



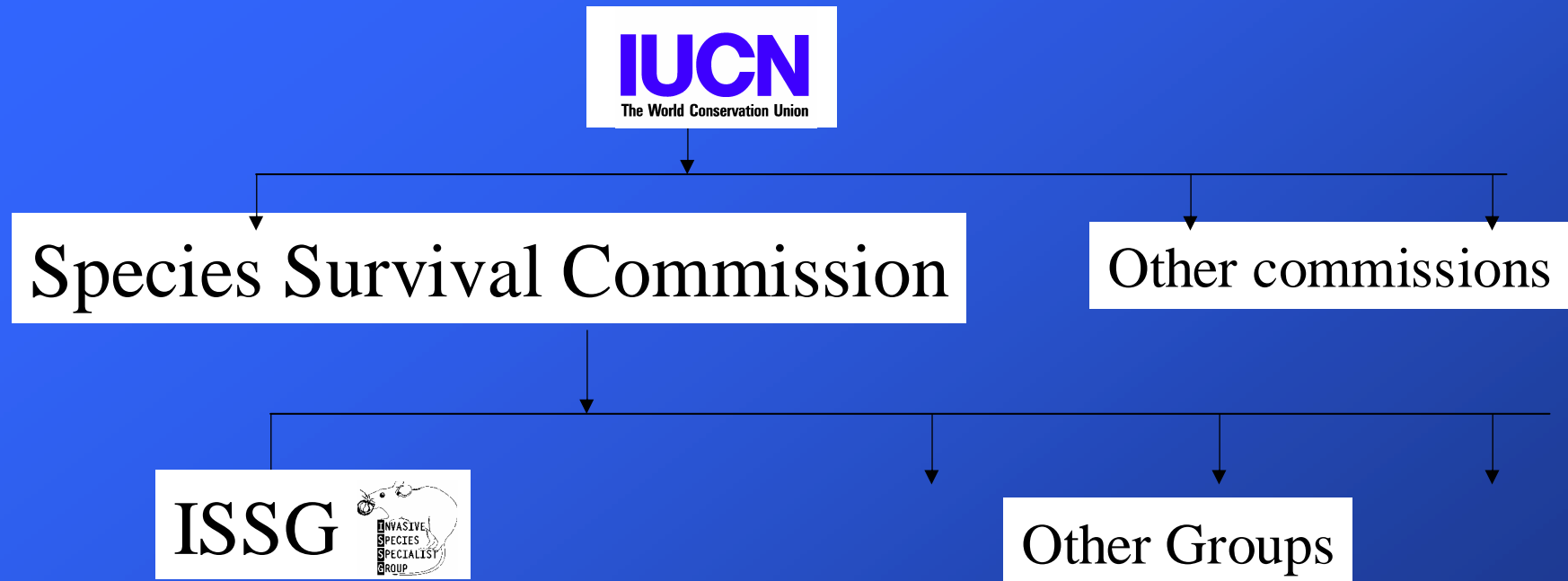
Cooperative Initiative on IAS on Islands & ISSG Contributions to capacity building (including maximising combination of CBD and IPPC implementation)

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IUCN's Mission

To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.





Goals: *to reduce threats to natural ecosystems and the native species they contain – by increasing awareness of alien invasions and of ways to prevent, control or eradicate them....and facilitating and encouraging action*

