UICN, Secretaría del CDB y especialistas, generando una base sólida para continuar el intercambio técnico y trabajo colaborativo en la región.
- Tras el taller en Panamá, países manifestaron la necesidad de mantener espacios permanentes de capacitación e intercambio, particularmente sobre herramientas prácticas para la gestión de EEI, bioseguridad, vías de introducción, detección temprana y respuesta rápida, erradicación en sitios prioritarios y gobernanza para el control de especies ya establecidas.



Respuesta coordinada desde la Unión



Prevención

Detección temprana

Contención

Control y
erradicación

Cuantificar daños



Gracias

samerica@iucn.org

Emilio José Cobo
Coordinador de Desempeño del Portafolio Regional
UICN América del Sur



IUCN Global Programme

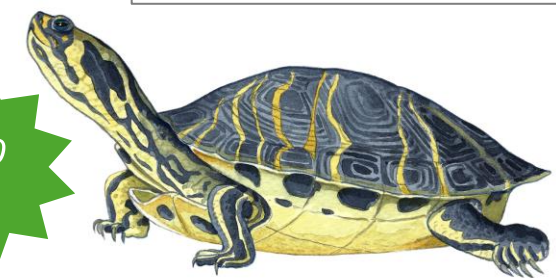
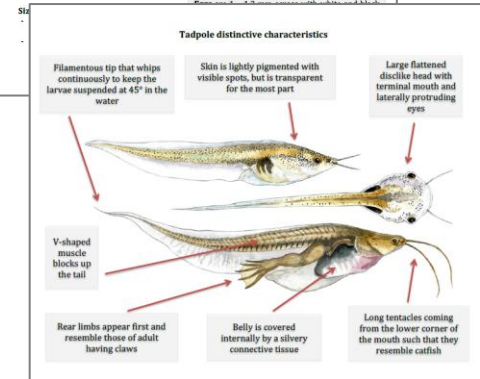
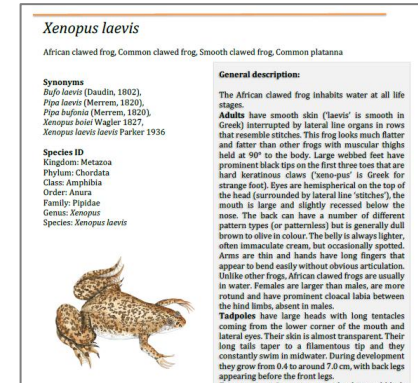
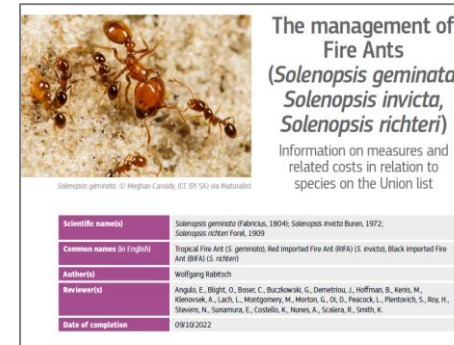
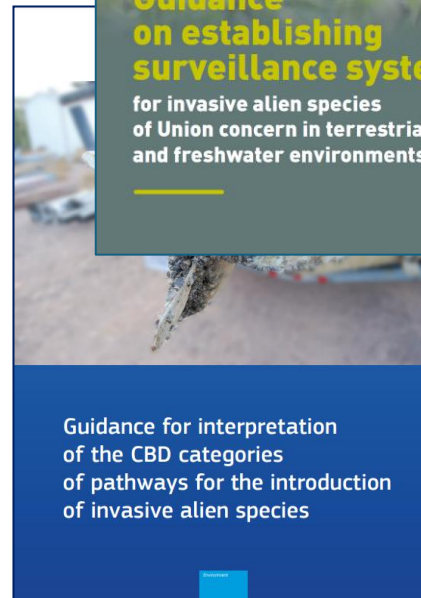
Ana Nunes,
Centre for Science and Knowledge (CSK)



IUCN

Technical and scientific support to the EC

- Since 2016
- Link with ISSG expertise
- Develop guidance
 - Pathways/prevention
 - Identification & surveillance
 - IAS management
- Undertake analysis
 - Horizon scanning
 - Trade
- Support EC with country reporting



Trachemys scripta
M. Lipperi © European Commission

>100
IAS

Rapid-Response Fund

- IUCN Save Our Species (SOS)
- Objective = eradication of early-stage invasions
- Grant size €10k – 50K, 12 months
- Funds disbursed within months
- EU, Canary Islands, Madeira, & Azores
- Capacity building & networking
- 22 projects funded to date
 - €1 million granted
 - 10 countries
 - Plants, amphibians, birds, reptiles, crustaceans, fish, terrestrial verts.

 INITIATIVE

EUROPEAN INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES RAPID- RESPONSE FUND

Funding



This initiative is co-funded by the European Union and will run until 2028.



IAS Collaborative Initiative



- Fauna & Flora, in partnership with IUCN, and supported by TNFD and leading businesses
- **Phase 1 – building momentum and insight**
 - Engaged 200 organisations
 - Delivered sector workshops and business survey
 - Published global call to action report
 - Shaped and pilot-tested TNFD metrics for IAS
- **Phase 2 – from insight to action**
 - Raise ambition across the private sector
 - Increase awareness of IAS as a systematic risk
 - Build business capacity to act (prevention, management)
 - Support landscape-scale and sector-level action
 - Advance TNFD metrics, guidance and implementation



IAS Toolkit for Target 6

- CBD & IUCN
- + French/Spanish/Russian/Arabic/Chinese
- Guides action at a national level – T6
- Sets out key actions and resources
- Guidance on the development of a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP)
- Additional resources – training materials and brochures



Capacity building

- Building on Toolkit and other IUCN resources (e.g. EICAT)
- Link to ISSG expertise
- Work alongside other organisations, especially CBD Secretariat
- Target government authorities & institutions, and civil society organisations





IUCN Commission

Piero Genovesi, Chair Emeritus
Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)



SSC ISSG network

- Global network of scientific and policy experts dedicated to reducing the threats posed by invasive alien species
- >250 experts – many were part of IPBES IAS assessment team
- New leadership
- Runs IUCN IAS databases
- Runs Aliens-l list server >1,400
- <https://issg.org/>



