



# Training on: “Utilization of IPBES assessment outcomes in national policy making” Day 2

## November 6-7, 2023 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Supported by:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



# Agenda for yesterday

## Morning: 9:00 – 12:30

- Introduction to: CABES, trainers, and each other
- Reflection of experiences with the utilization of IPBES outcomes

## Lunch break: 12:30 – 13:30 o'clock

## Afternoon: 13:30-17:00

- List with experiences with the utilization of IPBES outcomes
- Presentation of case study on the use of scientific/research results in policy making

# Agenda d'hier

## Matinée: 9:00 – 12:30

- Présentation de: CABES, des formateurs, et de chacun
- Reflection sur les expériences d'utilisation des expériences de l'IPBES

## Pause déjeuner: 12:30 – 13:30

## Après midi: 13:30-17:00

- Liste des expériences sur l'utilisation des produits de l'IPBES
- Présentation d'étude de cas sur l'utilisation des résultats scientifiques/de recherche dans l'élaboration des politiques

# Recap from day 1: uses of IPBES assessments ...

## Communication & Capacity Development

- ... as communication tool for awareness raising (e.g. using IPBES media materials)
- ... to highlight the importance/value of e.g. national parks
- ... for capacity building & teaching university/schools/local communities/other stakeholders
- ... to promote national expertise and case studies

# Recap from day 1: uses of IPBES assessments ...

## Organisation of national platform activities

- ... as opportunity to identify stakeholders and potential allies (e.g. landscape review)
- ... as opportunity to convene a national platform meeting to share knowledge, building teams and networks (e.g. national platform committee)
- ...as inspiration/starting point/input for national assessments

## Research

- ... influence/guide national research agendas (& international agendas, e.g. CABES project)
- ... to start further research, e.g. assess values of ecosystems



# Recap from day 1: uses of IPBES assessments ...

## National policy making

- ... inform environmental policies and action plans (e.g. national invasive action plan)
- ... inform the revision of NBSAPs and other national strategies
- ... for reporting duties and updating of national documents (e.g. monographies)
- ... inform other sectoral policies
- ... to improve conservation/management
- ... to coordinate conservation efforts (e.g. master plan) and
- ... to find synergies with other National Focal points

# Agenda for today

## Morning

- Introduction to the IPBES assessments of Invasive Alien Species and Sustainable Use of Wild Species
- Identification of useful practices, measures, capacities and tools provided by the assessment

Lunch break: 12:30 – 13:30 o'clock GMT

## Afternoon

- Using strategies and tactics from day 1 to plan the utilization of useful policy options
- Prepare presentations for the workshop to inform others about options

# Agenda du jours

## Matinée

- Présentation des évaluations de l'IPBES sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes et l'utilisation durable des espèces sauvages
- Identification des pratiques, mesures, capacités et outils utiles fournis par l'évaluation

Paus déjeuner: 12:30 – 13:30

## Après-midi

- Utiliser des stratégies et des tactiques dès le premier jour pour planifier l'utilisation d'options politiques utiles
- Préparer des présentations pour l'atelier afin d'informer les autres sur les options possibles

# Présentation de l'évaluation sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes

## Introduction to the IAS assessment (English slides after French slides)

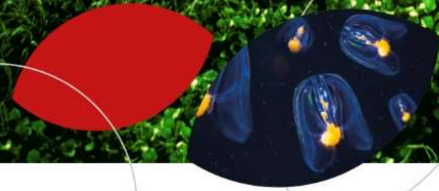




# Rapport d'évaluation sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes et leur contrôle

[www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform  
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



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1.

Qu'est-ce que sont les espèces exotiques envahissantes ?



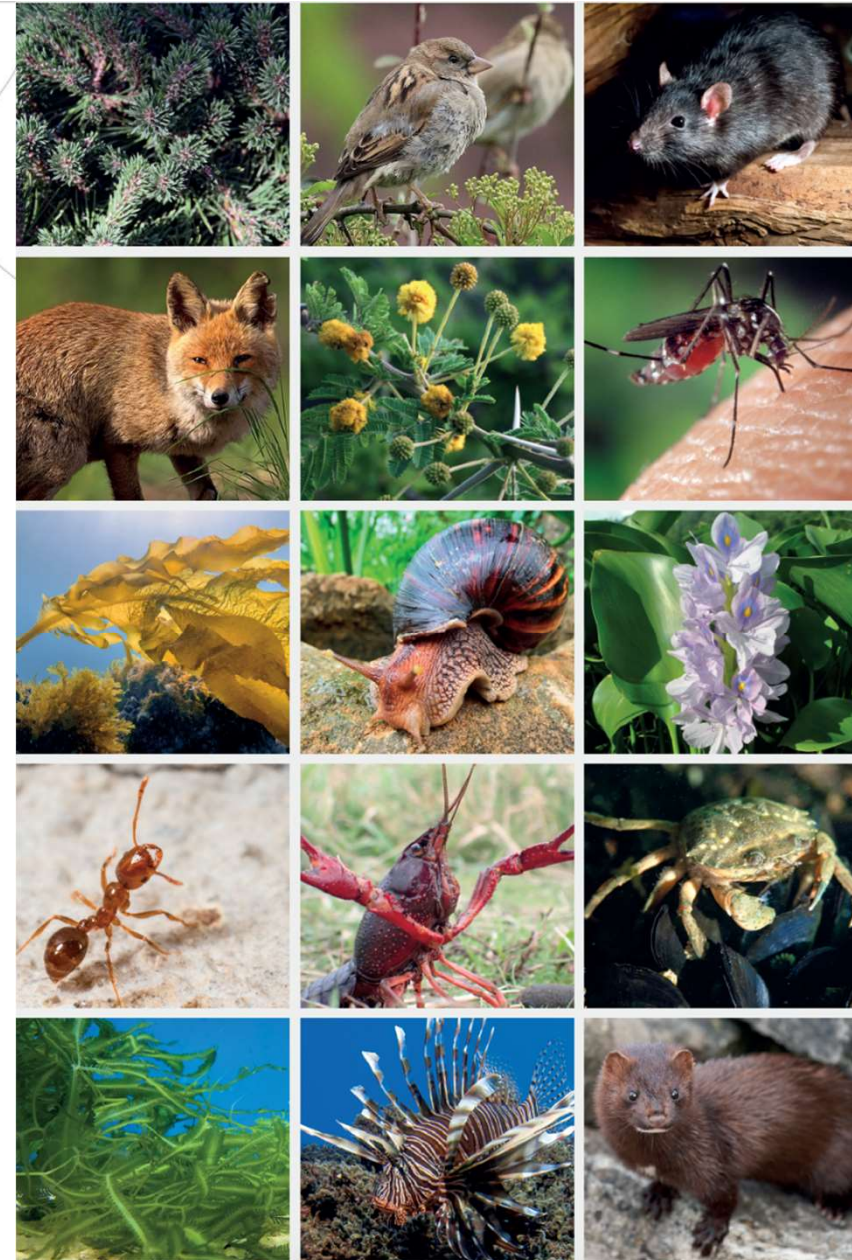


# Les espèces exotiques envahissantes sont l'un des 5 principaux facteurs de la perte de biodiversité

Les espèces exotiques sont des animaux, des plantes et d'autres organismes qui ont été introduits dans de nouvelles régions par des activités humaines.

