



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 Asia and Oceania

16/07/2026

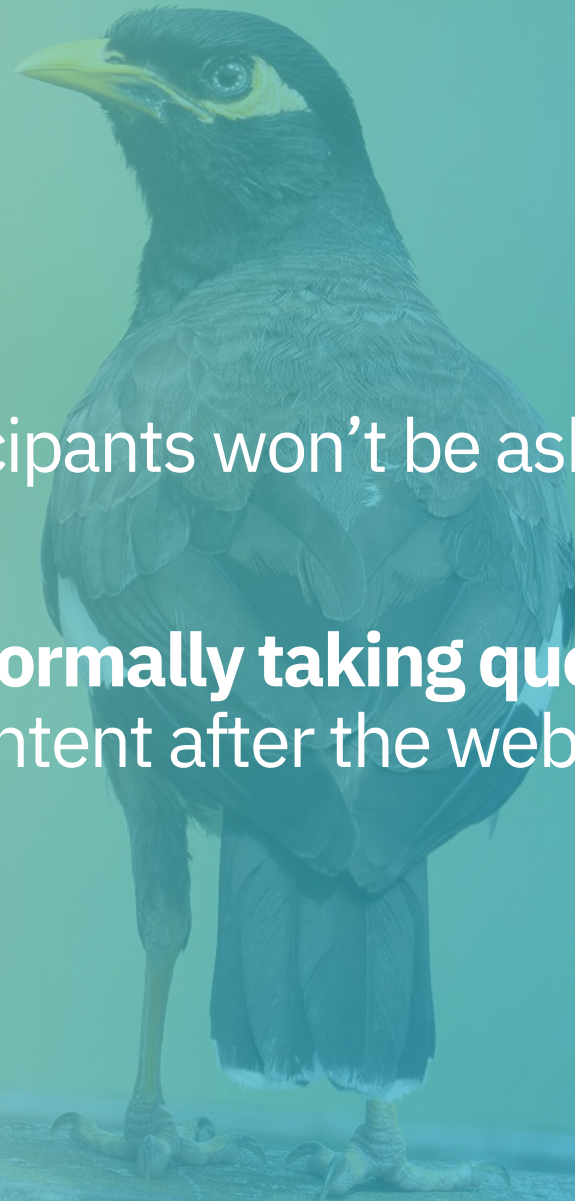


Housekeeping

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

Andrew Cox, Vice-Chair

IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)

Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Agenda

Survey #1

1. IAS work – Union view

- Asia Regional Office
- Global Programme
- Commission – SSC ISSG
- Member – BirdLife International

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

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



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IUCN Region

Alex McWilliam

IUCN Asia Regional Office (ARO)

Golden apple snail



Lantana



Water hyacinth





IUCN Asia and Oceania

- 48 statutory countries with 320+ Members
- 16 Secretariat offices, team of 270+ secretariat staff members
- USD 225+M diversified portfolio, over 130 projects



Eco-Geographic Focus

- Asia: 4 subregions
- Regional Hub: Asia, Oceania
- Inter-Regional Platforms



IUCN Asia and Oceania

PROGRAMME AREAS



Species and
habitats



Protected,
conserved and
heritage areas



Water and
wetlands



Marine and
coastal



Forest and
drylands



Agriculture
and food
systems



Nature and
cities

STRATEGIC THEMES



Nature-based solutions
and climate



Finance and business
for nature



Governance and rights



People and nature

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORMS



Technical and Scientific
Cooperation (TSC) Centre



RLE Knowledge
Hub



Biodiversity
Assessment
Technical Facility



Indo-Burma
Ramsar Regional
Initiative



Business for
Biodiversity
Networks



NbS Asia-
Pacific
Partnerships



Multilateral
Finance
Platform



IUCN Asia and Oceania



IUCN SSC AsESG - Impact of invasive weeds on Asian elephants and their habitats: A comprehensive overview and guidance for range country governance