Piero Genovesi



Anibal Pauchard



Helen Roy



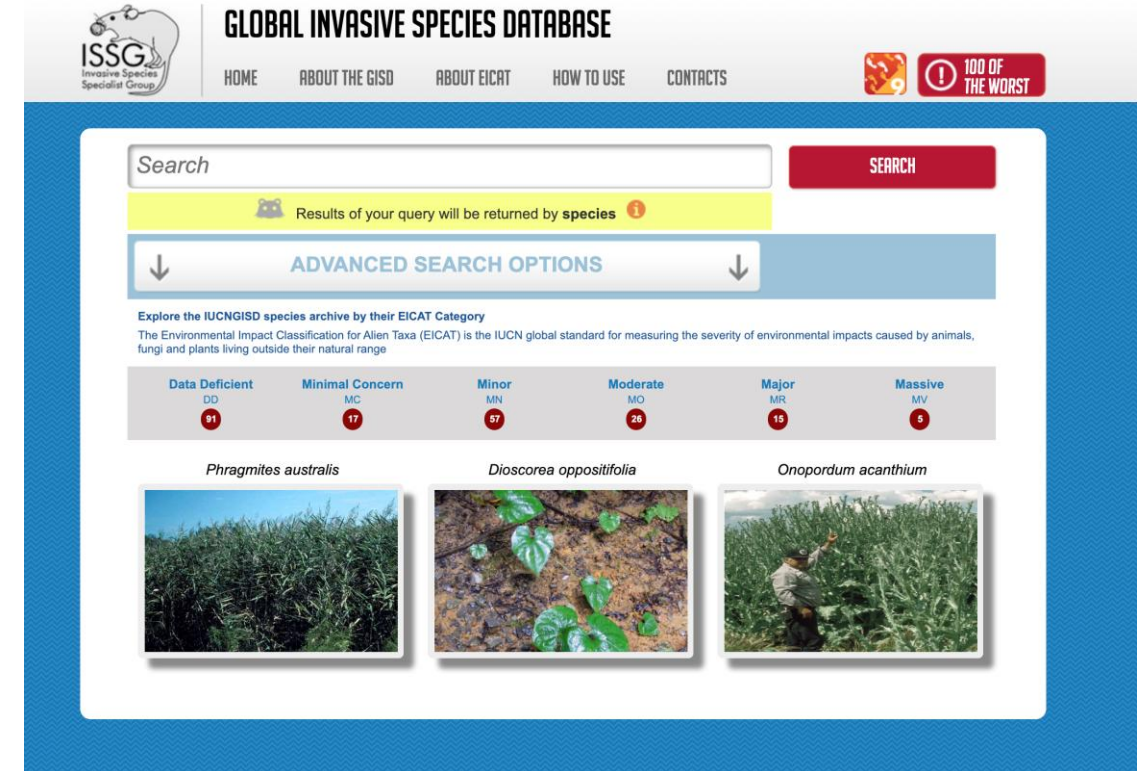
Aileen Mill



IUCN Global Invasive Species Database - GISD



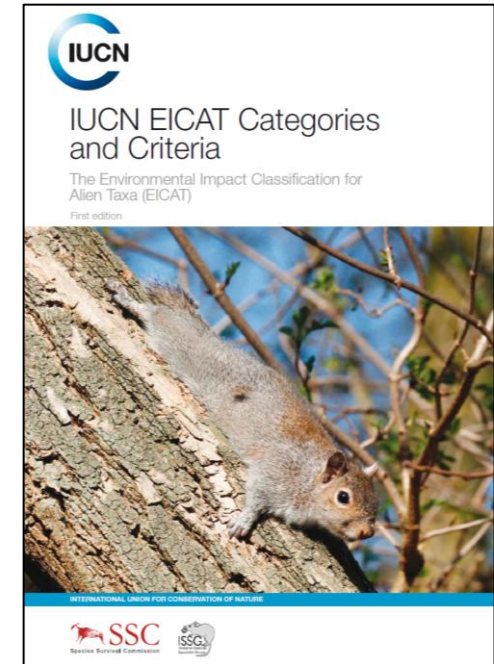
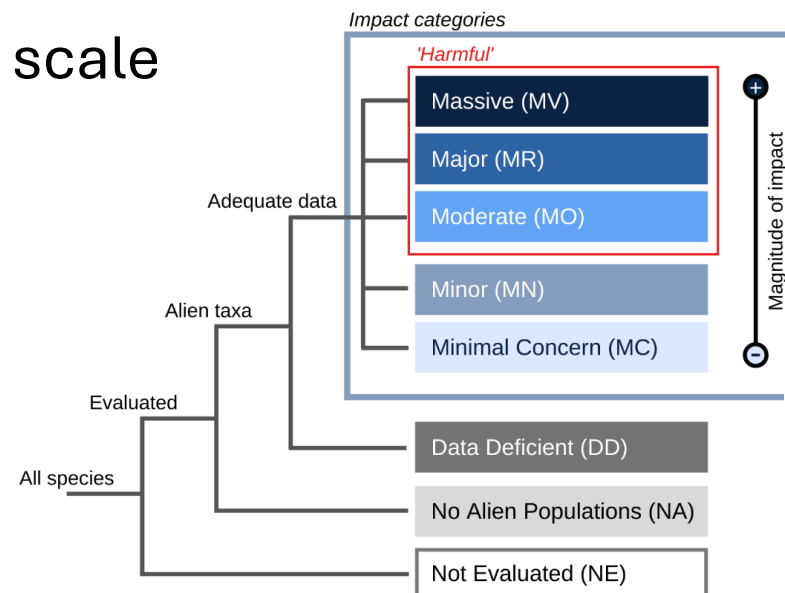
- >1,000 IAS accounts
- Information on IAS
 - Distribution, pathways, impacts, management, and life history
 - EICAT Assessments
- Advanced search
 - Taxonomy, location, pathway, system, impacts, management, EICAT
- <https://www.iucngisd.org/>



Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa - EICAT



- IUCN standard – adopted 2022
- Method to classify alien taxa according to the **magnitude** and **type** of their detrimental environmental impact
- Semi-quantitative criteria
- Global and regional/national scale
- Used to
 - Support prioritisation of IAS
 - Compare impacts across taxa and regions
 - Facilitate predictions
 - ID gaps in data/studies



GISD - EICAT

- Global EICAT assessments published on GISD
- All assessment data accessible
- 211 published to date
- Many more in pipeline



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Duttaphrynus melanostictus

System : Freshwater_terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Bufo

[FULL ACCOUNT \(PDF\)](#)

EICAT (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CLASSIFICATION FOR ALIEN TAXA)

Not Evaluated NE	No Alien Population NA	Data Deficient DD	Minimal Concern MC	Minor MN	Moderate MO	Major MR	Massive MV
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GENERAL	DISTRIBUTION	IMPACT	MANAGEMENT	BIBLIOGRAPHY	CONTACT
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MR *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*
Asian common toad

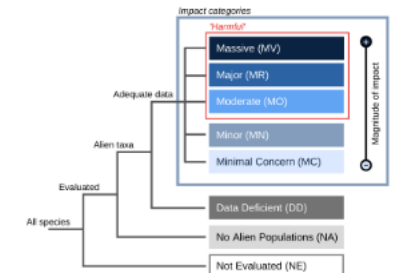
DATE ASSESSED 2020-11-06

YEAR PUBLISHED 2021

EICAT CATEGORY MR (Major)

JUSTIFICATION FOR EICAT ASSESSMENT

Populations of *Ingerophrynus biporcatus* have been displaced and potentially eliminated in certain areas by *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* in Bali (Church 1960).



CONFIDENCE RATING Low

MECHANISM(S) OF MAXIMUM IMPACT Competition

COUNTRIES OF MOST SEVERE IMPACT Indonesia

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS

Competition - *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* displaced the native *Ingerophrynus biporcatus* in Bali, Indonesia through competition for habitat.
Poisoning/toxicity - Due to its toxicity, the presence of *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* in Timor-Leste has been associated with the decline of native *Trimesurus insularis*, *Varanus glauerti* as well as native quail species.