Les espèces exotiques envahissantes sont une sous-catégorie des espèces exotiques, connues pour s'être établies et avoir proliféré avec des impacts négatifs sur la nature. De nombreuses espèces exotiques envahissantes ont également des impacts sur les populations humaines.

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# 2

## ■ Messages du rapport



# Les personnes et la nature sont menacées par les espèces exotiques envahissantes dans toutes les régions de la Terre

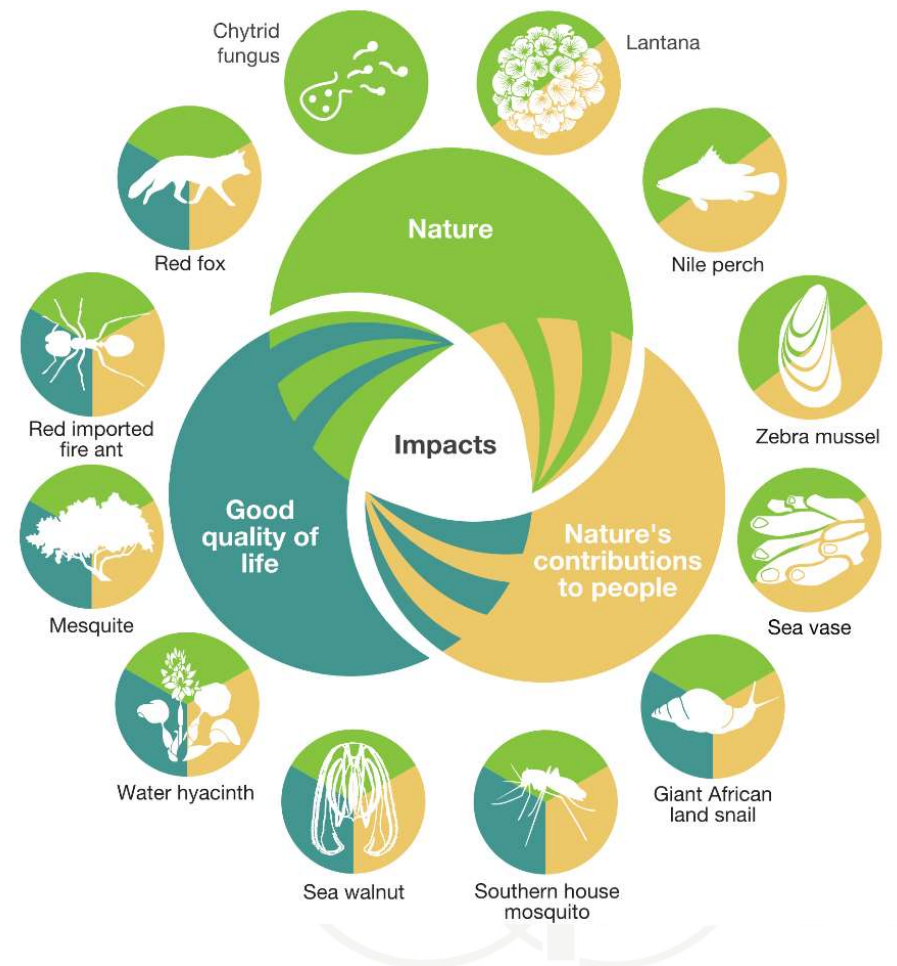
37 000 espèces exotiques établies ont été introduites par les activités humaines dans le monde entier.

200 nouvelles espèces exotiques chaque année.

3 500 espèces exotiques envahissantes ayant des impacts négatifs sur la nature, ainsi que sur les populations humaines.

Plus de 2 300 espèces exotiques envahissantes sont présentes sur les terres des peuples autochtones dans toutes les régions de la Terre.

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# Comment les espèces exotiques envahissantes impactent-elles la nature ?



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# Comment les espèces exotiques envahissantes impactent-elles les populations ?

Les économies, la sécurité alimentaire, la sécurité de l'eau, la santé humaine et les identités culturelles sont profondément et négativement affectées par les espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Les personnes ayant la plus grande dépendance directe de la nature, y compris les Peuples Autochtones et les communautés locales, peuvent être disproportionnellement touchées par les espèces exotiques envahissantes.

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## Quelques chiffres sur les impacts

60%

des **extinctions** mondiales d'espèces ont été causées, seules ou aux côtés d'autres facteurs, par des espèces exotiques envahissantes

>\$423  
md

correspond au **coût** mondial annuel estimé des invasions biologiques en 2019

85%

des impacts sur la **nature** et la **qualité de vie** sont négatifs

80%

des impacts sur les **contributions de la nature** aux populations sont négatives

## Les personnes au cœur du problème...

De nombreuses activités humaines facilitent le transport, l'introduction, l'établissement et la propagation des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Si rien ne change, d'ici 2050, le nombre total d'espèces exotiques dans le monde devrait être d'environ un tiers plus élevé qu'en 2005.

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A large fire burning in a field with firefighters in the foreground. The fire is intense, with bright orange and yellow flames rising into a thick, dark grey smoke that fills the sky. In the foreground, four firefighters in full protective gear are visible, standing in a field of tall, dry grass. They appear to be working to contain the fire. The overall scene is dramatic and highlights the impact of climate change on natural disasters.

# Les espèces exotiques envahissantes et les autres facteurs de changement interagissent de manière complexe.

D'autres facteurs de changement tels que les changements démographiques, économiques et l'utilisation des terres et des mers augmentent et peuvent amplifier les menaces et les impacts des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Le changement climatique sera également une cause majeure d'augmentation future du risque lié aux espèces exotiques envahissantes.

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## ... Les personnes au cœur de la solution

Les invasions biologiques et leurs impacts négatifs peuvent être prévenus et atténués grâce à une gestion efficace.

Il existe 3 options de gestion:

- (a) Gestion des **voies d'introduction** et de propagation des espèces exotiques envahissantes;
- (b) Gestion des **espèces exotiques envahissantes ciblées** à l'échelle locale ou du paysage; et
- (c) Gestion basée sur les **sites** ou sur les écosystèmes.

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# La prévention et la préparation sont les options les plus rentables.



La prévention peut être réalisée grâce à la **gestion des voies**, comprenant des contrôles d'importation stricts, une biosécurité pré-frontalière, frontalière et post-frontalière rigoureusement appliquée, ainsi que des mesures pour prévenir les fuites de confinement.



La prévention est particulièrement importante sur les **îles**, et elle est également cruciale dans les **systèmes aquatiques marins et connectés**, où la plupart des tentatives d'éradication ou de confinement des espèces exotiques envahissantes ont largement échoué.





Sustained and adequate funding, capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation and transfer of technology, monitoring, quarantine and inspection facilities are necessary for effective **prevention measures**.