IUCN - Kiwa Initiative - Morea Biodiversite, French Polynesia: restoring the resilience of natural forests by controlling invasive species, (*Miconia calvescens*)



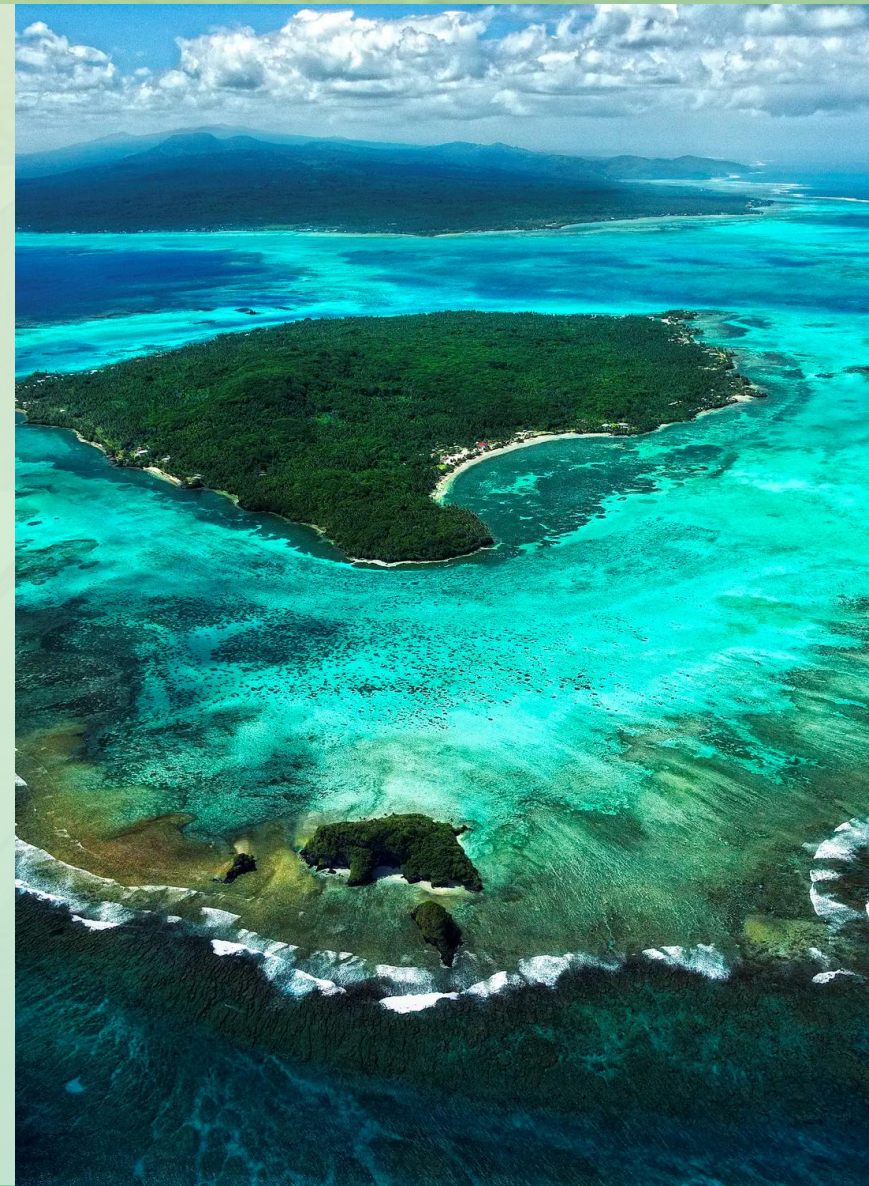
IUCN Bangladesh: using Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) to assess 17 invasive plants species occurring in protected areas



IUCN Asia and Oceania

How can we help?