ASSESSOR Carla Wagener; Giovanni Vimercati; Sabrina Kumschick

CONTRIBUTORS John Measey; Mohlamatsane Mokhatla; James Baxter-Gilbert; Corey Thorp; Alexander D. Rebelo; Sarah J. Davies; F. André de Villiers; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; Khensani Nkuna

REVIEWERS EICAT authority

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Carla Wagener, Giovanni Vimercati, Sabrina Kumschick (2025). *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*. IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).

[DOWNLOAD DETAILS \(.XLSX\)](#)

[DOWNLOAD DETAILS \(.CSV\)](#)

[DOWNLOAD SUMMARY](#)

Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species - GRIIS



- Validated and verified national and subnational checklists of introduced (alien) and invasive alien species
- Additional data being added (pathways, impacts)
- Baseline data for supporting countries in identifying lists of existing alien species
- Support in horizon scanning
- Key resource in the development of the headline indicator for Target 6 “Rate of invasive alien species establishment”
- <https://griis.org/>



Indicators

- SDG Indicator 15.8.1 – IUCN ISSG formal custodian
 - ‘proportion of countries with relevant national legislation and adequately resourced measures for prevention and control’
- KMGBF Target 6 indicators
 - **Headline:** ‘rate of establishment’ – GRIIS checklist key data source
 - **Binary:** ‘regulations in place’ & ‘measures in place to prevent introductions’ & ‘measures in place for eradication and control’
 - ISSG will assess these as part of SDG indicator work



Part of





IUCN Member

Gonzalo Rivas Torres
Director of the Tiputini
Biodiversity Station
ECOLAP/USFQ

Current and Future Work in IAS The Galapagos



Gonzalo Rivas-Torres
Professor and Researcher
Galapagos Science Center
Universidad San Francisco de Quito



Galapagos

Filling the gaps: Galapagos maps

A methodology for mapping native and invasive vegetation coverage in archipelagos: An example from the Galápagos Islands

Gonzalo F Rivas-Torres 
Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador; University of Florida, USA; Galápagos Science Center, Galápagos

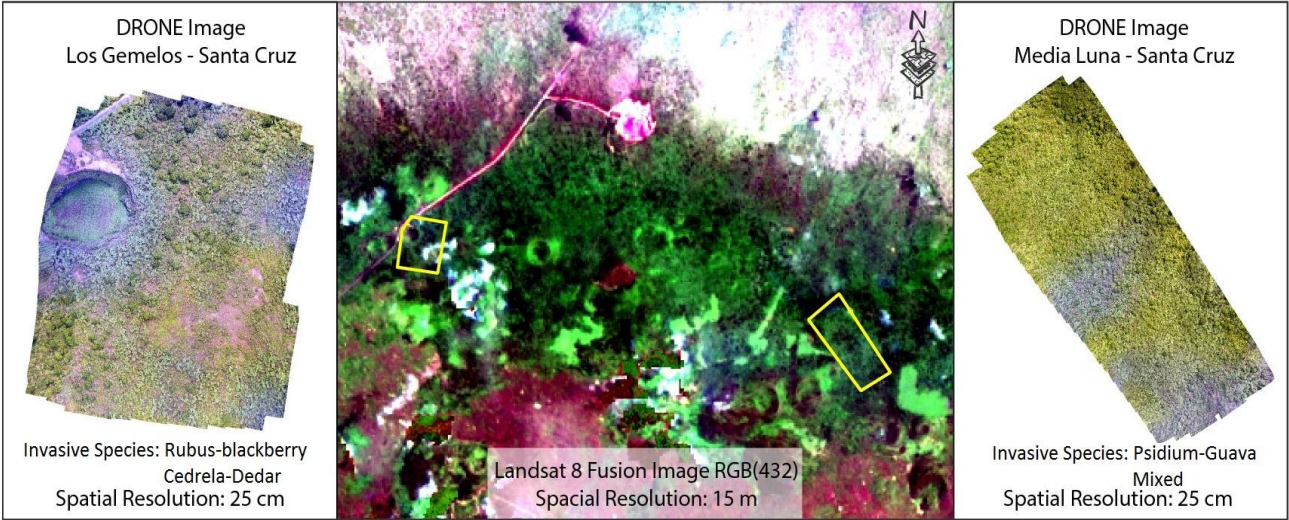
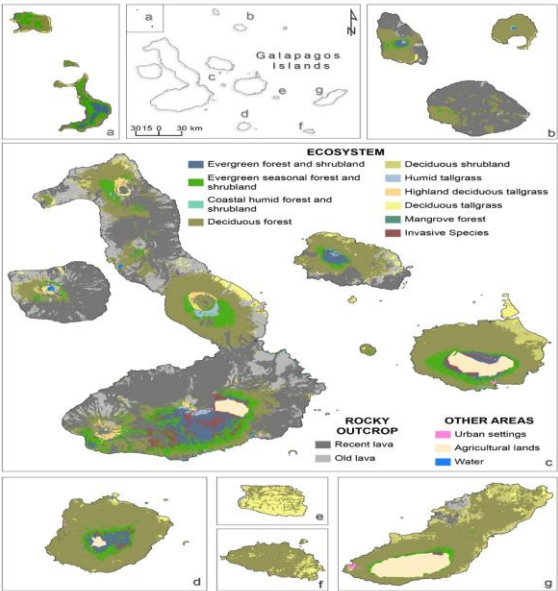
Fátima L Benítez
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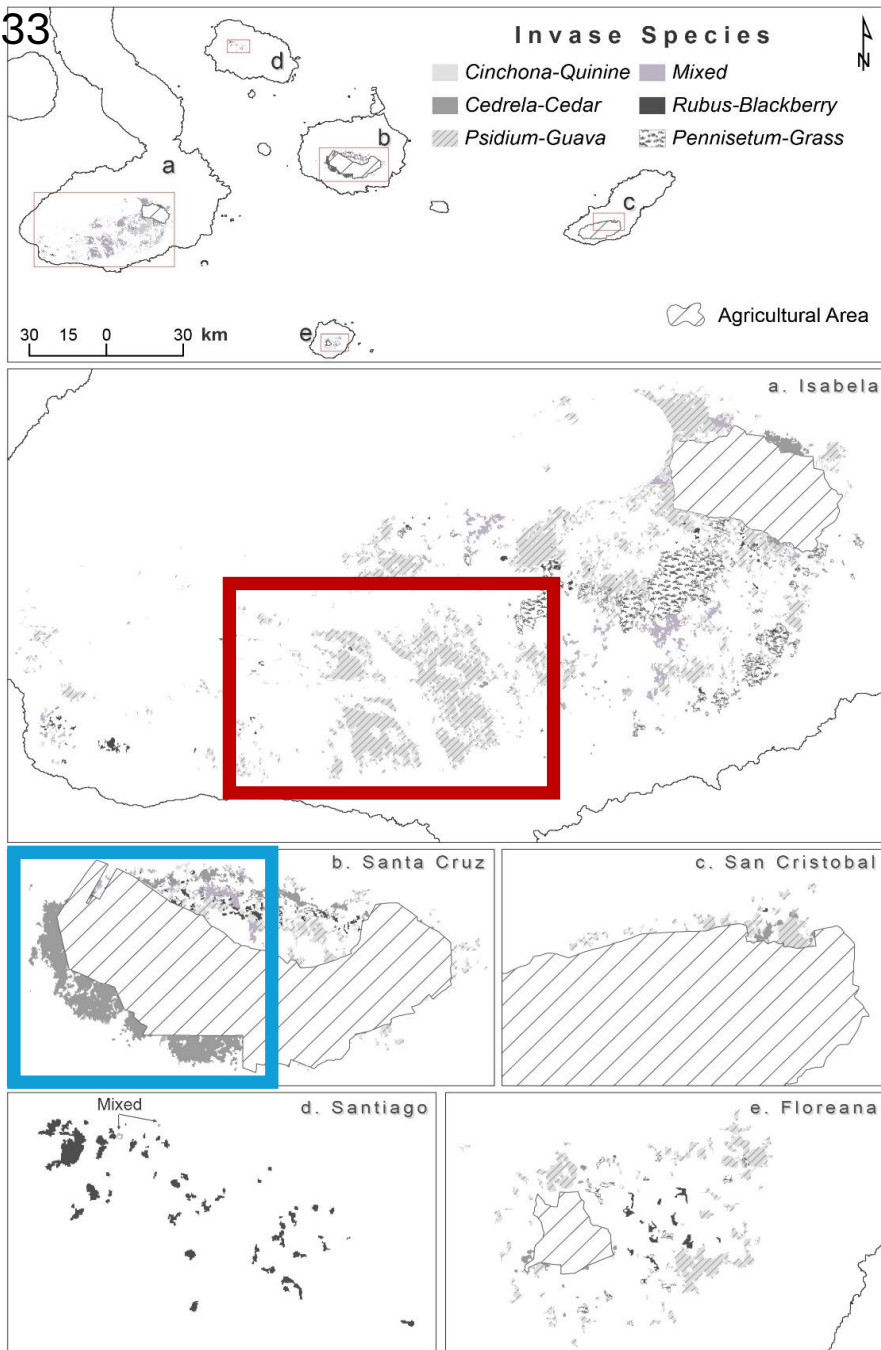
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Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador; Galápagos Science Center, Galápagos