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## D'autres options de gestion peuvent également être efficaces

 L'**éradication** a été couronnée de succès, notamment pour les populations réduites et à propagation lente d'espèces exotiques envahissantes, surtout dans des écosystèmes isolés.

 Le **confinement et le contrôle** peuvent constituer une option efficace pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes qui ne peuvent pas être éradiquées pour diverses raisons dans **les systèmes terrestres** et aquatiques clos, mais la plupart des tentatives dans les systèmes aquatiques marins et connectés ont été largement inefficaces.

 La restauration des **fonctions écosystémiques** et des contributions de la nature aux populations peut être réalisée par le biais d'une **gestion adaptative**, y compris la restauration des écosystèmes dans les systèmes terrestres et aquatiques fermés.



## En décembre 2022, les gouvernements ont adopté le Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal et ont convenu de :

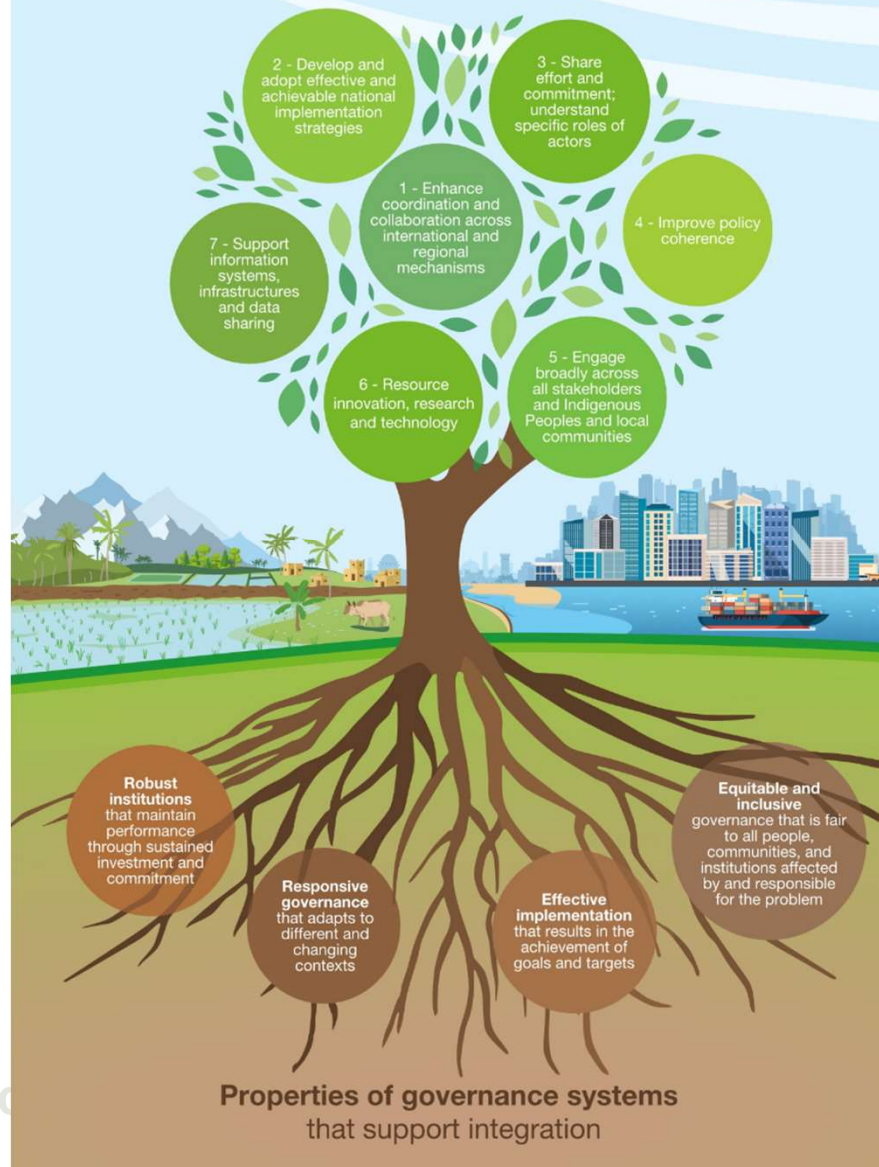
"Éviter, limiter, réduire ou atténuer les incidences des espèces exotiques envahissantes sur la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques en identifiant et en contrôlant leurs voies d'introduction, en empêchant l'introduction et la propagation des principales espèces exotiques envahissantes, **en réduisant de moitié au moins les taux d'introduction et de propagation** des autres espèces exotiques envahissantes connues ou potentielles d'ici à 2030, et en éradiquant ou en contrôlant les espèces exotiques envahissantes, en particulier dans les zones prioritaires, notamment dans les îles" Cible 6

**Le Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal offre l'opportunité aux gouvernements de développer ou de mettre à jour des approches aspirantes, ambitieuses et réalistes pour prévenir et contrôler les espèces exotiques envahissantes.**

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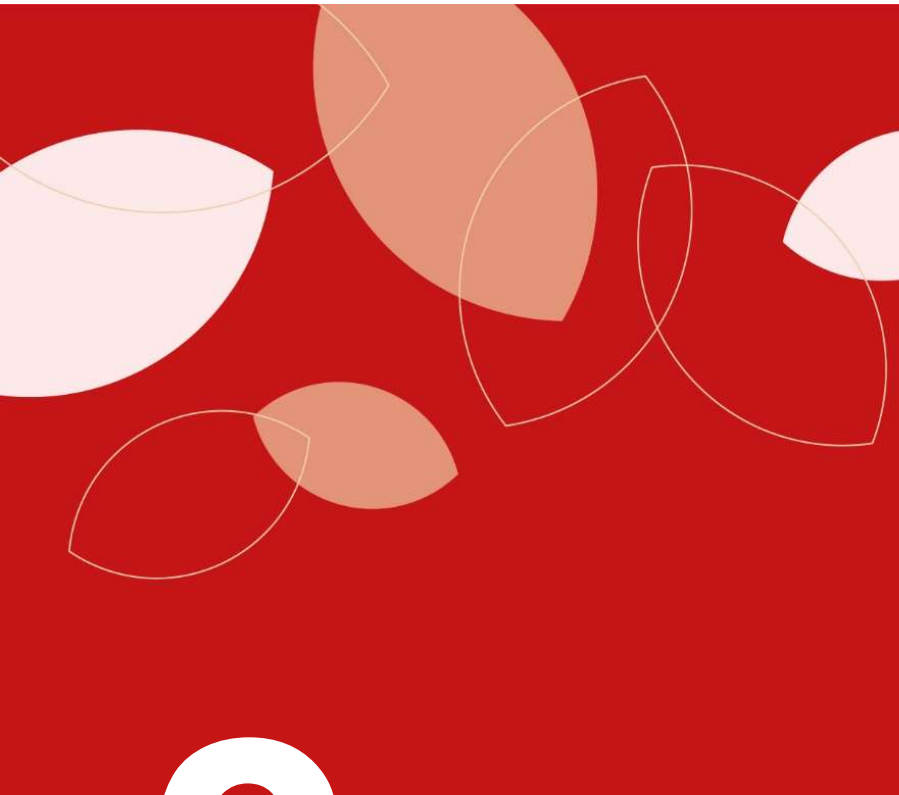
## Strategic actions to achieve integrated governance of biological invasions