- Making connections
- Uptake and use of IUCN tools and approaches
- Plans and assessments
- Action on the ground
- Accessing funding (e.g. GEF)

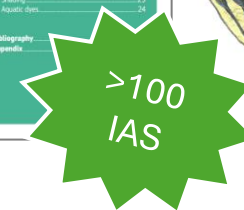




IUCN Global Programme

Ana Nunes,
Centre for Science and Knowledge (CSK)

- 
- Guidance
on establishing
surveillance systems**
for invasive alien species
of Union concern in terrestrial
and freshwater environments
-
- Guidance for interpretation
of the CBD categories
of pathways for the introduction
of invasive alien species



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

Shyama Pagad, Vice-Chair
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/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database (GISD). At the top, there is a header with the ISSG logo (Invasive Species Specialist Group) and the title 'GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE'. Navigation links include HOME, ABOUT THE GISD, ABOUT EICAT, HOW TO USE, and CONTACTS. A red banner on the right says '100 OF THE WORST'. Below the header is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button. A yellow banner below the search bar states 'Results of your query will be returned by species'. A blue banner with 'ADVANCED SEARCH OPTIONS' and arrows is below that. The main content area is titled 'Explore the IUCNGISD species archive by their EICAT Category' and explains that EICAT is the IUCN global standard for measuring the severity of environmental impacts. Below this is a table of EICAT categories with counts:

Data Deficient	Minimal Concern	Minor	Moderate	Major	Massive
DD	MC	MN	MO	MR	MV
91	17	57	26	19	5

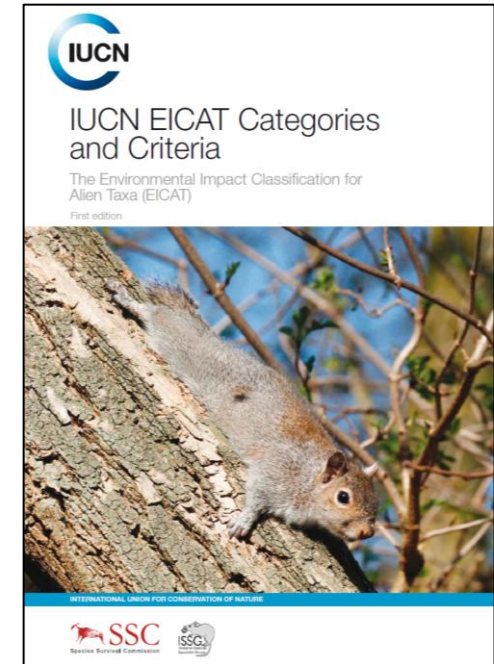
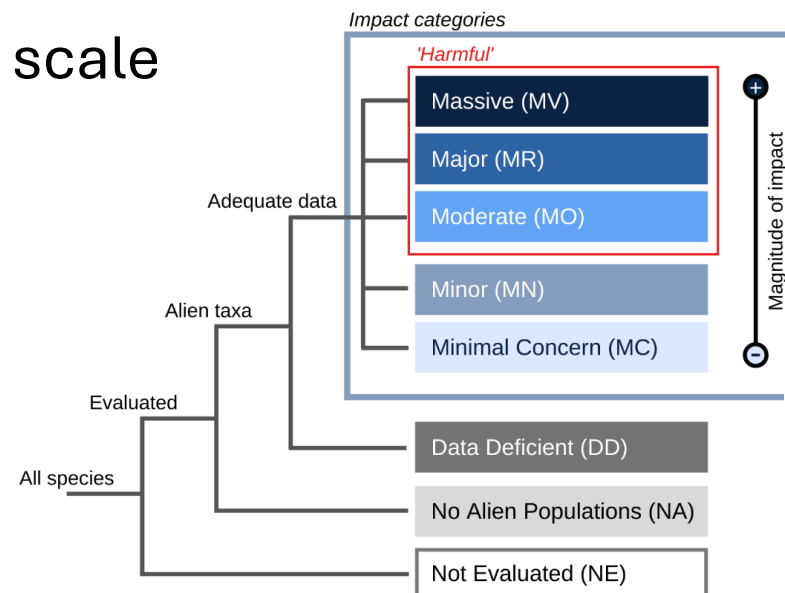
Below the table are three images of invasive species: *Phragmites australis*, *Dioscorea oppositifolia*, and *Onopordum acanthium*.



