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Was geschieht nach Verabschiedung eines IPBES-Assessments?

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#InvasiveAlienSpecies Assessment



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



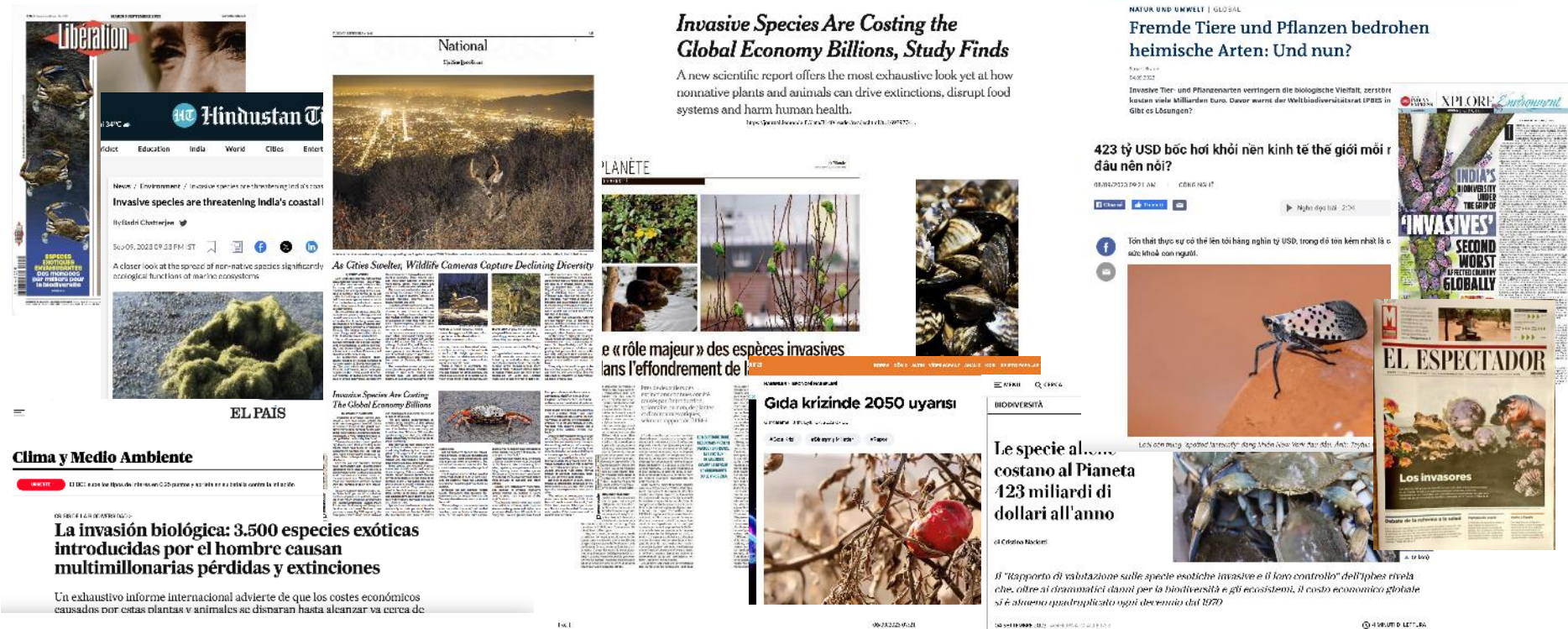
The release of the Invasive Alien Species assessment

- Negotiated at IPBES plenary #10 in Bonn over five days
- Adopted by plenary at 02.09.2023

And then?



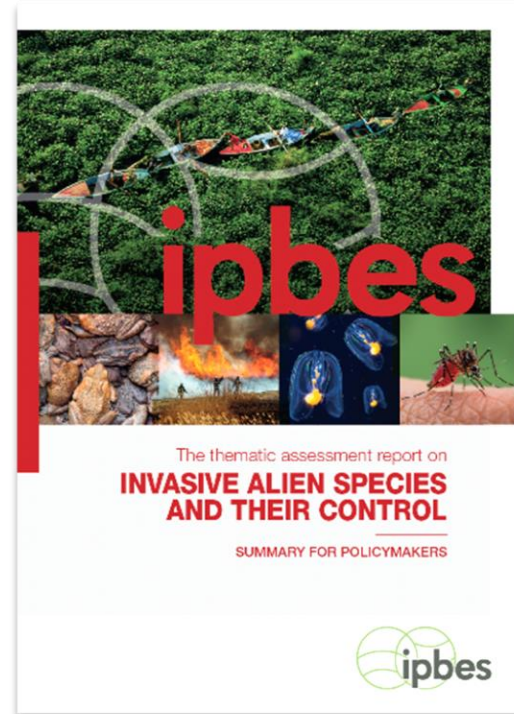
Interviews, interviews and more interviews