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# 3

## ■ Expected impacts of the Report



**Les conclusions de l'évaluation des espèces exotiques envahissantes devraient contribuer à atteindre les objectifs internationaux en matière d'invasions biologiques :**

**- Cible 6 du Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal**

**- Soutenir la mise en œuvre des Objectifs de développement durable de l'Agenda 2030 pour le développement durable, en particulier l'Objectif 15**

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# Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control

[www.ipbes.net](http://www.ipbes.net)

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform  
on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

**#InvasiveAlienSpecies Assessment**







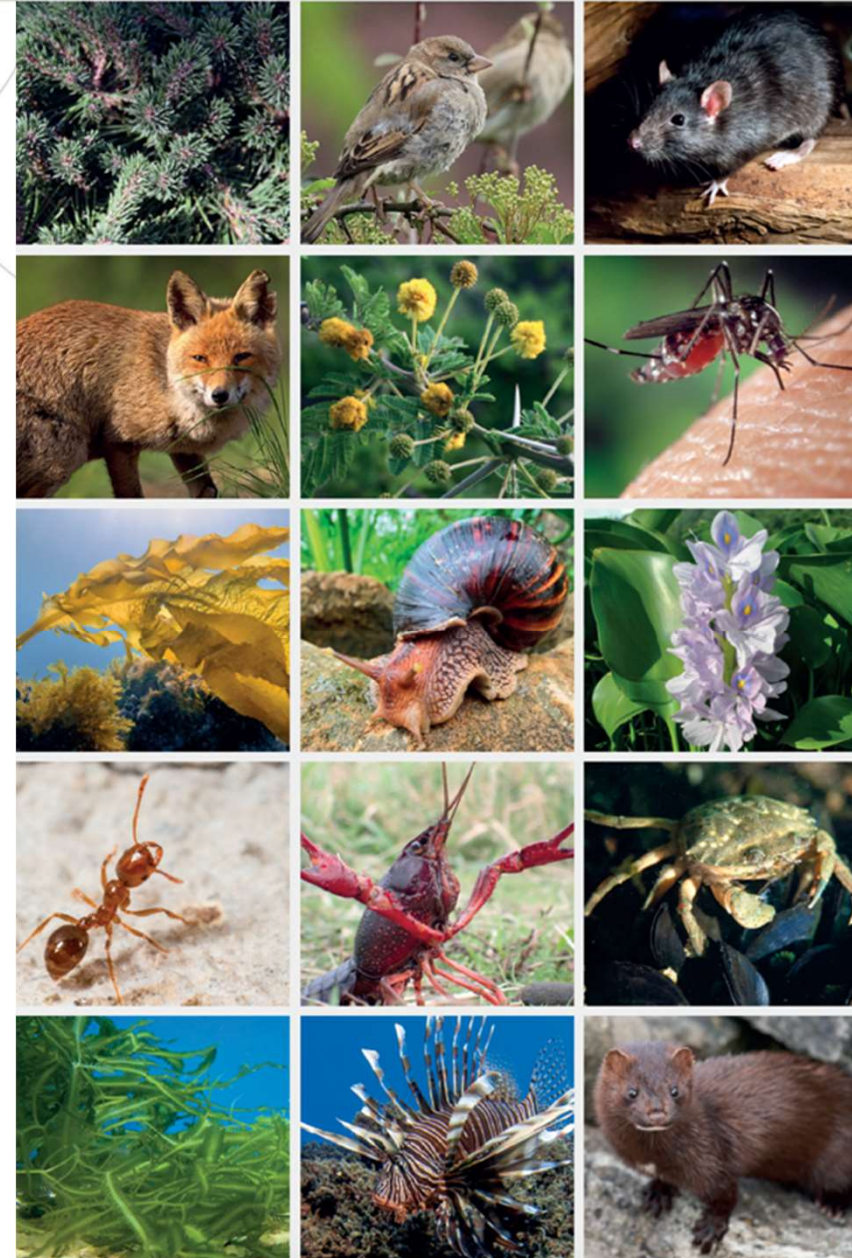
**Alien species** are animals, plants, and other organisms that have been introduced by human activities to new regions

“**Biological invasions**” is a term used to describe the process involving the intentional or unintentional transport or movement of a species outside its natural range by human activities and its introduction to new regions, where it may become established and spread.

**Invasive alien species** are a subset of alien species, known to have established and spread with negative impacts on nature. Many invasive alien species also have impacts on people

**Invasive alien species are one of the 5 major drivers of biodiversity loss**

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**Biological invasion** - a process that transports (moves) and introduces a species outside of its natural range, intentionally or unintentionally by human activities to new regions where it may become established and spread



**Native species** - A species (animal, plant or other organism) within its natural range including shifting its range, without human involvement

**1. Transport** - Human activities move a species, intentionally or unintentionally, through introduction pathways beyond the barriers that define its natural range



**Alien species** - A species whose presence in a region is attributable to human activities that have enabled it to overcome its barriers that define its natural range

**2. Introduction** - Arrival at a new location outside of its natural range through human activities

**3. Establishment** - Production of a viable, self-sustaining population

**4. Spread** - Dispersal and/or movement in a new region or range

**Established alien species** - A subset of alien species that have produced a viable, self-sustaining population and may have spread

**Invasive alien species** - A subset of established alien species that spread and have a negative impact on biodiversity, local ecosystems and species. Many invasive alien species also have impacts on nature's contributions to people (embodying different concepts, such as ecosystem goods and services and nature's gifts) and good quality of life

**Introduction pathways** - The many ways in which species are moved from one location to another by human activities that give rise to an intentional or unintentional introduction

**Drivers** - Factors that directly or indirectly cause changes to nature and may facilitate biological invasions

**Negative impacts** - Negative changes to nature, nature's contributions to people and/or good quality of life caused by invasive alien species

Biological invasion process



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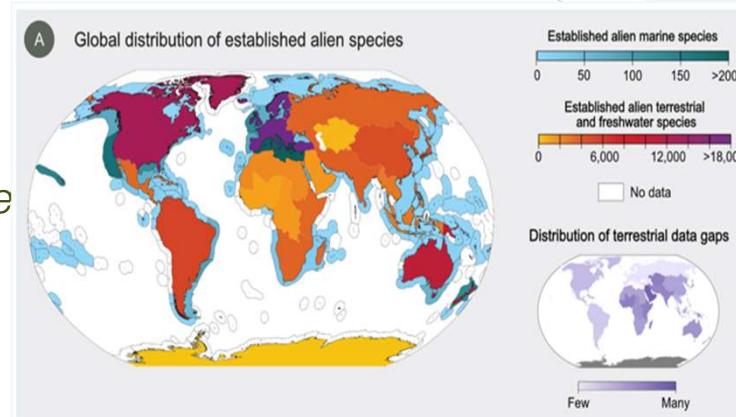