Progress in Physical Geography
2018, Vol. 42(1) 83–111
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DOI: 10.1177/0309133317752278
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Non-native Vegetation (2.2%)

CLASSES	TOTAL AREA	
	Ha	% National Park
1.Cedro (<i>Cedrela-Cedar</i>)	1,977.4	0.26
2.Mixed forest	1,142.1	0.15
3.Mora (<i>Robus-Blackberry</i>)	495.1	0.06
4.Pasto (<i>Pennisetum-Grass</i>)	2,871.7	0.37
5.Cascarilla (<i>Cinchona-Quininde</i>)	61.0	0.01
6.Guayaba (<i>Psidium-Guava</i>)	10,312.6	1.34

Galapagos

Filling the gaps: Galapagos maps

Land use/land cover changes in Galapagos from 2018 to 2024 (analysis focused on Invasive Species)

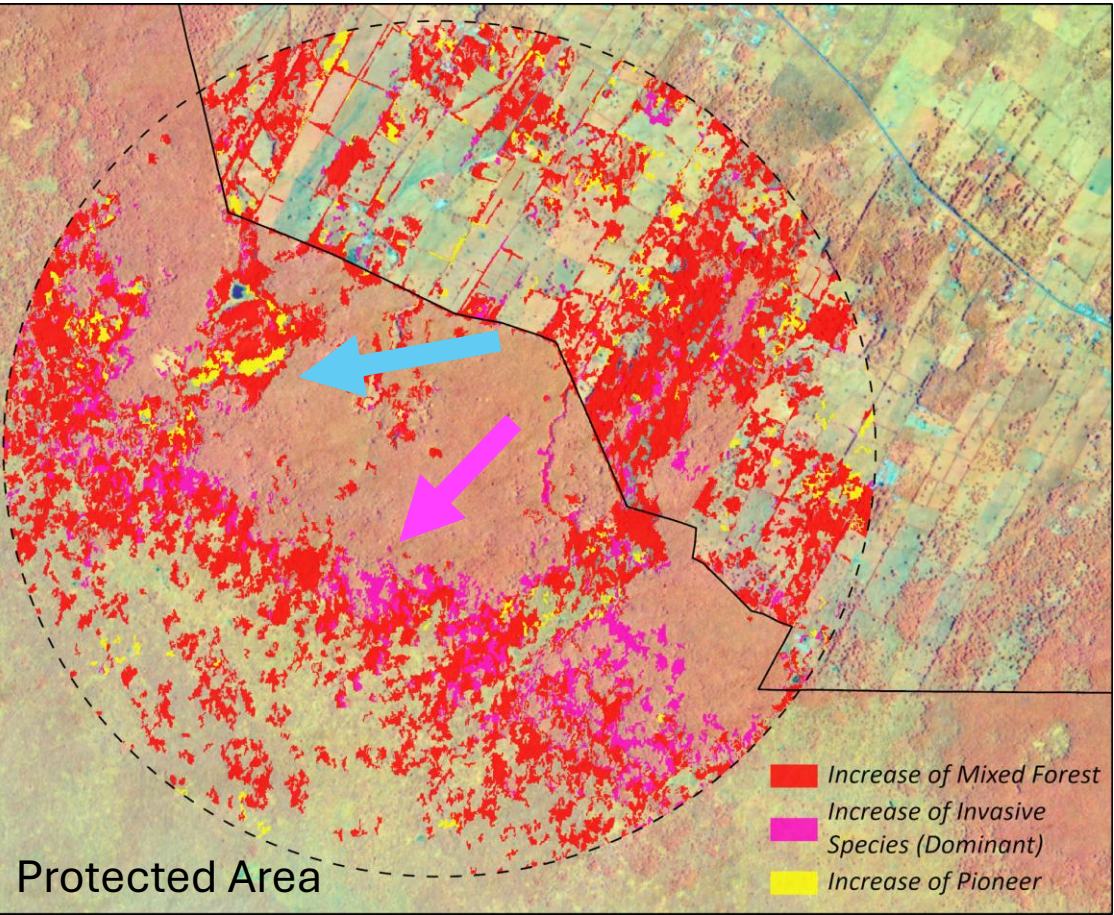
Lorena Benítez
Carlos Mena
Gonzalo Rivas-Torres