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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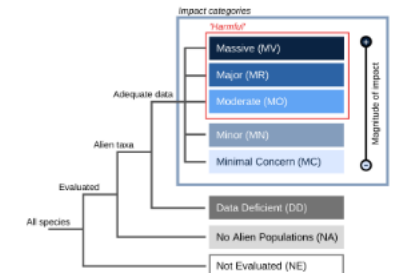
MR *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*
Asian common toad

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

Steve Cranwell

Acting Deputy Director

BirdLife Pacific

Pacific IAS Mgmt. & Island Restoration Programme

Ideas that fly.



Programme High-Level Aims (2023-2033)



SPECIES:

- All threatened bird species, for which IAS are a key threat, including threatened marine birds.



SITES:

- Informed by areas of high biodiversity significance (IBAs & KBAs), recognised biodiversity restoration priorities, feasibility & ROI



SYSTEMS:

- Working with relevant national authorities, private sector & local communities to establish & sustain effective biosecurity.
- Mainstream IAS management as a nature-based solution to climate change adaptation & resilience.



SOCIETY:

- Working equitably alongside all members of island communities, to protect & respect their cultural, social & natural heritage values & increase our understanding of the impacts of conservation interventions.

SCIENCE:

- Build local capacity for the implementation of sustainable island restoration interventions & monitoring & reporting the biodiversity, socio-economic & cultural impacts.

PARTNERSHIP:

- Strengthen civil society technical capacity & leadership in IAS management, species recovery, ecosystem restoration & protection, & policy advocacy.
- Demonstrate the benefits of island restoration for nature & society (including climate adaptation), supporting capacity development & advocating for increased pace and scale including, via regional conservation & development networks.

INSPIRE

The overall goal is to enhance and mainstream invasive species management for climate change adaptation in priority biodiversity sites in the Pacific (Samoa, Palau, Fiji, and French Polynesia).



OBJECTIVE #1

Implement effective invasive species management through biosecurity and control of invasive species at projects sites



OBJECTIVE #2

Enhanced awareness, knowledge, and application of effective invasive species management at local, national, and regional levels



OBJECTIVE #3

Widespread adoption and implementation of effective IAS management by governments, communities, agencies, and donors as an essential component of NbS approaches for climate change resilience.

High-Level Impacts



BIODIVERSITY

- Decreased vulnerability and increased resilience of native endemic species to IAS and climate change in five project demonstration sites



CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- Strengthening the resilience of ecosystem services
- Reduced IAS impacts increasing biodiversity resilience
- Reduced impacts of climate change on ecosystems that maintain livelihood opportunities



COMMUNITY & CAPACITY

- Increased awareness, capacity and adoption of effective IAS mgmt. by communities and national governments.
- Increased socio-economic opportunities for local agricultural communities, including for women and youth.