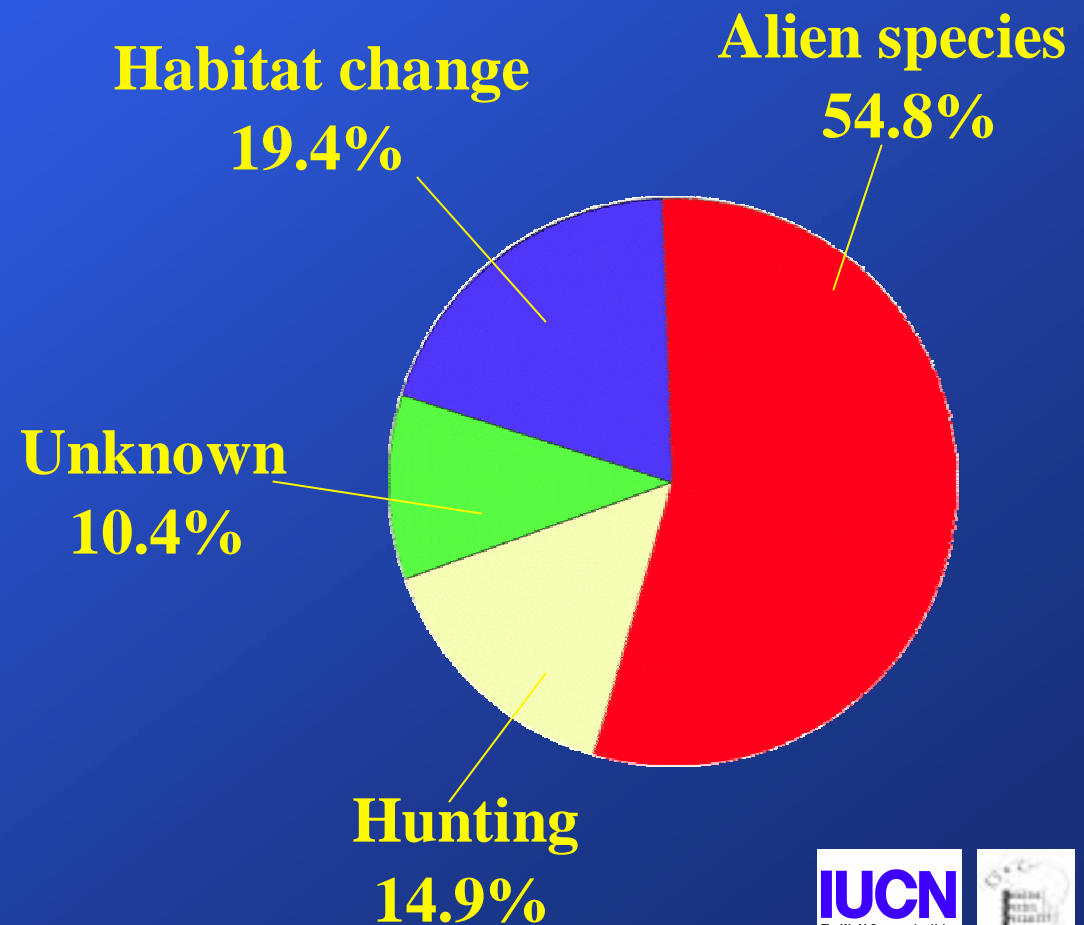
COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE ON IAS ON ISLANDS

Why are we concerned about islands?

- High rate of endemism
- High number of endangered species
- Reliance of islands' people on natural resources
- Hard hit by IAS