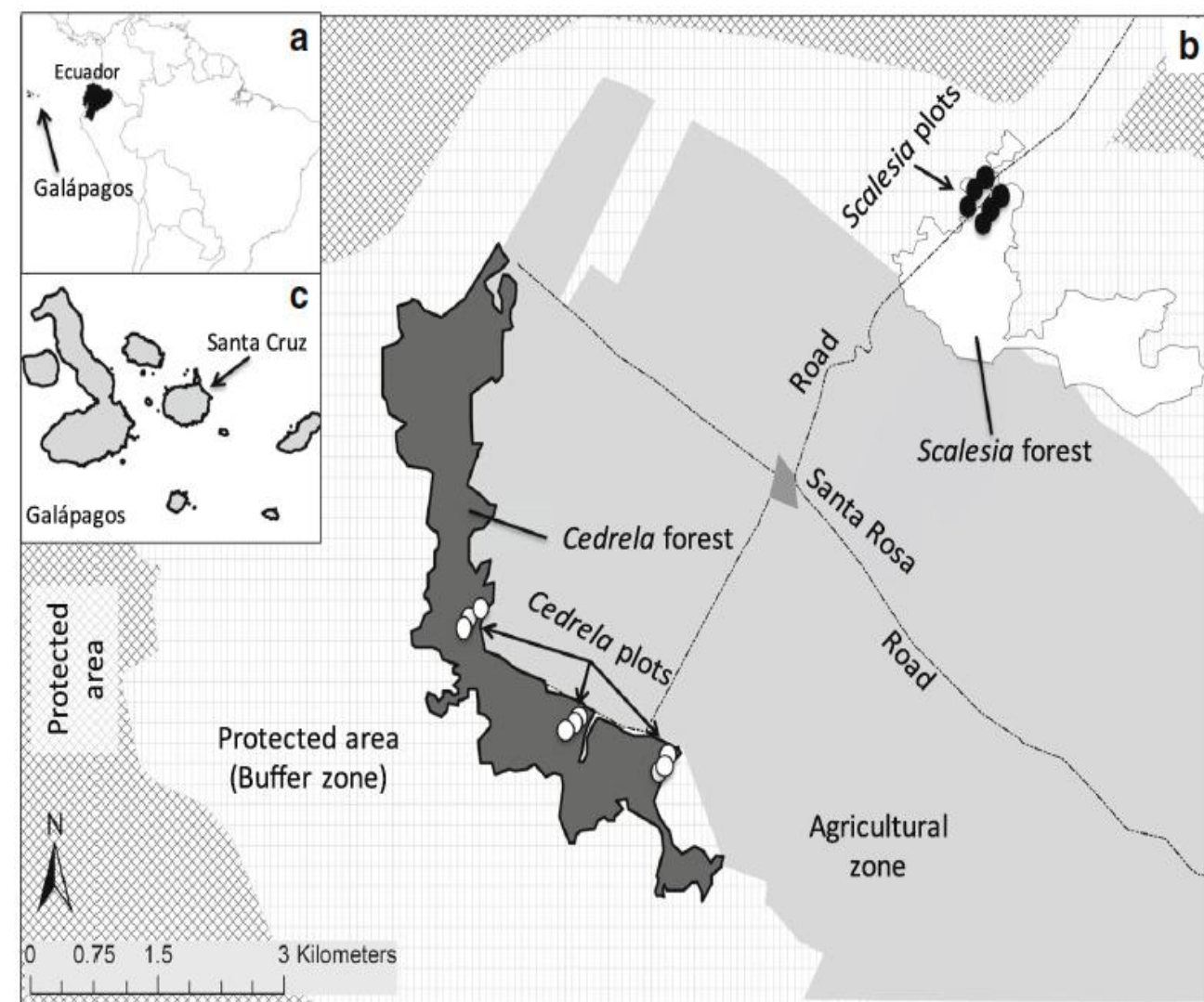
2018

Santa Cruz

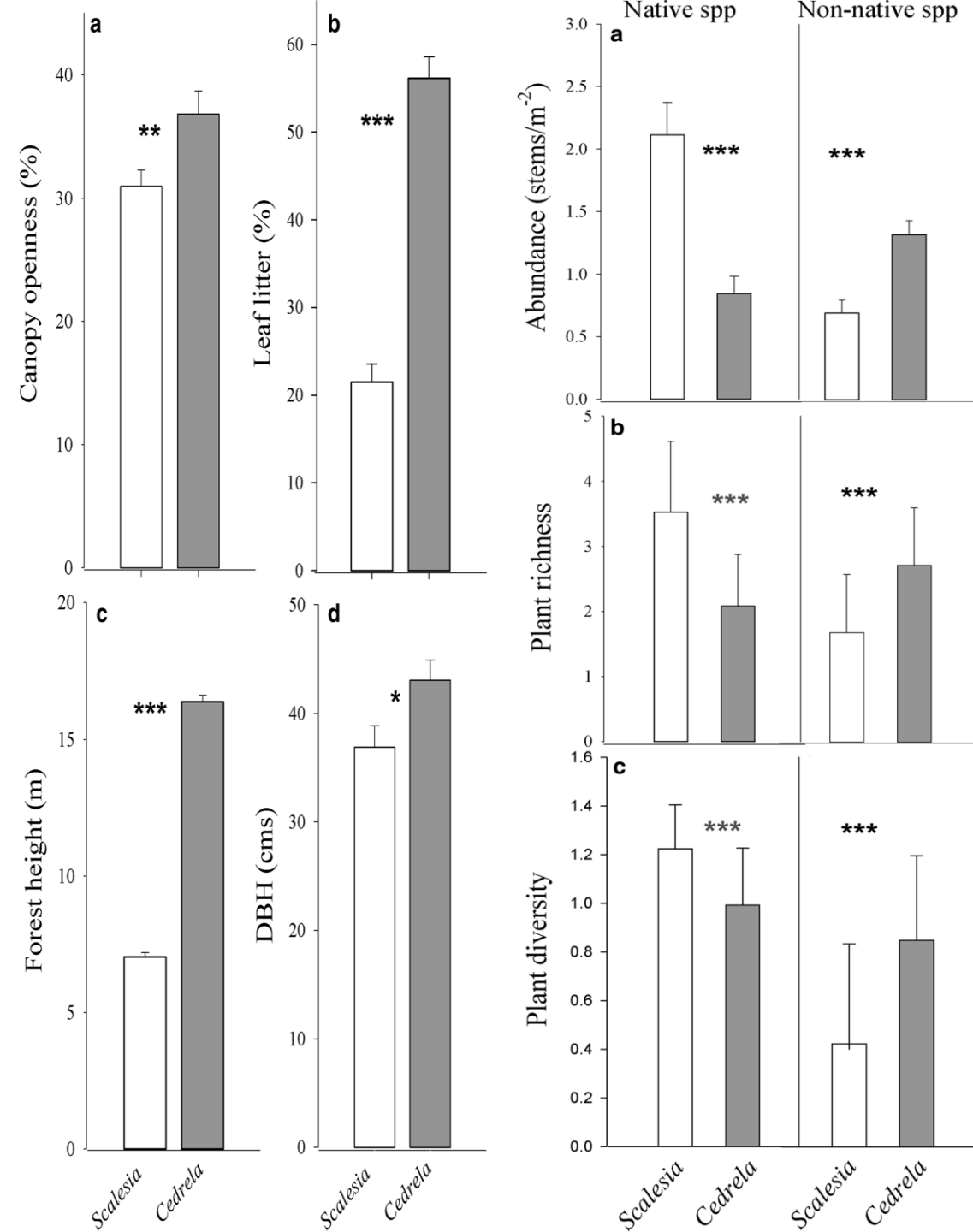
2024



Increase in the area covered by invasive plants



Rivas-Torres et al. 2017, Biodiv. Cons.