LIVELIHOODS

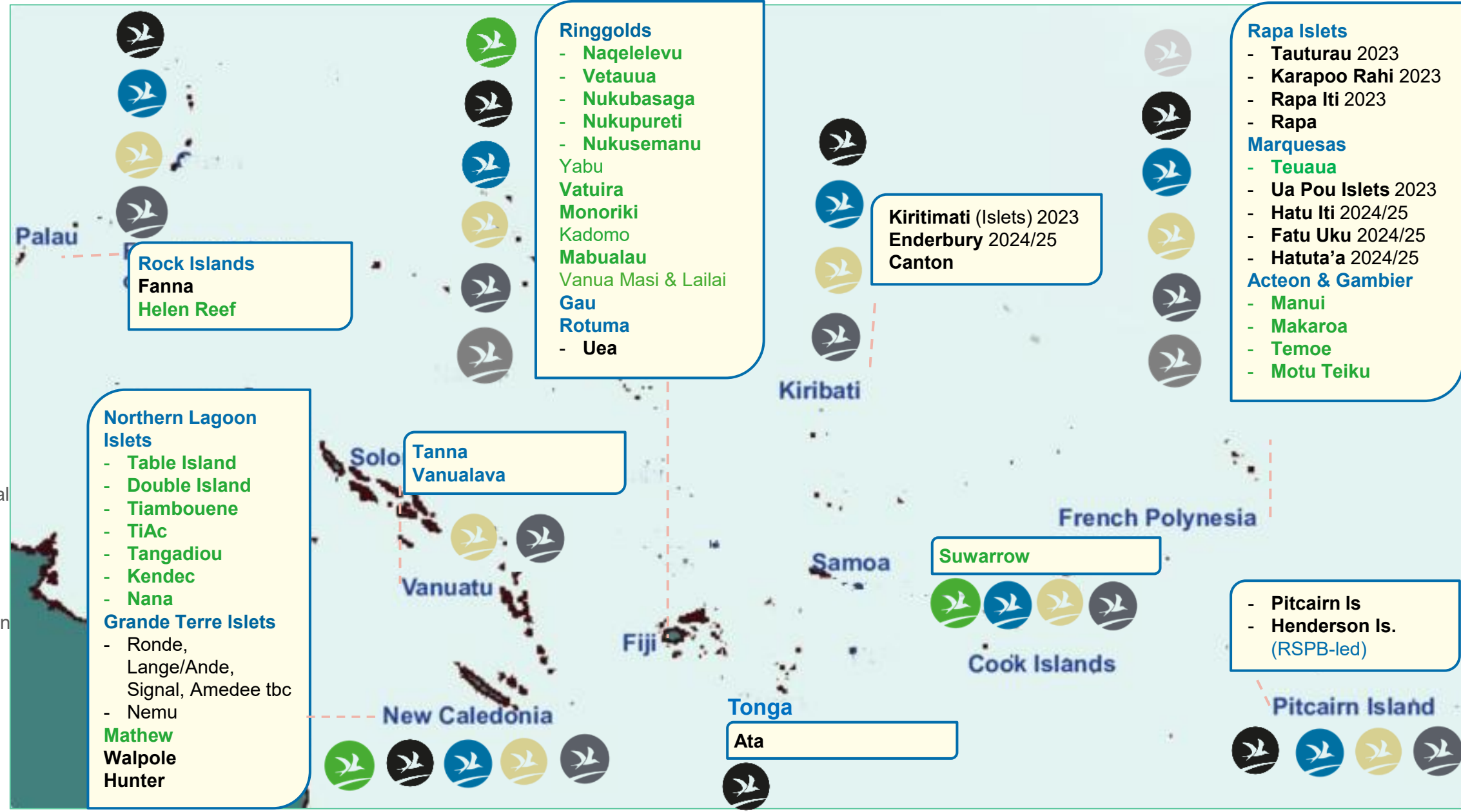
- Sustainable financing mechanisms for the sustained protection and restoration of ecosystems.
- Reduced impacts of climate change on ecosystems that maintain livelihood opportunities



POLICY

- Increased incorporation of invasive species management principles within regional and national policies and strategies

- IAV Free
- IAV erad. planned
- Biosecurity
- Assessing outcomes
- Building local/national capacity
- Social Attraction & Translocation



Pacific Seabird Island Restoration Priorities & Mgmt. Actions

Development priorities and opportunities

- Demonstrating the social (livelihoods, health, equity and inclusion) and climate resilience benefits as well as the ecological outcomes from managing IAS
- Mainstreaming IAS mgmt. into national and regional policy particularly as a contribution to climate resilience
- Building capacity, capability and sharing lessons
- Establishing/strengthening national inter-island biosecurity
- Piloting/demonstrating financing models with sustainable social and environmental outcomes
- Replicating and scaling IAS mgmt. including through adoption/development of new technologies, capacity building, financing etc.