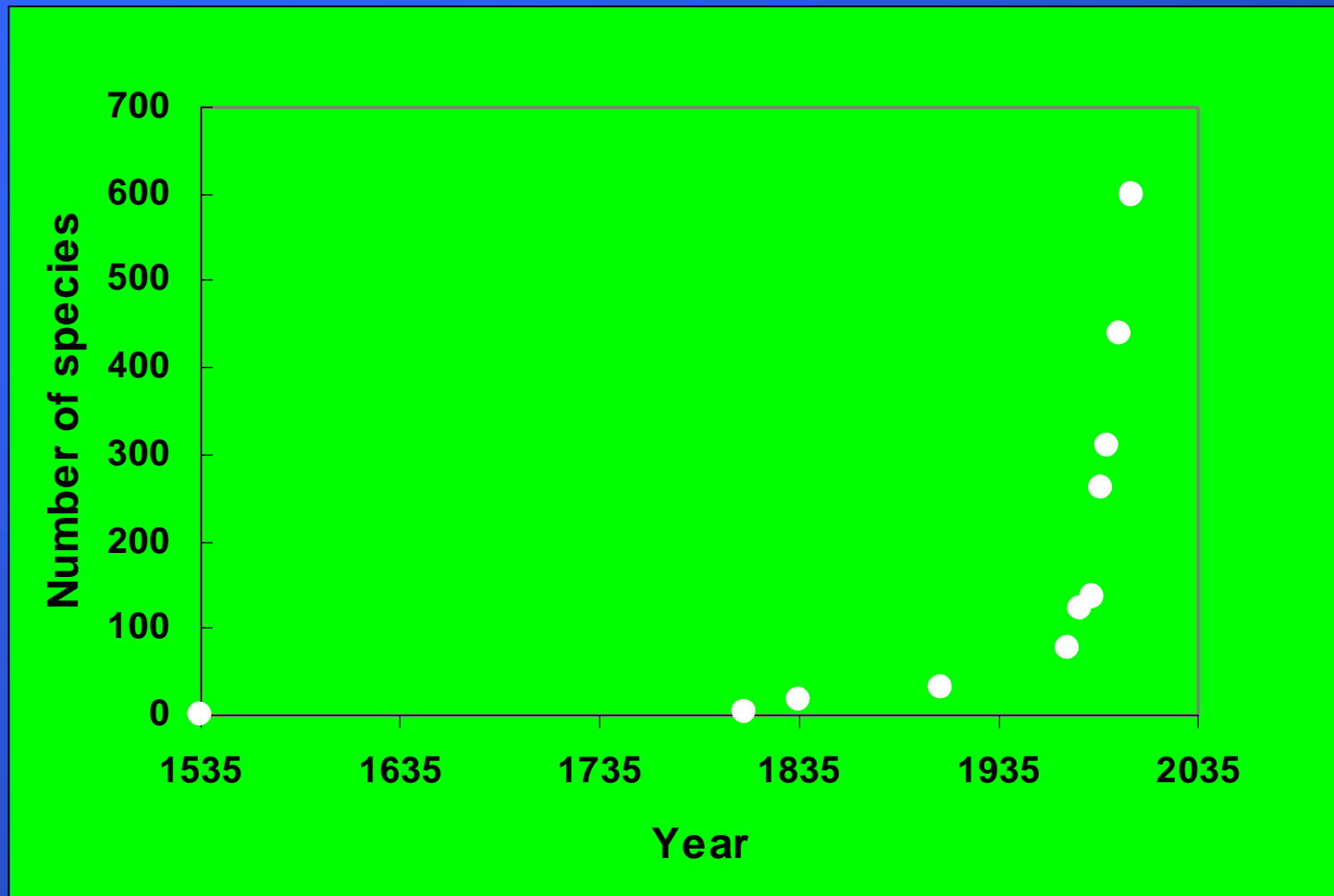
Causes of recent bird extinctions on islands





Photos: David Mudge

Number of introduced plant species recorded in Galapagos



From Tye et al (2001)



Photos: Togia, NPSA

OPTIMISM FOR THE FUTURE

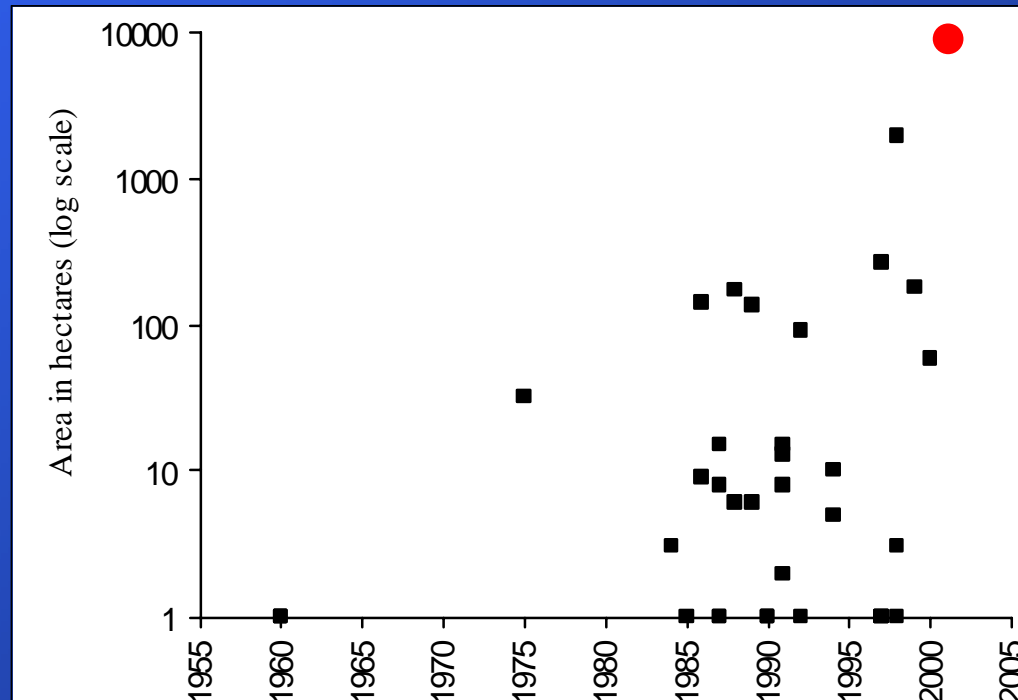
- Islands offer many options to turn the tide and to fight back against IAS impacts on biological diversity – prevention, as well as eradication and control