# Invasive alien species are a global threat

## 1. People and nature are threatened by invasive alien species in all regions of Earth



- 37,000 established alien species have been introduced by human activities worldwide
- 200 new alien species every year
- 3,500 invasive alien species, with negative impacts on nature, and also, in some cases, on people
- 1,061 alien plants (6 per cent of all established alien plants), 1,852 alien invertebrates (22 per cent), 461 alien vertebrates (14 per cent) and 141 alien microbes (11 per cent) are known to be invasive globally

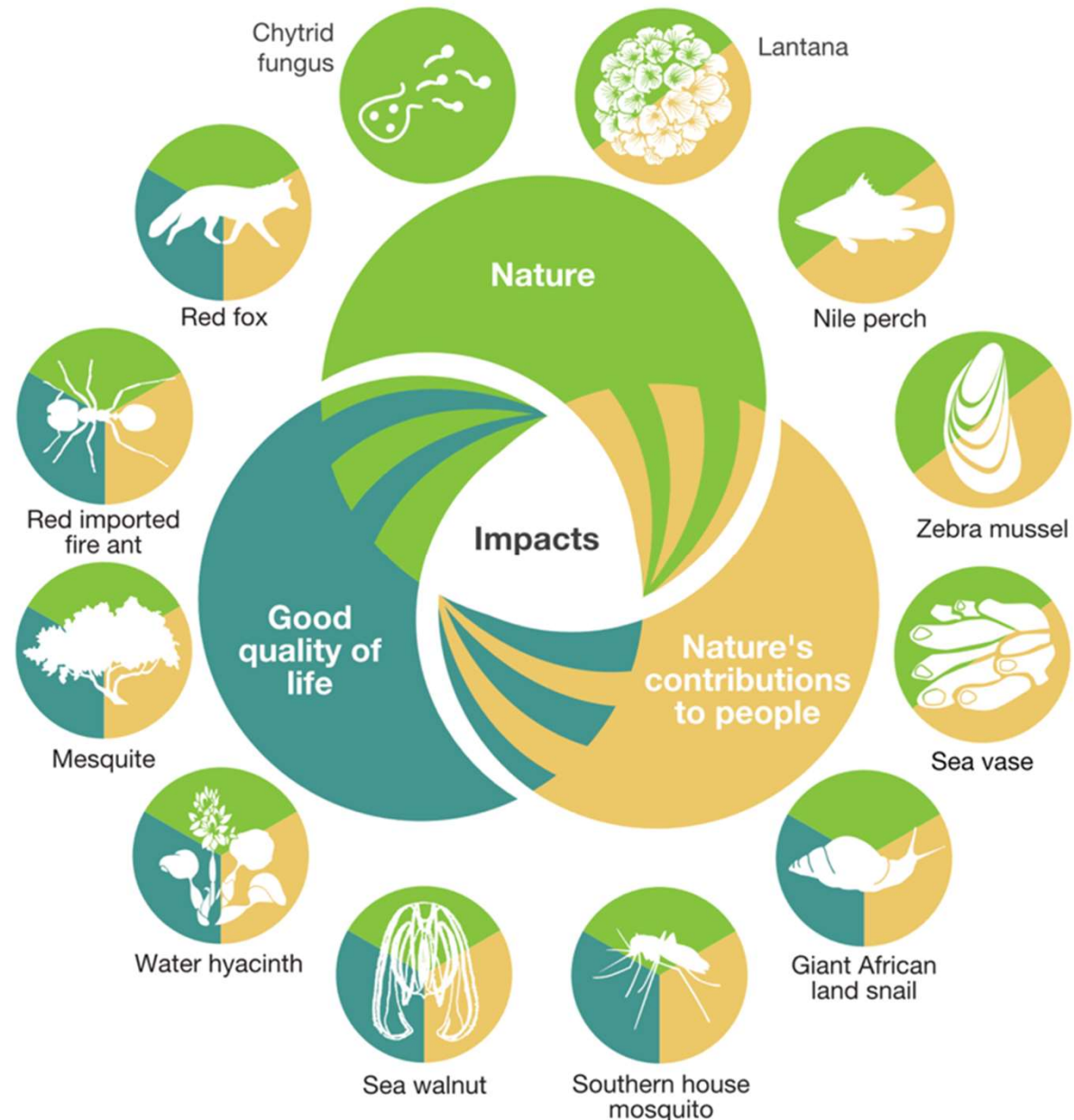
- Some areas, despite being protected for nature conservation or being remote, are also vulnerable to the negative impacts of invasive alien species.

- Impacts from invasive alien species are reported in the Americas (34%), Europe and Central Asia (31%) and Asia-Pacific (25%), with fewer reported in Africa (7%)
- 75% of negative impacts are reported from the terrestrial realm, especially temperate and boreal forests and woodlands and cultivated areas
- 14% from the freshwater realm, especially from inland surface waters/waterbodies
- 10% from the marine realm, especially from shelf ecosystems



## 2. Invasive alien species cause dramatic and irreversible changes to nature across all regions of Earth

- 60% of global extinctions have been caused, solely or alongside other drivers, by invasive alien species
- 16% of global extinctions have been caused solely by invasive alien species
- 1,215 documented local extinctions of native species have been caused by invasive alien species
- 85% of documented impacts on nature are negative



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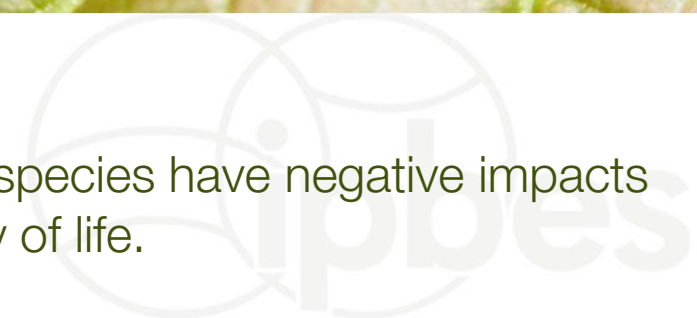


## How do IAS impacts nature?



In addition to their impacts on nature, about 16% of invasive alien species have negative impacts on nature's contributions to people, and about 7% on good quality of life.

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# How do invasive alien species impact people?

- **Economies, food /& water security, human health** and cultural identities are profound negatively affected by invasive alien species
- People with the greatest direct dependence on nature, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, may be disproportionately affected by invasive alien species.

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## Extent of invasive alien species impacts

60%

of **global species extinctions** have been caused, solely or alongside other drivers, by invasive alien species

>\$423 billion

is the estimated **global annual costs** of biological invasions in 2019.

85%

of impacts on **nature and good quality of life** are **negative**

80%

of impacts on **nature's contributions to people** are **negative**

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## People at the heart of the problem...