Media articles in ~ 50 languages in over 100 countries

The report items

- SPM available in the six UN languages
- Additionally: German, Japanese, Korean, Turkish
- Full report (English) and individual chapters
- Glossary
- Bibliography
- Reference library on Zotero (https://www.zotero.org/groups/2352922/ipbes_ias)
- Available in Linked Open Data format (https://github.com/IPBES-Data/IPBES_LOD/tree/main/Invasive%20Alien%20Species%20Assessment)



Uptake activities and impacts

1. Presentations and awareness-raising

- Over 20 events (partly) focusing on the IAS Assessment organized by governments and organizations, including the EU, BesNET, IUCN, Japan, Thailand

2. Engagement with IPLCs

- A summary of the IAS Assessment for IPLCs is available on the IPBES website
- Webinar organized by the ILK TSU (29 May 2024)

3. Identification of knowledge gaps

- IPBES webinar on knowledge generation catalysis: knowledge gaps identified in the Invasive Alien Species Assessment and needs of future assessments (11 March 2024)
- Biodiversa+ webinar on knowledge generation catalysis: knowledge gaps identified in the Invasive Alien Species Assessment and needs of new assessments (15 March 2024)

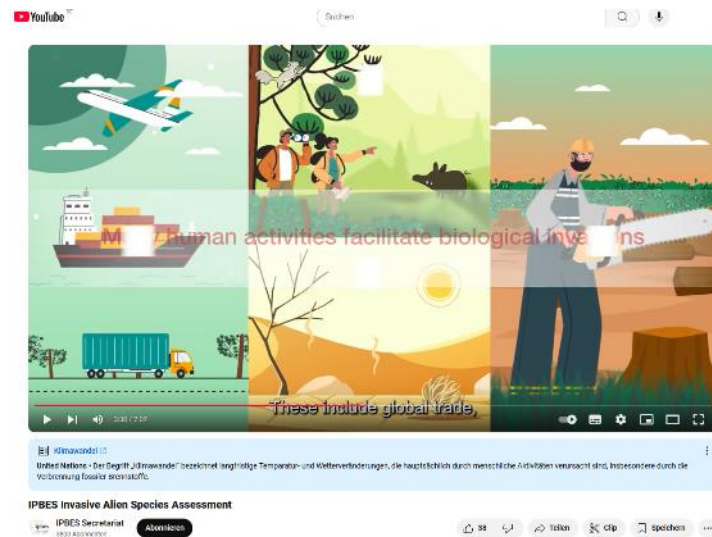
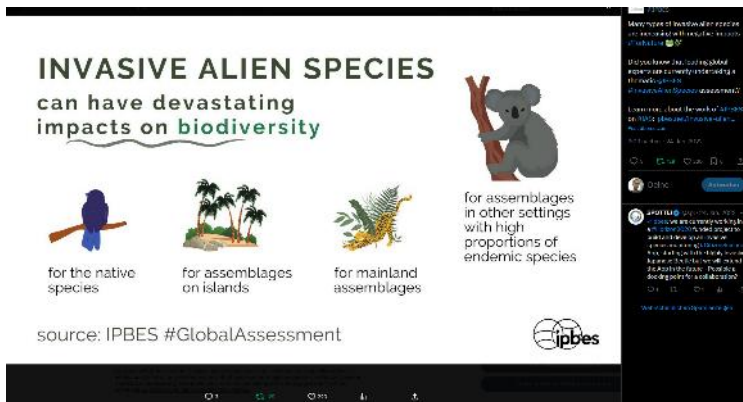
4. Policy forum