Contact : zoe.bescond--michel@unifr.ch

A multiscale approach to alien species impacts: Case study from San Cristóbal, Galápagos

Zoé Bescond--Michel* 1, Giovanni Vimercati 1, Susana Cárdenas Días 2,3 , Selene Escobar-Rámirez 2,3 , Paola T. Flores-Males 2, Manuel Mejía-Toro 3, Matheo Pallo-Robles 2, 3, Gonzalo Rivas-Torres 2,3 , Pieter van't Hof 2,3, Sven Bacher 1

1 Department of Biology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland; 2 Universidad San Francisco de Quito USFQ, Colegio de Ciencias Biológicas y Ambientales, Quito 170901, Ecuador; 3 Universidad San Francisco de Quito USFQ, Extensión Galápagos GAIAS, & Galápagos Science Center (Universidad San Francisco de Quito USFQ and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill UNC), Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristóbal, Galápagos, Ecuador



Alien species impacts: dual dimensions, dual directions

Alien species can significantly alter their new environments, affecting both native biodiversity and human well-being. While much research has traditionally focused on their negative impacts, potential benefits have received far less attention. This imbalance limits our ability to make informed, evidence-based decisions in conservation and policy.

To address this gap, we have launched a four-year project aiming to **assess both the negative and positive impacts** of alien species, using two pairs of standardized evidence-based frameworks that categorize impacts based on their magnitude.



Fig.1: Exploratory survey in 2025

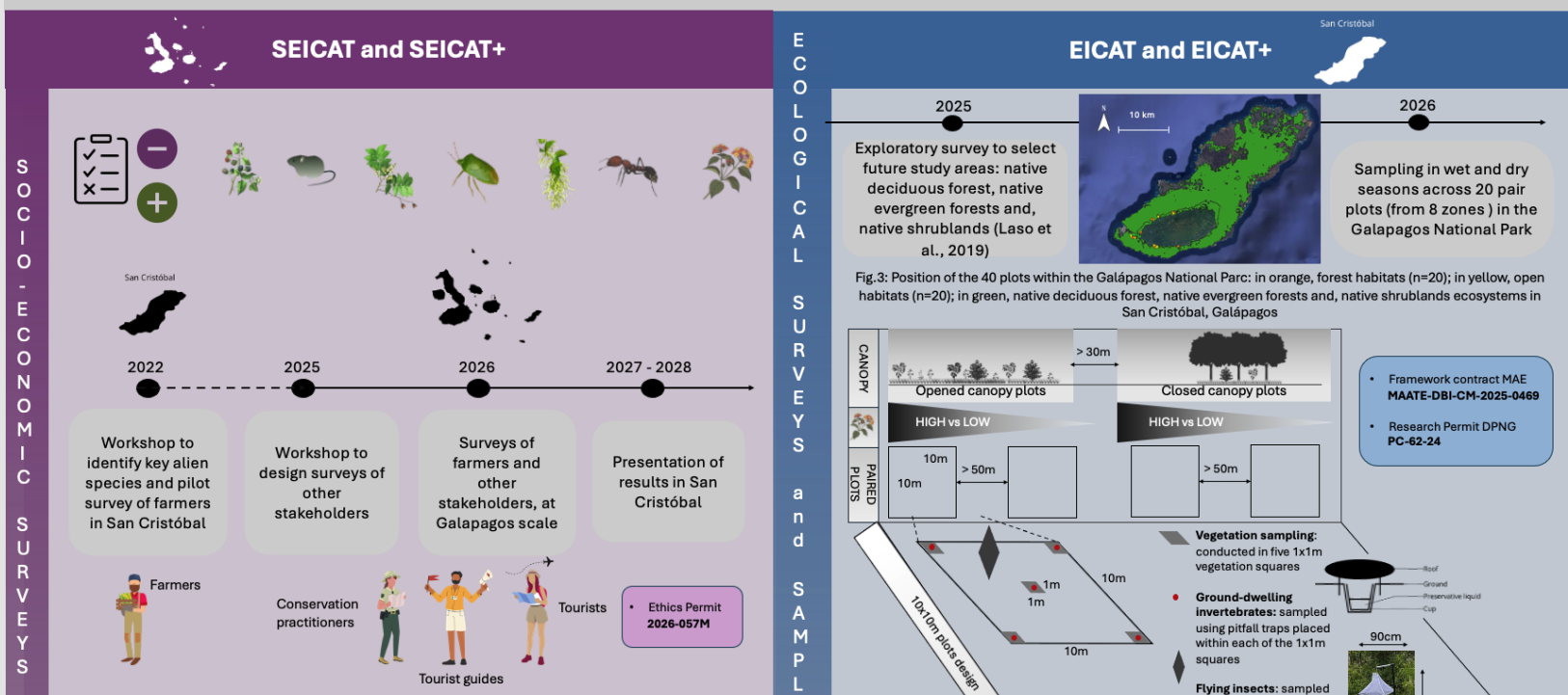
Tab.1: EICAT(+) and SEICAT(+) frameworks

	Negative impacts	Positive impacts
Environmental impacts on native biodiversity	EICAT Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (Blackburn et al. 2014)	EICAT+ (Vimercati et al., 2022)
Socio-economic impacts on human well-being	SEICAT Socio-Economic Impacts Classification for Alien Taxa (Bacher et al., 2018)	SEICAT+ (Vimercati et al., 2025)

Our project connects global assessments with a local case study in Galápagos to investigate how globally documented impacts can inform local predictions of alien species impacts. It emphasizes the importance of local context in understanding these impacts.

From global patterns to local specificities

Project and study designs



Survey #2

Your work on IAS

Tamryn Venter

Centre for Science and
Knowledge









menti.c
7819 93

Waiting for part

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree



IUCN Union Strategy on IAS

Kevin Smith

Centre for Science and
Knowledge



IUCN Vision

Scaling up IUCN's core existing work in five areas of resilient and sustainable conservation action

Species-level conservation - *Responding to invasive alien species:*

Over the next 20 years, IUCN will continue to use its world-leading **data, knowledge and guidance** to **support policies, plans and their implementation** to prevent the introduction and manage the impacts of invasive alien species.

The Union will also **convene key stakeholders**, including the private sector, at all geographical levels to **advance integrated governance processes, improve policy coherence, and share data and best practices.**



Unite for Nature
on the path to 2045

A 20-year
Strategic Vision
for the Union

IUCN Programme

Output #12. Preventing and reducing the spread and impact of IAS

Governments, companies and **civil society** have taken measures to reduce the introduction, establishment and spread of IAS, and implemented actions to eliminate, reduce or mitigate their impacts in priority sites.

...IUCN will deploy its **Commission** and **Secretariat** expertise to support such efforts through the **provision of knowledge and data, guidance and tools**, and **capacity-building** activities that will help governments, **Members**, partners and CSOs to **plan and implement comprehensive programmes**, individually and collectively, **to achieve Target 6 of the KMGBF**...



Nature 2030
One nature,
one future

IUCN Programme
2026–2029



Programme deliverables

GRIIS

Updating the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species national checklists, and expanding the register with sub-national checklists including for islands and protected areas, and data on evidence of impacts and pathways of introduction

EICAT

Increasing the number of IUCN Environmental Impact Classification of Alien Taxa assessments, and of species accounts on the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database, focusing on IAS identified by the IPBES IAS Assessment

Capacity building

Supporting governments, the private sector and others in the development of measures in line with Target 6 of the KMGBF. This will include use of the CBD IAS Toolkit developed by IUCN, including for National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans

Support to EC

Continuing provision of scientific and technical support to the European Commission and facilitating action on the ground in line with the implementation of the European Union's Invasive Alien Species Regulation and pursuit of targets for IAS in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

KMGBF Target 6 on IAS

Eliminate, minimize, reduce, and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by:

identifying and managing
**pathways of the
introduction** of alien
species

preventing the introduction
and **establishment of priority
invasive alien species**,
reducing the rates of
introduction and
establishment of other known
or potential invasive alien
species by at least 50 per cent,
by 2030,

eradicating or controlling
invasive alien species,
especially in **priority sites**,
such as islands.