Many **human activities** facilitate the *transport, introduction, establishment and spread* of invasive alien species

If things remain unchanged, by 2050 the total number of alien species globally is expected to be about one-third higher than in 2005.

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A photograph showing four firefighters in full gear working to contain a massive fire that is consuming a field of tall grass. The fire is bright orange and yellow, with thick black smoke rising into the sky. The firefighters are positioned in the foreground, looking towards the fire.

# Invasive alien species and other drivers of change have complex interactions

Other **drivers** of change such **demographic**, **economic**, and **land-** and **sea-use change** are increasing and can amplify the threats and impacts of invasive alien species

**Climate change** will also be a major cause of future increases in the risk of invasive alien species

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## ... People at the heart of the solution

Biological invasions and their adverse impacts can be prevented and mitigated through effective management

There are 3 management options:

- (a) **management** of **pathways** of introduction and spread of invasive alien species;
- (b) management of target **invasive alien species** at either local or landscape scales; and
- (c) **site-based** or ecosystem-based management.

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# Current **policies** have been **insufficient in managing, preventing and controlling** biological invasions and **invasive alien species**

Although most countries (80%) have **targets for the management of biological invasions** within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans

83% of countries do not have **national legislation or regulations** directed specifically toward the prevention and control of invasive alien species.

Nearly half of all countries (45%) do not **invest in management** of invasive alien species





# Management Options

**Prevention and preparedness are the most cost-effective options**

Prevention can be achieved through **pathway management**, including strictly enforced import controls, pre-border, border and post-border biosecurity,

**Eradication** has been successful, especially for small and slow-spreading populations of invasive alien species, especially in isolated ecosystems

**Containment and control** can be an effective option for invasive alien species that cannot be eradicated for various reasons.

The recovery of ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people can be achieved through **adaptive management**, **including ecosystem restoration in terrestrial and closed water systems**

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**Sustained and adequate funding, capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation and transfer of technology, monitoring, quarantine and inspection facilities are necessary for effective prevention measures.**



**Engagement and collaboration with stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and local communities improves outcomes of management actions for biological invasions**, particularly where there are conflicting perceptions of the value of invasive alien species and the ethics of management options

Management actions also benefit from sharing and collaboration across **knowledge systems**

**Ambitious progress in biological invasion management can be achieved with integrated governance**





The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provides an opportunity for national governments to develop or update aspirational, ambitious and realistic approaches to prevent and control invasive alien species

In December 2022, Governments adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and agreed to:

“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**, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands” Target 6.

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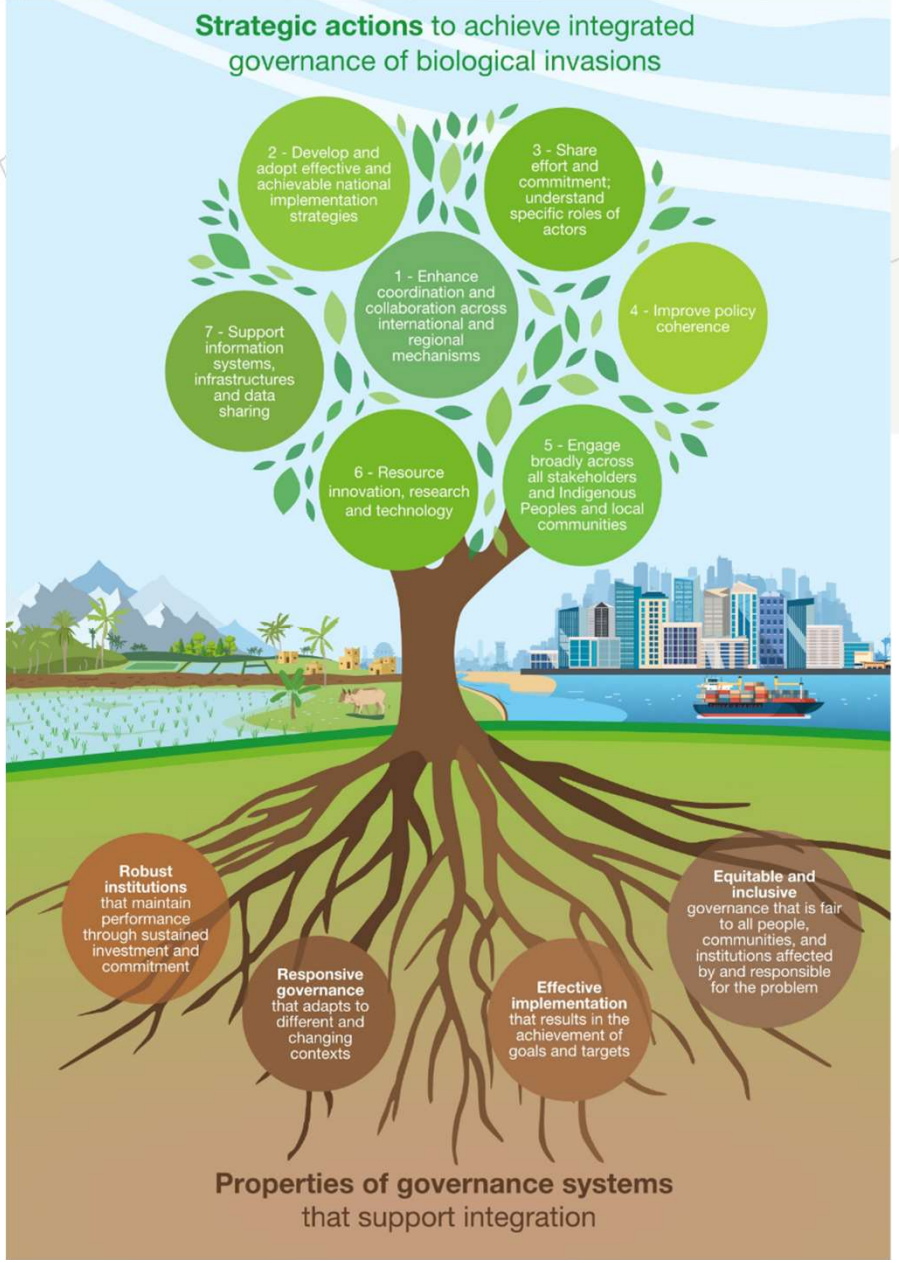




# Strategic actions to prevent introduction and impact of invasive alien species include

- Enhancing **coordination and collaboration** across international and regional mechanisms;
- Developing and adopting effective and achievable **national strategies**;
- **Sharing efforts and commitment** and understanding the specific role of all actors;
- Improving policy **coherence**;
- Broad **engagement** across all stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- **Resourcing** innovation, research and technology; and
- **Supporting** information systems, infrastructures and data sharing.