- Inter-agency liaison group on IAS (19 June 2024)
- G7
- CBD (IPBES IAS assessment welcomed by CBD at COP16 in Colombia 2024)

Promotional products

Shared widely on social media

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ybg4qxfoUlo&t=52s>
- <https://www.ipbes.net/ias>



Factsheets

Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

The thematic assessment report of
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES AND THEIR CONTROL²
Prepared by the co-chairs and technical support unit of the assessment

2/ The role of businesses in the management and governance of biological invasions³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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4/ Biological invasions on islands³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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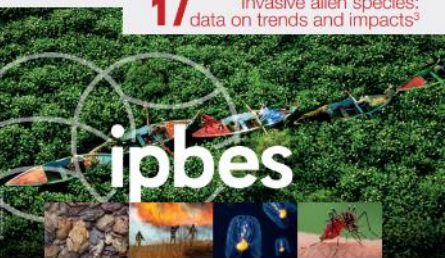
6/ Biological invasions and stakeholder engagement³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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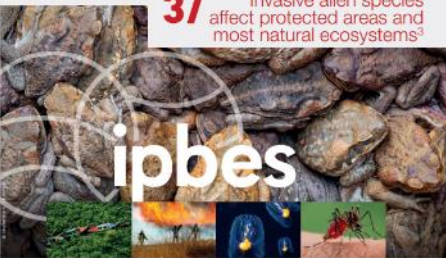
1/ Invasive alien species: data on trends and impacts³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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Prepared by the co-chairs and technical support unit of the assessment

3/ Invasive alien species affect protected areas and most natural ecosystems³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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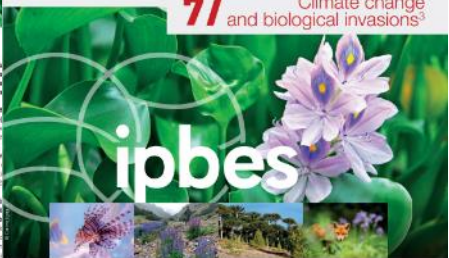
5/ Invasive alien species management and governance³



Factsheet¹
Messages from the summary for policymakers

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7/ Climate change and biological invasions³



Overview

People and nature are threatened by invasive alien species in all regions of Earth (KM-A1P). More than 52,000 established alien species, including more than 2,000 invasive alien species with documented impacts, have been recorded worldwide (IPBES, 2015), and the number of alien species is rising globally at unprecedented and increasing rates (not established) (B1P).

Invasive alien species are a major direct driver of change, causing biodiversity loss, including local and global species extinctions (not established) (A2). Invasive alien species have contributed to the loss of native species, including through hybridization and genetic introgression (not established) (B1P). Invasive alien species are also a major driver of change, causing biodiversity loss, including local and global species extinctions (not established) (A2). Invasive alien species have contributed to the loss of native species, including through hybridization and genetic introgression (not established) (B1P).

The assessment is part of a series of assessments, including the assessment of the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystems (IPBES, 2015), and the assessment of the impacts of invasive alien species on human health and well-being (IPBES, 2015).

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Overview

People and nature are threatened by invasive alien species in all regions of Earth (KM-A1P).

Some areas, despite being protected for nature conservation or being remote (e.g., high mountains, and also tundra and deserts), are also vulnerable to the negative impacts of invasive alien species (KM-A2, A3).

Even without the introduction of new species, already established alien species pose the opportunity to continue to expand their geographic ranges and spread into new countries, regions and ecosystems, including remote environments (KM-A2).

Frequent long-term monitoring of sites ensures early detection of invasive alien species, including re-invasions, and can inform further management actions (KM-C5).

Overview

Invasive alien species cause dramatic and, in some cases, irreversible changes to biodiversity and ecosystems, resulting in adverse and complex outcomes across all regions of Earth, including local and global species extinctions (KM-A2). The economic, food security, water security and human health are profoundly and negatively affected by invasive alien species (KM-A3).

Invasive alien species and their negative impacts can be prevented and mitigated through effective management (C) which includes decision support tools, prevention supported by regulatory and organisational planning and actions, evaluation, surveillance and control of invasive alien species, and ecosystem-based management, and ecosystem restoration (B10a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w,x,y,z).