Survey #2

Your work on IAS

Tamryn Venter

Centre for Science and
Knowledge



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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

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

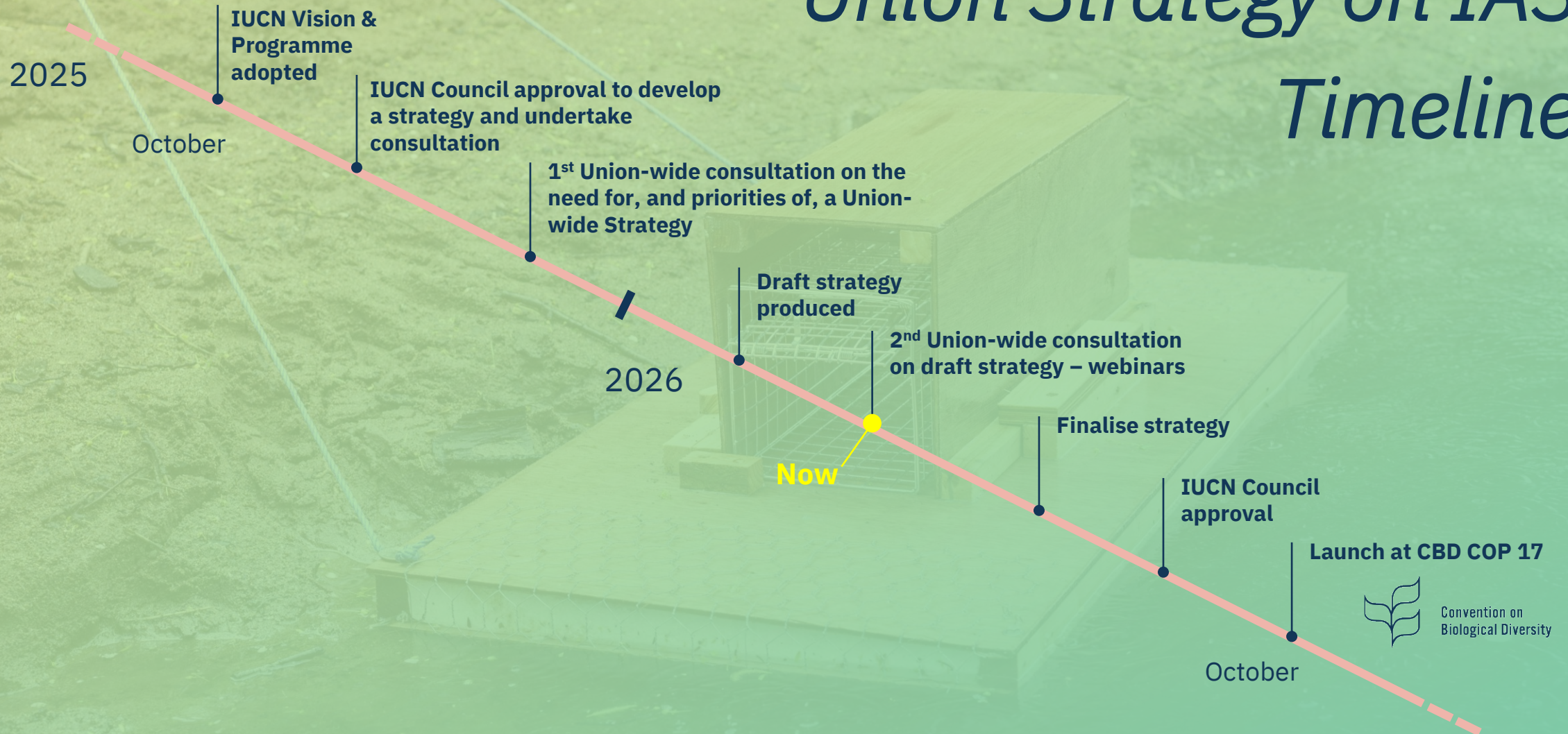
Managing impacts from
current IAS



Timeline

Development of an IUCN Union Strategy on IAS

Timeline





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

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FINANCE

Sustained and adequate financing enables coordinated action

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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