Preventing impacts from *new* IAS

Managing impacts from
current IAS



Timeline

Development of an IUCN Union Strategy on IAS Timeline

2025

October

IUCN Vision &
Programme
adopted

IUCN Council approval to develop
a strategy and undertake
consultation

1st Union-wide consultation on the
need for, and priorities of, a Union-
wide Strategy

2026

Draft strategy
produced

2nd Union-wide consultation
on draft strategy – webinars

Now

Finalise strategy

IUCN Council
approval

Launch at CBD COP 17

October



Convention on
Biological Diversity



1st consultation

406

**responses from
across the Union**

91 countries

104 IUCN Members
194 IUCN Commission
23 IUCN Nat/Reg Comm
1 IUCN Council member
15 IUCN Secretariat
136 non-IUCN

89%

Support the need for
an IUCN Union-wide
strategy on IAS
*“necessary and
overdue”*

Priority areas

- Funding and capacity key bottlenecks
- Data, indicators, and guidance are essential but only if they enable action
- Prevention & pathway management should be prioritised
- Implementation gaps outweigh policy gaps.

Collaboration is essential

Formal partnerships
could also benefit
some areas of work –
on data provision,
and on-the-ground
action

IUCN current situation

Strengths

Plays a leading role globally on IAS,
especially on data, standards and
guidance, convening stakeholders and
expert networks

Gaps

Guidance and data are not translating into national
and local action. Need to strengthen support and
resource mobilisation, especially for low-capacity
contexts.

Purpose of the Strategy

Enabling framework to support IUCN Members, Commissions, and Secretariat in collaborating to focus efforts and resource mobilisation on priority areas to maximise impact.

Support non-IUCN entities, such as the private sector, donors and other governments, civil society organisations, and the academic and research sector, in finding entry points to work with IUCN on this topic and to support the implementation of actions on IAS.

NOT a detailed action plan



Strategy vision

A world where the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species are prevented, and their impacts are reduced, safeguarding biodiversity, ecosystems, and human wellbeing.

Strategy mission

To catalyse **Union-wide action** to prevent the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species and reduce their impacts. This will be achieved by mobilising and convening IUCN's expertise and networks, facilitating resource mobilisation, supporting governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society, and the private sector to deliver effective, equitable, and lasting solutions that contribute towards global biodiversity commitments.

Values

The implementation of the strategy is guided by the following set of values

- **Prevention first** – Prevention is more feasible and cost-effective than the control and eradication of IAS.
- **From knowledge to action** – Science, data, and knowledge must enable global, regional, national and local implementation.
- **One Union approach** – Secretariat, Commissions, and Members act in synergy, having complementary, clearly defined roles.
- **Equity, rights and inclusion** – Indigenous Peoples and local communities must be recognised as equal partners in the design, implementation and governance of actions to address impacts from IAS, with their knowledge, priorities, and leadership respected and integrated.
- **Global responsibility with regional differentiation** – Coordinated global action is needed, with poorly-resourced regions prioritised.
- **One Health approach** – The interconnected impacts of IAS on biodiversity, domesticated animals and plants, and human health are recognised and integrated, e.g. One-biosecurity approach.



Strategy outcomes, by 2030

DATA

Decision-ready data, science and tools are generated, maintained and widely used to drive IAS action

© Dr Md Abdul Mannan CC-BY-NC

CAPACITY

Governments and other actors have improved capacity, awareness, and enabling conditions to develop and implement cost-effective IAS measures

© Miguel A Mejias CC-BY-NC

ACTION

Effective IAS prevention, surveillance, early detection, rapid response, and control are scaled through collaborative action.

© Daniel ferrelra CC-BY-NC

FINANCE

Sustained and adequate financing enables coordinated action

© N.Shiva Kumar CC-BY-NC

Strategy actions

#1

Authoritative
data, standards
and tools
expanded

#2

Capacity
building with
governments,
the private
sector, and
civil society

#3

Scaling up
action on the
ground for
early detection
and rapid
response, and
management
of IAS

Action 1

Authoritative
data, standards
and tools
expanded

1.1. Expand and strengthen core global IAS datasets for Target 6 and beyond

- EICAT & GSD 3,500 known IAS; GRIS; pathway compendium; indicator support; implement FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable) workplan

1.2. Develop management resources to support the implementation of effective measures to eradicate and control IAS, and prevent their introduction and establishment

- Pathway management resource; management effectiveness database

1.3. Establish SSC Centre for Species Survival on IAS data provision and communications

1.4. Expand practical guidance provision focused on “knowledge-to-action”

- e.g., incentive mechanisms, Protected Conserved Areas, pathway management, management of IAS with positive impacts

Action 1

Authoritative
data, standards
and tools
expanded

Union roles

Secretariat: Coordination of overarching delivery of global data, guidance, and knowledge products, and facilitate data generation.

Commissions: Lead delivery of data mobilisation GISD/EICAT/GRIIS (FAIR) and ensure scientific integrity of IUCN's knowledge materials.

Members: Provide and share national and sub-national datasets and management experiences into IUCN databases and other knowledge products.

Action 2

Capacity building with governments, the private sector, and civil society

2.1. Scale capacity within governments built on IUCN tools and guidance

- Implement capacity building activities (e.g. using CBD & IUCN IAS Toolkit for Target 6) on strategies, policies and legislation

2.2. Build awareness and capacity within the private sector through the IAS Collaborative Initiative

- Strengthen collaborative approaches across landscapes and supply chains, and adopt the TNFD IAS indicators and metrics

2.3. Provide technical and scientific support on IAS to the European Commission

2.4. Provision of capacity development materials to facilitate action

- Establish an e-learning hub through the IUCN Academy, and regional 'IAS support nodes' through IUCN Regional Offices to localise materials, convene practitioners, and provide contextual support based on IUCN global guidance, data, and tools.

Action 2

Capacity building
with governments,
the private sector,
and civil society

2.5. Establish an SSC Centre for Species Survival focused on 'Global Biosecurity'

- Provision of policy advice and technical expertise to strengthen management of high-risk global pathways

2.6. Build diverse and representative global expert networks

- Strengthen regional and cross-thematic representation in ISSG, support regional expert networks

2.7. Ensuring IAS are integrated across global and regional policy instruments

- Provision of science-policy support across global and regional policy frameworks, strengthen cross-sectoral engagement on IAS.

Action 2

Capacity building with governments, the private sector, and civil society

Union roles

Secretariat: Lead on capacity-building with national governments, international organisations and the private sector. Host 'IAS support nodes' to convene whole-of-society engagement and contextualisation and application of IUCN data, tools and knowledge at the national and local level.