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework provides an opportunity for national governments to develop or update appropriate, ambitious and realistic approaches to prevent and control invasive alien species (KM-B5). Clear, coherent measures, policies and long-term commitment, preventing and controlling invasive alien species are critical to protect the well-being of people and nature (KM-D7).

Overview

Invasive alien species are recognized as one of the five major direct drivers of change in nature globally, alongside land-use and land-cover change, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, and pollution (Introduction).

The threats from invasive alien species are increasing markedly in all regions of Earth, with the current widespread high rate of introductions predicted to rise even higher in the future (KM-B6).

Climate change may lead to future increases in the establishment and spread of invasive alien species (not established) (B12).

Awareness of the risks of biological invasions will contribute to the effective delivery of several of the Sustainable Development Goals, including climate change (Goal 13) (KM-D4).

Factsheet 1 – Invasive alien species: data on trends and impacts

Factsheet 1
Knowledge from
the science for decision

The thematic assessment report of
**INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
AND THEIR CONTROL**²
Initiated by the 10 states and the Commission of the European Communities

**1/ Invasive alien species:
data on trends and impacts^a**



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Overview

Threatened and invasive alien species are in all regions of the world. Invasive alien species are a major threat to biodiversity, ecosystems, and human health. Invasive alien species are a major threat to biodiversity, ecosystems, and human health. Invasive alien species are a major threat to biodiversity, ecosystems, and human health.

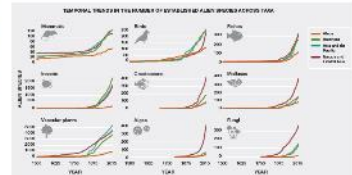
^a The number of invasive alien species (IAS) has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950.

^b The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950.

^c The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950.

Status, trends and pathways

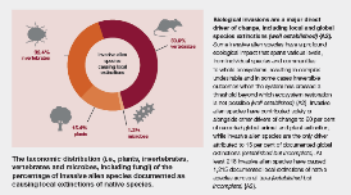
- Global trends:** The number of invasive alien species (IAS) has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950.
- Number of alien and invasive alien species:** The number of alien and invasive alien species has increased significantly since 1950. The number of alien and invasive alien species has increased significantly since 1950. The number of alien and invasive alien species has increased significantly since 1950.
- Trends and pathways:** The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950. The number of IAS has increased significantly since 1950.



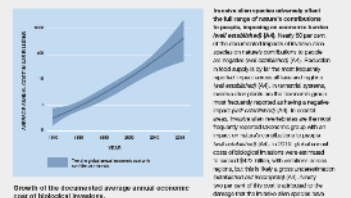
Trends in the number of alien species introduced per year from 1950 to 2015

The number of alien species introduced per year has increased significantly since 1950, with a sharp rise starting around 2000. The number of alien species introduced per year has increased significantly since 1950, with a sharp rise starting around 2000.