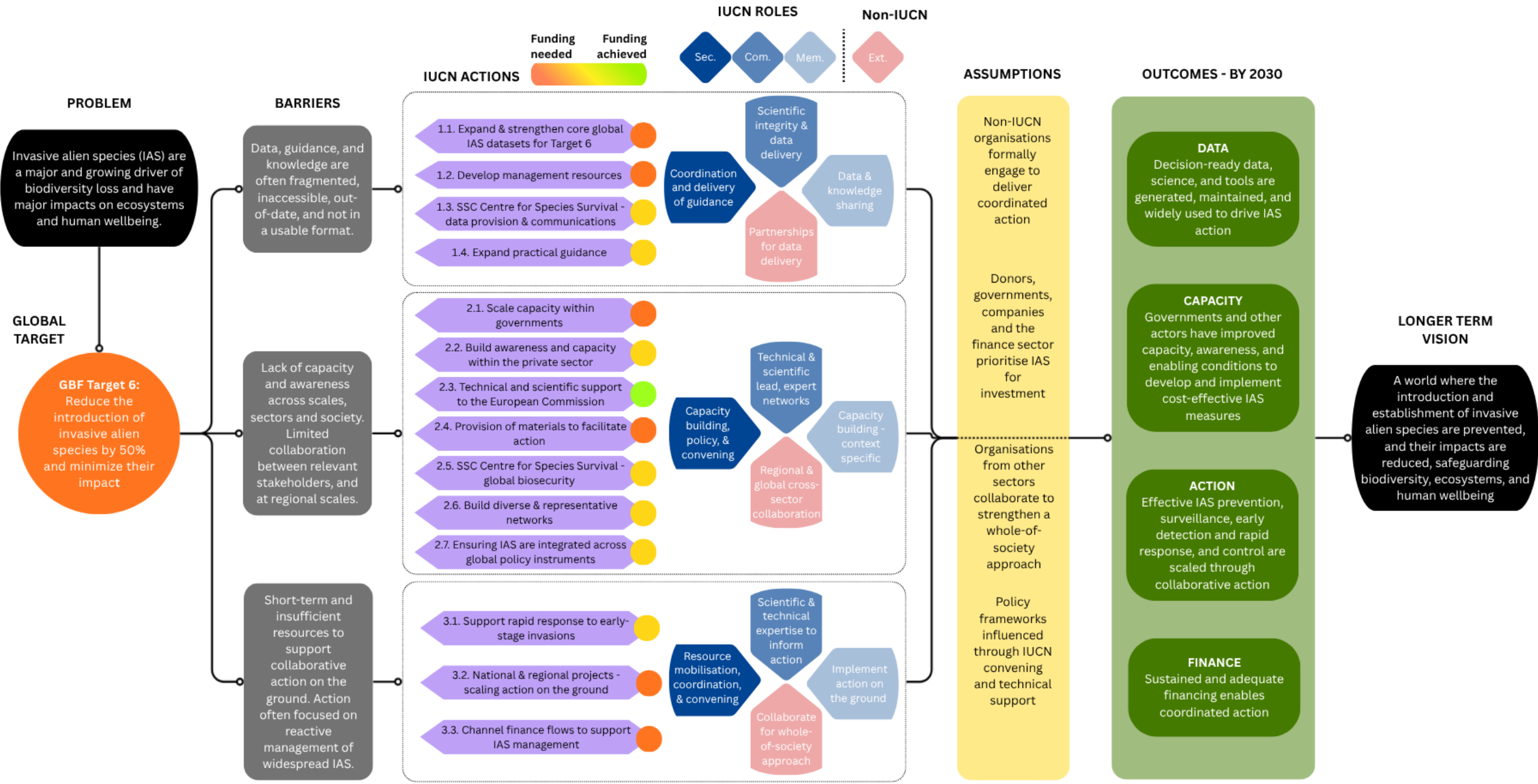
Scaling up action on the ground for early detection and rapid response, and management of IAS