Rubus glaucus eradication in the Galapagos: Eradicated with 480 hours of work (Soria 2001)



Optimism for the future

E.g. brown rats
have been
eradicated from
increasingly
larger islands



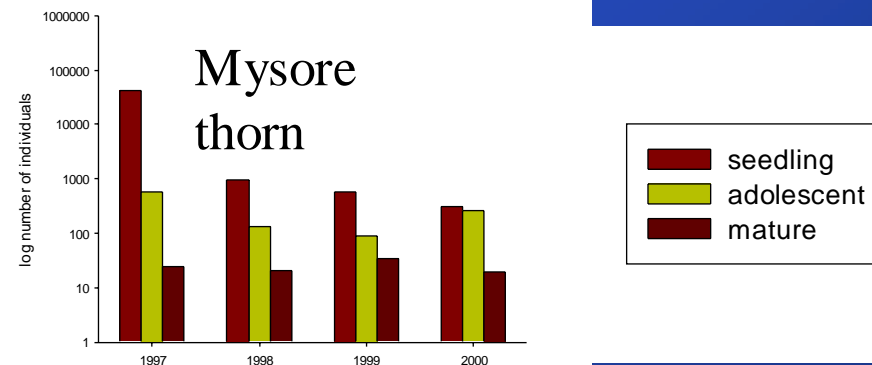
CASE STUDY on Raoul Island (Kermadecs, NZ)

- probably five species eradicated...

- Progress on woody weeds ...



West C (2001)



COOPERATIVE INITIATIVE ON IAS ON ISLANDS

1. Promoting awareness of IAS impacts and support for their management
2. Sharing existing technical information and expertise
3. Enhancing technical capability and support systems
4. Promoting partnerships
5. Promoting and supporting “demonstration projects”
6. Advocating emergency response resources

- Endorsed by CBD COP6
- Pacific Sub-Programme is subject of WSSD Typell partnership



- 
- Demonstration projects (including prevention)
 - Disseminating lessons learned widely
 - Learning by doing
 - Bottom up
 - Integrating biodiversity/livelihoods
 - Not limited to S Pacific but initial focus
 - Biodiversity Hotspots and coldspots
 - Can be extended to “ecological islands” in future through further partnerships
 - Facilitates “Peers helping peers” as well as cooperation at level of agencies and/or countries

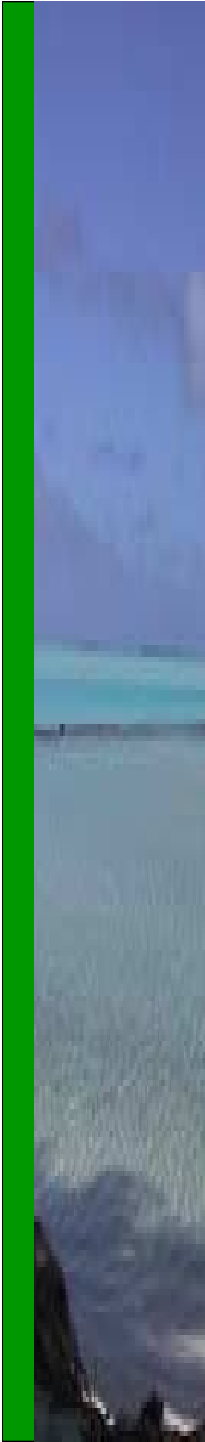
GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

- The goal is to create & disseminate core information on any species identified as alien invasive (impact on biodiversity) anywhere.
- Management tool + awareness /education (rather than research tool)
- Free, Freely and easily available



Relevance to IPPC-NPPPOs (RPPPOs)

- IPPC mandate to deal with certain types of biodiversity impacting IAS (see previous talks)
- Hence – PRA and other management will need to deal with
 - Wider scope
 - Ecological complexity



Wider scope: e.g pathogens affecting wild plants (*Phytophthora cinnamoni* is largest threat to biodiversity is SW Australia hotspot – Watson 2003)

Ecological complexity to deal with in PRA

- IAS plant \longleftrightarrow fire-cycles
- Organism not harmful on its own that allows IAS to become super IAS (concern for NZ pine)
- Invasive plant that affects native flora but also crocodile sex-ratio
- Invasional meltdown.....

Ecological complexity in dealing with eradication/control of long established species in order to obtain conservation gains (e.g. Sarigan goats)...



Ramifications for

- Awareness and education
- Training / capacity building
- Information requirements (biodiversity invasiveness aspects)
- Stakeholder involvement (wider)

These are ALL to some extent dealt with in CII and GISSD approach

Challenges surrounding PRA (S Pacific)

- Lack of resources
- Lack of Capability
- Mandates not always clear (institutional/legal)
- Priority goes to agricultural risk species
- Unbalance in awareness between benefits associated with Biocontrol introductions versus risks (especially to native biodiversity)

Some issues picked up in CII:

- Capacity building / training (in cooperation with SPREP and others)
- Encourage learning from each others experience – e.g facilitate PRA availability to others
- assist with legal review as appropriate (SPREP/ISSG/BLI)
- Information exchange on IAS biodiversity impacts (see tomorrow)



Demonstration Project Regional Prevention Plan (including Emergency Response) for a biodiversity PRIORITY: RIFA and other invasive alien ants

Waiting in the wings

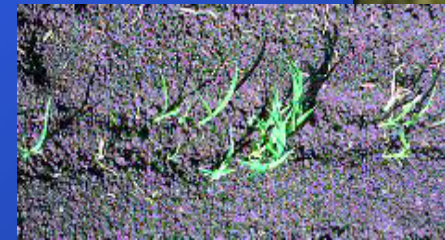
- California (US)
- QLD (Australia)

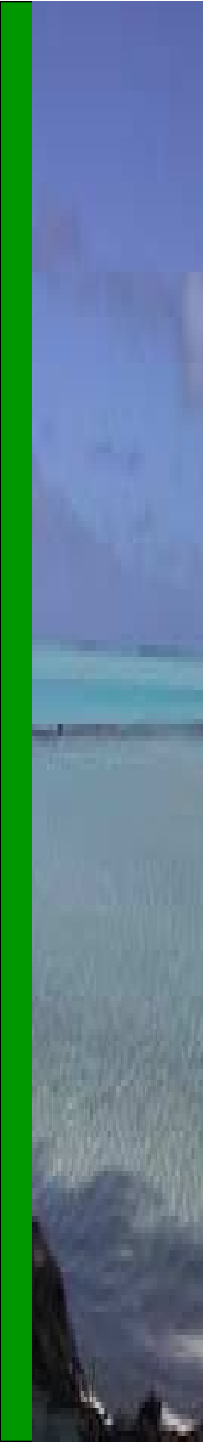
Step 1 Facilitate regional approach to PRA

Partners: ISSG/IUCN, SPREP, SPC, USDA, MAF, Qld authorities, TNC, Landcare,

RIFA IMPACTS

- Public health
- Agriculture and livestock production
- Biodiversity
- Property
- Increased pesticide use





What can you do with relation to CII /ISSG
(and partners) and biodiversity aspects of
plant protection????

- Provide feedback on other things that CII can
do for you or for others...
 - Demonstration projects?
 - Training?
 - Other?
- Become a partner
- Facilitate Funding

BEYOND IPPC IMPLEMENTATION

E.g. Invasional\meltdown:
network of impacts on various
taxa. Somehow all impacts
from all taxa, on all taxa, and
cumulative effect must be
considered in decision
making.....

- Cooperation between agencies in whatever way will work (legal? Informal?)
- Think outside the box





What does this have to do with us here??

Reality: Agricultural agency, especially “NPPO type” tends to

- Exist
- Have most SPS experience
- Have more resources
- Have more influence and will make or break the development of thinking outside the box

Example of thinking out of the box (Example – Spiders on Imported Table Grape Pathway)



Sean Newland
National Adviser - Indigenous Flora
and Fauna
MAF Biosecurity Authority
New Zealand

Tena koe – Greetings to you all

NZ Agencies with Biosecurity Responsibility

ERMA – regulates intentional introductions of any new species or hazardous substance (HSNO Act)

MAF – leads/coordinates import and export management, surveillance and pest management

- for animal, plant, human and environmental health
- for productive and environmental sectors
- in the marine and terrestrial environments
- Biosecurity Act.

DoC – conservation mandate

MoH – human health mandate

MFish – marine mandate

NZ Environment and Biosecurity

Island nation – bottom of the world and turn left

- limited pathways for the natural introduction of pests
- ability to control import pathways and exclude IAS

High economic reliance on agriculture and horticulture

Unique native biodiversity – high level of endism

Obvious impacts of non native species already present

High level of political and public support for biosecurity

- NZ Biodiversity Strategy
- NZ Biosecurity Strategy

Biosecurity Act

Enabling legislation

All imported risk goods require import health standard (IHS) – imports must meet these requirements

IHS developed by way of risk analysis process

Must consider impacts on

- People
- Environment
- Economy

Take into account NZs international obligations



HSNO Act

Regulates deliberate introduction of all new organisms

Approval requires analysis of all associated risks

Public consultation process

MAF BA Environment

Animal Biosecurity – zoosanitary (OIE)

Forest Biosecurity – phytosanitary (IPPC)

Plant Biosecurity – phytosanitary (IPPC)

Border Management – generic (OIE/IPPC)

Indigenous Flora and Fauna – specific focus on risks to IFF (OIE, IPPC, animal IAS and?)

Issues over coordination and consistency

IHS Development

Project team consisting of affected ministries and departments

May also include industry, scientific experts and NGOs

ID all (phyto, zoosanitary and other (?)) hazards associated with risk good

Analysis of each hazard

Consultation with stakeholders

- domestic (industry, NGOs, public)
- international (trading partners)

Phytosanitary Concerns

Plant and Forest Biosecurity groups lead within MAF
BA

Take account of risks to both productive and natural
systems

Input from IFF team

Input from Animal and Border Biosecurity groups as
required

IPPC framework provides a very adequate tool for
risk management of the plant component of
biosecurity within the NZ context

Example – Spiders on Imported Table Grape Pathway

Non “plant pest” species on plant pathway

Environmental and human health concerns

RA (using IPPC type process) carried out by project team

Identified the need for strengthened measures on some pathways

Measures implemented in conjunction with phytosanitary measures

Issues

Limited info on impacts of exotic species on indigenous species cf productive species where pest/hosts co-exist somewhere else)

-precaution?

Limited info on what pests are present in natural ecosystems

- limited survey work of productive sector

Limited availability of resource having both natural systems and biosecurity expertise

Points to Ponder

Difference in outlook

- continental countries cf islands
- developed cf developing countries

Difference in regulatory environment, coordination and communication between affected agencies

Differences in support (public and political)for biosecurity

Differences in what is realistic to achieve

Points to Ponder part 2

Does the culture of our organisations support the analysis and protection of nonproductive systems of traditional plant protection “production focus”?

Does the PRA hurdle become too high for developing countries when developed countries want trade access?

Can any of our goals be achieved without highly credible export assurance systems?

Can these export assurance systems be effective in the absence of import requirement information being available to exporting countries?

Thank you for your time and sharing your knowledge and experiences.

I wish you all a safe trip home.

Haere ra

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