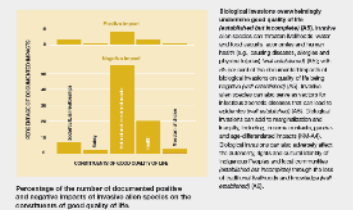
Impacts on nature



Impacts on nature's contributions to people



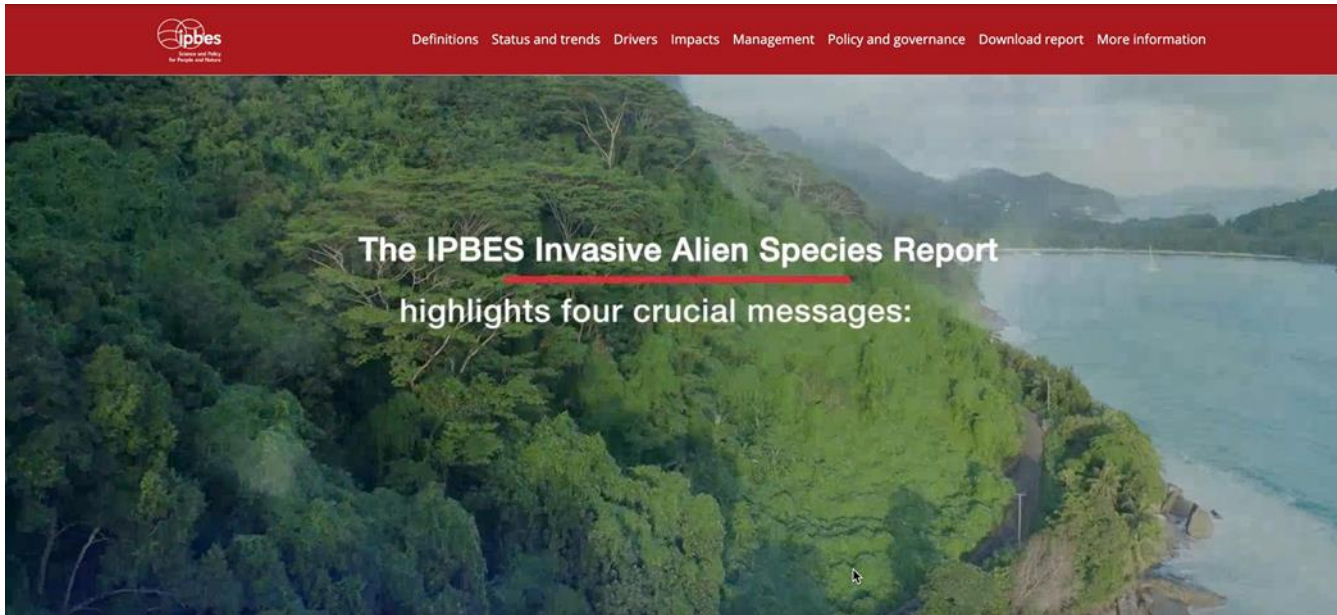
Impacts on good quality of life



IAS learning tool



 <https://www.ipbes.net/ias/learning>



IAS learning tool



<https://www.ipbes.net/ias/learning>

The screenshot displays the IPBES IAS Learning Tool interface, which includes a navigation bar with links to Definitions, Status and trends, Drivers, Impacts, Management, Policy and governance, Download report, and More information. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Key Definitions within the bio**: A section with a background image of a tree trunk, featuring the text "Key Definitions within the bio".
- Status of alien and**: A section with a background image of a field, featuring the text "Status of alien and".
- Management of Biological Invasions**: A section with a background image of people fishing in a pond, featuring the text "Management of Biological Invasions" and "Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned". A "Download Chapter 3" button is visible.
- "Biological Invasion"**: A section with a light blue background, featuring the text "Biological Invasion".
- Global distribution and temporal tre**: A section with a light blue background, featuring the text "Global distribution and temporal tre".

Additional text visible in the screenshot includes:

- "Invasive alien species are one of the five most important drivers of biodiversity loss, following habitat loss, overexploitation, climate change, and pollution. Invasive alien species are provided. Indirect and other direct impacts of invasive alien species are provided."
- "More than 37,000 alien species, including more than 3,500 biological invasions are increasing markedly across all regions higher in the future. Impacts of invasive alien species can alien species can lead to an underestimation of the magnitude of the problem."
- "The total numbers of established alien species in the 18 I regions are shown below for each taxon."
- "The number and impact of invasive alien species can be reduced through management of biological invasions. Prevention and preparedness are the most cost-effective options but other management options can also be effective. There are 3 management targets:"
- "Prevention through management of pathways of introduction and spread of invasive alien species;"
- "Management of target invasive alien species at either local or landscape scales; and"
- "Site-based or ecosystem-based management"
- "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 or the ethics of management options. Management actions also benefit from sharing and collaboration across knowledge systems."

Papers based on the IAS assessment (so far)

Schwindt, E. et al. Overwhelming evidence galvanizes a global consensus on the need for action against Invasive Alien Species. *Biol Invasions* 26, 621–626 (2024).

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-023-03209-x>

Núñez, M. A. et al. Including a diverse set of voices to address biological invasions, *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 39-5, 409-412 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2024.02.009>

Roy, H.E., Pauchard, A., Stoett, P.J. et al. Curbing the major and growing threats from invasive alien species is urgent and achievable. *Nat Ecol Evol* (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-024-02412-w>

Seebens, H., Niamir, A., Essl, F. et al. Biological invasions on Indigenous peoples' lands. *Nat Sustain* (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-024-01361-3>

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Thank you!