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# Expected impacts of the Report

The findings of the invasive alien species assessment are expected to contribute to achieving international targets on biological invasions:

- Target 6 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 15



Photo by IISD/ENB

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# Access to reports from all the chapters and media release:

- Summary for policymakers: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7430692>
- Full report: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7430682>

The collage displays several international news articles about invasive species. Key elements include:

- The New York Times:** Article titled "Invasive Species Are Costing the Global Economy Billions, Study Finds" by Stuart Braun, dated 04/09/2023. It states that a new scientific report offers the most exhaustive look yet at how nonnative plants and animals can drive extinctions, disrupt food systems and harm human health.
- Hindustan Times:** Article titled "Invasive species are threatening India's coastal life" by Badri Chatterjee, dated Sep 09, 2023. It discusses the spread of non-native species significantly altering ecological functions of marine ecosystems.
- National Geographic:** Article titled "As Cities Swelter, Wildlife Cameras Capture Declining Diversity".
- DW (Deutsche Welle):** Article titled "Fremde Tiere und Pflanzen bedrohen heimische Arten: Und nun?" (Foreign animals and plants threaten native species: And now?).
- EL ESPECTADOR:** Article titled "La invasión biológica: 3.500 especies exóticas introducidas por el hombre causan multimillonarias pérdidas y extinciones" (Biological invasion: 3,500 exotic species introduced by man cause multimillion-dollar losses and extinctions).
- Other articles:** "423 tỷ USD bốc hơi khỏi nền kinh tế thế giới mỗi đầu nền nôi?" (423 billion USD evaporates from the world economy per capita?), "Le specie aliene costano al Pianeta 423 miliardi di dollari all'anno" (Alien species cost the Planet 423 billion dollars a year), and "Le rôle majeur des espèces invasives dans l'effondrement de la biodiversité" (The major role of invasive species in the collapse of biodiversity).

Media articles in ~ 50 languages in over 100 countries

## Your turn now...

- Please read the SPM or in the case of sustainable use also Sustainable use assessment chapter 6: Policy options for governing sustainable use of wild species
- While reading, please identify and note down the **ONE** most promising policy option, practices, measures, tools etc. in the report, for your countries national policy context
- You have until 11:00
- After the break we will compile a list of most promising together

## Votre tours maintenant...

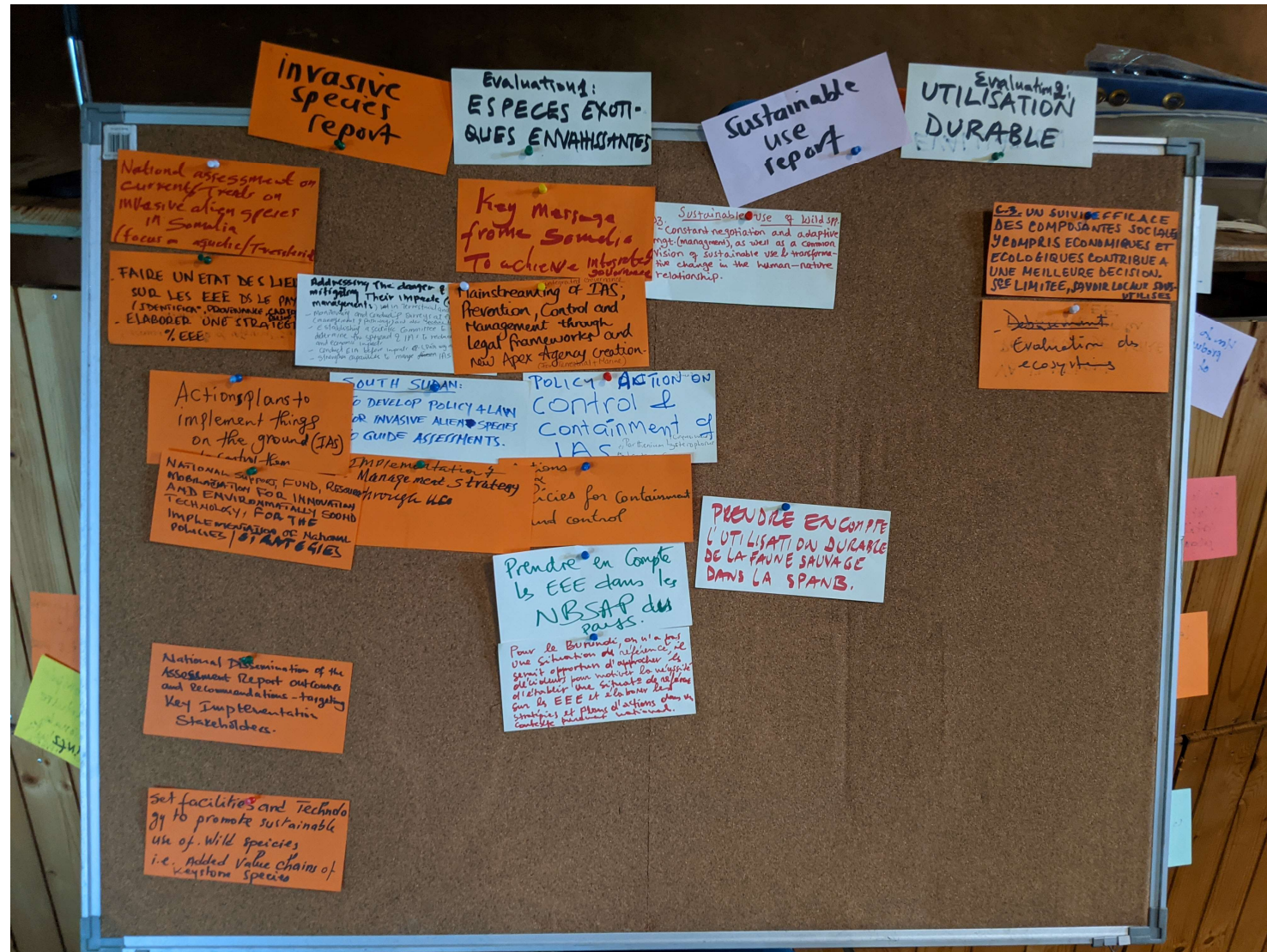
- Veuillez lire le résumé à l'intention des décideurs politiques de l'évaluation sur l'utilisation durable des espèces sauvages ou le chapitre 6: Options politiques pour régir l'utilisation durable des espèces sauvages
- En lisant, veuillez identifier et noter UNE option politiques, les pratiques, les mesures, les outils, etc. prometteuse dans le rapport, pour le contexte politique national de votre pays.
- Vous avez jusqu'à 11:00
- Après la pause nous allons compiler les plus prometteurs