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

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



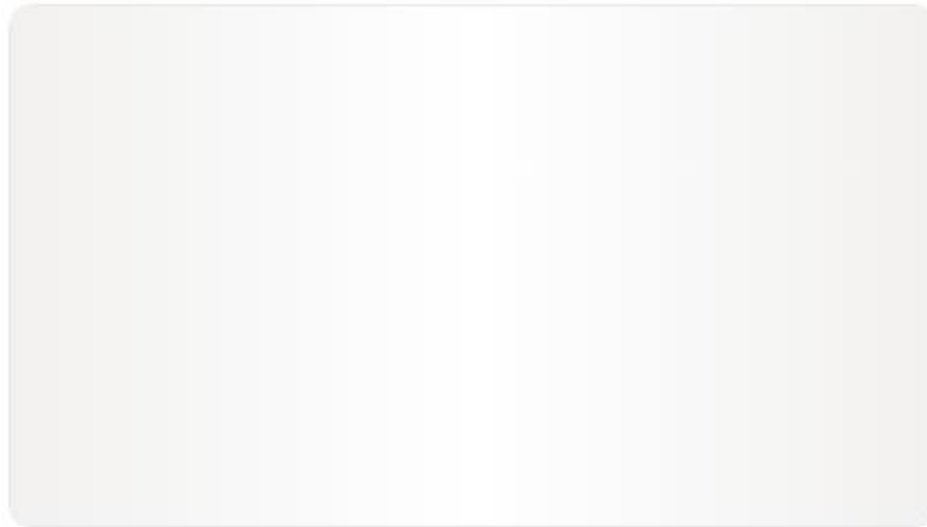
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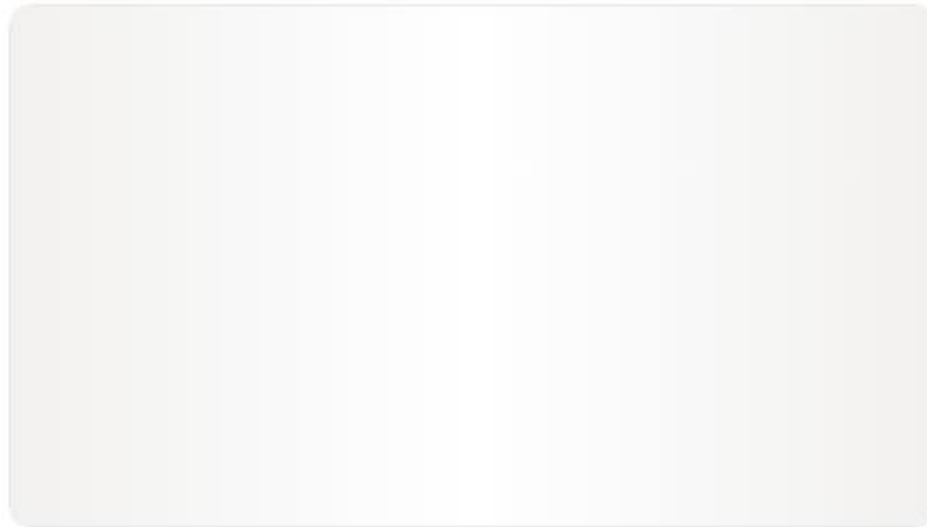
IAS Strat - Afr/Eur/WAs

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Edited 22 hours ago



by Mentimeter



ME

IAS Strat - Afr/Eur/WAs

Edited 22 hours ago



Wrap up

*Andrew Cox, Vice-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!