Commissions: Provision of expertise, ensuring scientific robustness of capacity-building activities and outputs, and building inclusive and regionally representative expert networks.

Members: Application of guidance, data, and tools, within countries to ensure increased capacity results in action. Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to support capacity-building activities, and provide on-the-ground practitioner leadership and knowledge sharing.

Action 3

Scaling up action on the ground for early detection and rapid response, and management of IAS

3.1. Support rapid response to early-stage invasions

- Establish a global rapid response and eradication facility through the IUCN Save Our Species (SOS) initiative. EU fund already running.

3.2. Scaling up national and regional large-scale collaborative projects through a Union approach to deliver action on the ground

- Resource and implement a portfolio of large national or regional projects that take a whole-of-society approach to strengthen prevention and early detection, and the eradication and control of IAS in priority areas.

3.3. Channel finance flows to support IAS collaborative management across landscapes

- Establish an IAS Investment Fund through the Fauna & Flora and IUCN IAS Collaborative Initiative

Action 3

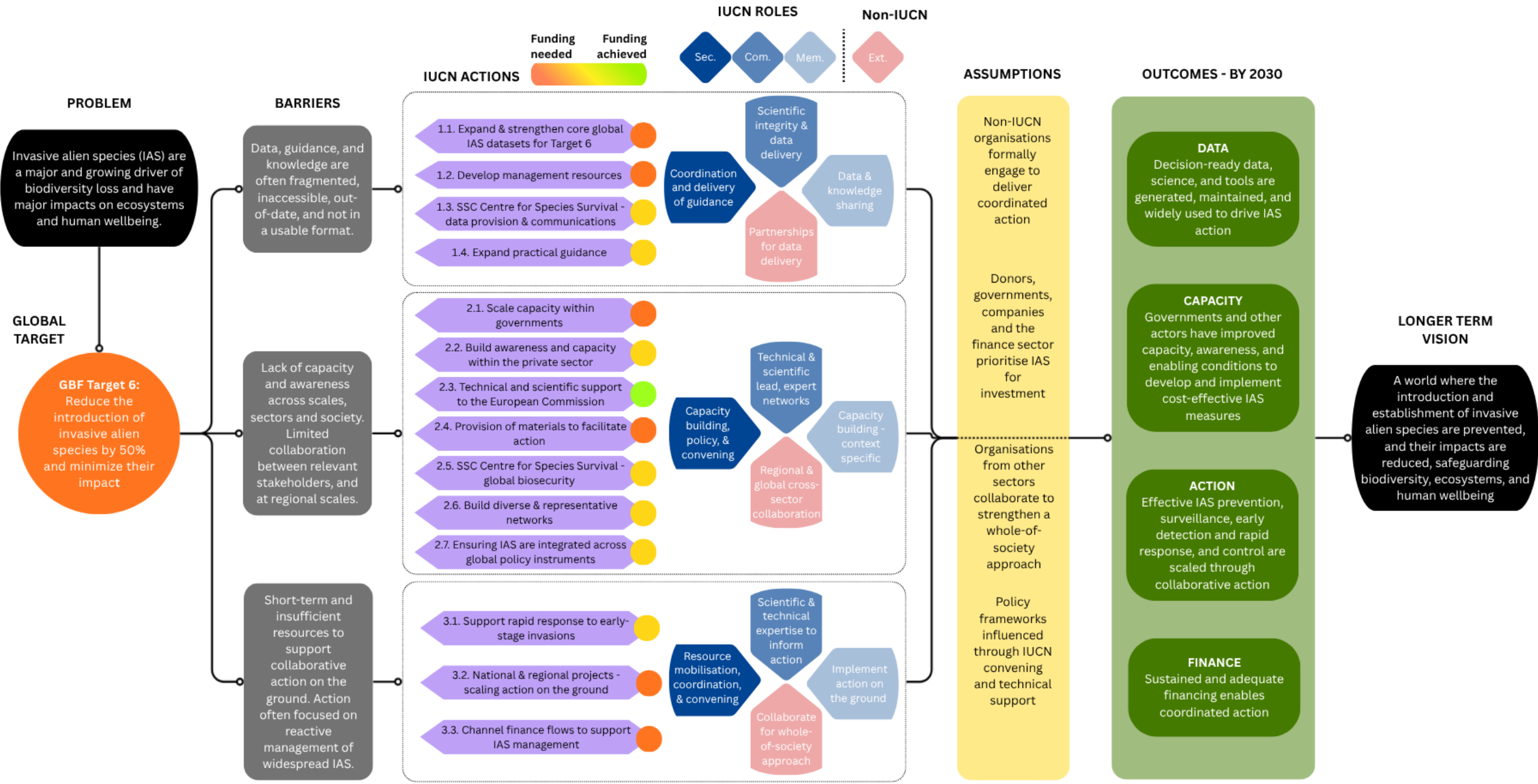
Scaling up action on the ground for early detection and rapid response, and management of IAS

Union roles

Secretariat: Lead on securing finance and resources in collaboration with Members. Manage rapid-response and eradication facility. Oversight of IUCN-implemented projects (e.g. as IUCN GEF Agency) and provide technical support to projects (standards, capacity building, toolkits).

Commissions: Provision of scientific and technical expertise for projects and rapid response fund, ensuring practice is science-based and context-sensitive.

Members: Lead the delivery of on-the-ground action, hosting projects, implementing eradication and control measures, pathway management, policy development, and integrating results into national systems.



Survey #3

Your feedback

Tamryn Venter
Centre for Science and
Knowledge

Any initial comments on the Outcomes and Actions?

Since Target 6 specifically highlights actions on priority sites (such as islands), there is opportunity for the IUCN strategy to identify and lay out specific actions for those priority sites.

It is important to consider the context of each country and its particular level of progress in the knowledge of IAS.

Having an updated database with input from every country would be great

Have you specifically contacted the Ministries of Environment of the various countries to ask them to provide comments on the document? Surely, not all of them are aware of this document.

I am interested in how data formats will be standardized and collected.

La cantidad de trabajo es enorme. Pero la estrategia tiene sentido



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15 of 85 responded

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Waiting for participants

Strongly disagree

Strongly agree

If additional funding became available tomorrow, where would you invest it first?



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0 of 85 responded

What prevents IAS policies and strategies from being implemented in your country (i.e. leading to action)?

Como asesora, necesito objetivos claros, lineamientos unificados y comunicación consistente para aplicar un enfoque de Unión en IAS y asegurar coherencia técnica.



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1 of 86 responded



What would support you in taking a Union approach to address IAS?

validation to leverage local support and funding

Clearer roles, communication, shared practical roles, better coordination.

Clarity on roles like government IUCN and ipbes

More Research On the IAS in my country

Data collection

Funding to support IAS research, monitoring, and management.

Financing and technical support. Coordination with true experts.



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18 of 86 responded



Wrap up

*Anibal Pauchard, Co-Chair
IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)
Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)*





Feedback

If you want to provide additional feedback on the draft IAS Strategy, you can do so via this online form

The feedback form will **close on the 7th August**

<https://forms.cloud.microsoft/e/Wta7X6N1bu>



A close-up photograph of a capybara's head, showing its long, coarse brown fur and prominent whiskers. The capybara is looking slightly to the right. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal filter.

Thank you!