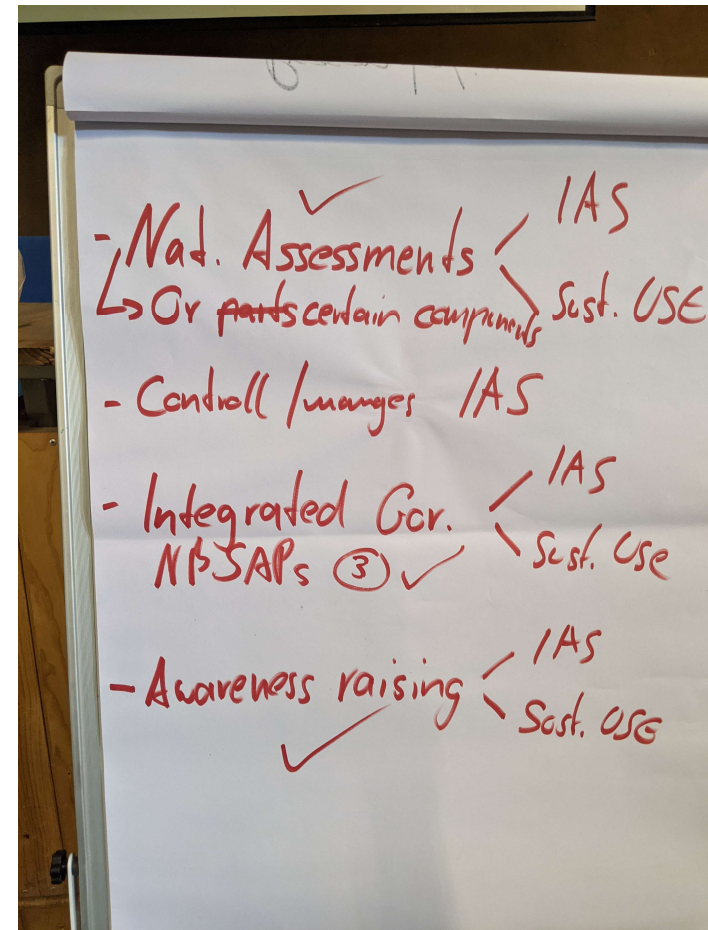
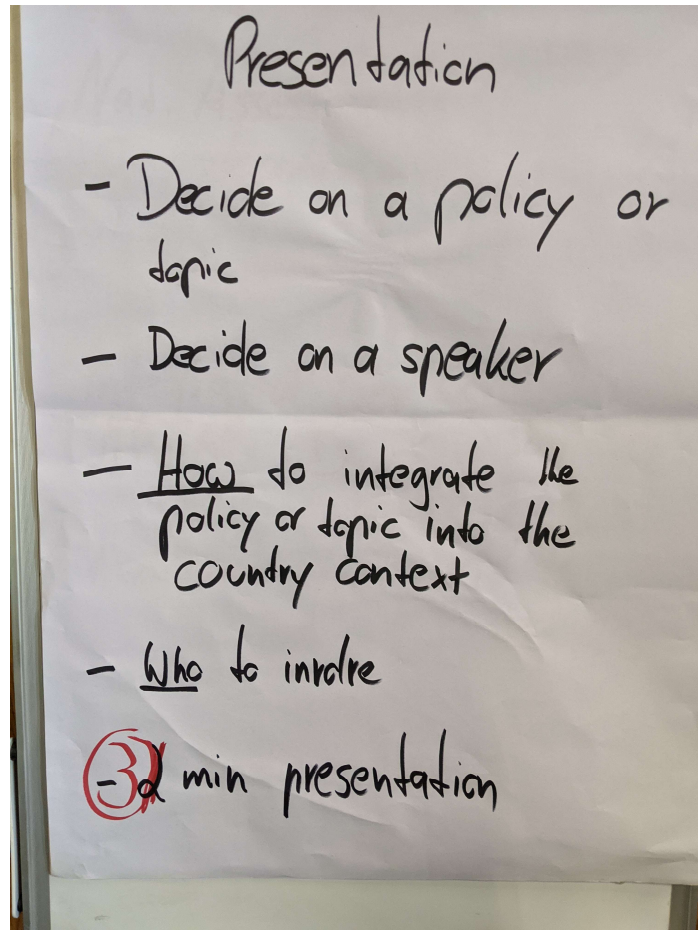
# Most promising policy options

# Options

## Politiques les plus prometteuses



# Topics of working groups





# Group 1: Awareness raising on IPBES assessments on national level



# Group 2: Key things to be considered to Control IAS

(after the IAS is already identified/assessed (type, status etc))

- Developing National Strategy and Action plan
- Integrating IAS control strategy in to national biodiversity policy/strategy
- Establishing scientific working groups/ task force
- Planning identify and prioritize objectives needing action
- Design your invasive species strategy, plan your work programme, and put it into action
- Identify appropriate Methodology (biological control, chemical control, and physical/mechanical control)
- Determine and mobilize resources (human and financial resources)
- Public awareness through appropriate communication strategies (effects, challenges, methodology)
- Integrate, coordinate and participate all stakeholders (local communities, scientists/experts, policy makers, private sectors, NGOs, civil societies etc.)
- Implementation on the ground through mobilizing all the stakeholders
- Monitoring and evaluation the progress



# Group 3: NATIONAL ASSESSMENT ON IAS

## 1. How to elaborate National Assessment on invasive alien species

Case study in Madagascar

Steps for the assessment

1. Mapping stakeholders involved in this thematic
2. Organizing national workshop
3. Overview of invasive alien species at the national level
4. Identifying key issues
5. Setting up action plan for the assessment
6. Establishing the task force for the assessment of invasive alien species
7. Resource mobilization
8. Defining the methodology for the assessment
9. Data collection and elaboration of the assessment report
10. Organizing the validation meeting

# Group 3: NATIONAL ASSESSMENT ON IAS

## 2: Who to involve in the process assessment

1. Government institutions
2. NGOs and CSOs
3. Indigenous People and local communities
4. Scientists and researchers
5. Private Sector

### GROUP MEMBERS

SOMALIA  
DR CONGO  
MADACASCAR  
COMOROS



# Group 4: Key actions to be undertaken by the IPBES NFP to integrate IAS into NBSAPs

- Approach the CBD focal point as he is responsible for developing NBSAP in the national context;
- Raise his awareness about the IAS report and let him know that such report contains valuable findings that can be used through a solid argumentation;
- Make sure that he is in the national committee in charge of developing NBSAP;
- Have a look at the key section of the NBSAP and decide where IAS can be included
- Follow up to make sure that aspects of IAS included in the NBSAP is considered during implementation;

## Next steps – CABES team

- We will prepare all materials and a summary report for you to download
- Look at the evaluation and adapt curriculum to the new topics suggested by you
- Organize online courses and webinars according to your needs

## Next steps

**Important! After the course is before the course!**

**You are invited:**

**Course: “Developing national Science-Policy-  
Practice Interface platforms and networks”  
16./17. January 2024**

**by UNEP WCMC**

**Enrollment for the course in the CABES e-learning  
portal will be available soooooooooon!**



## Prochaines étapes

**Important! L'après cours est aussi l'avant cours!**

**Vous êtes invité:**

**Cours: “Développement des plateformes et réseaux nationaux d'Interface Science-Politique-Pratique”**

**16./17. Janvier 2024**

**par UNEP WCMC**

**L'inscription à ce cours sur le portail e-learning de CABES sera bientôt disponible !**

# THANK YOU & CONTACT INFO

Need help with registration or want to make a suggestion?

Please contact us: **elearning@cabes online**

Follow us on our social media channels:

