



Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic
Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY, INDONESIA



19th December, 2023



THE IPBES ASSESSMENT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR ASIA



Presented by



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Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Targets hingga 2030

Reducing threats to biodiversity :

Target 1 : Land use plan & retention

Target 2 : Restore land 30%

Target 3 : Protect & Conserve land 30%

Target 4 : Other Sp. management actions

Target 5 : Harvest & trade are sustainable

Target 6 : Invasive Alien Species

Target 7 : Pollution

Target 8: Climate Change: reduce impact disaster, mitigation & adaptation

Meeting peoples needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing:

Target 9 : Benefits from species

Target 10 : Benefits from ecosystems: agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, & forestry

Target 11 : Other ecosystem services

Target 12 : Urban dwellers & biodiversity

Target 13: Access and benefit shared

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming:

Target 14: Mainstreaming

Target 15: Sustainable production & supply chains

Target 16: Sustainable consumption

Target 17: Control adverse effects of biotech

Target 18: Eliminate negative incentives & subsidies

Target 19: Resource mobilization

Target 20: Capacity bldg. & Development

Target 21: Data, information, and knowledge are accessible

Target 22: Participation in decision-making

Target 23: Gender equality

Vision 2050:
"Living in
Harmony with
Nature"

TARGET 6

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.

Invasive Alien Species in the ASEAN Region



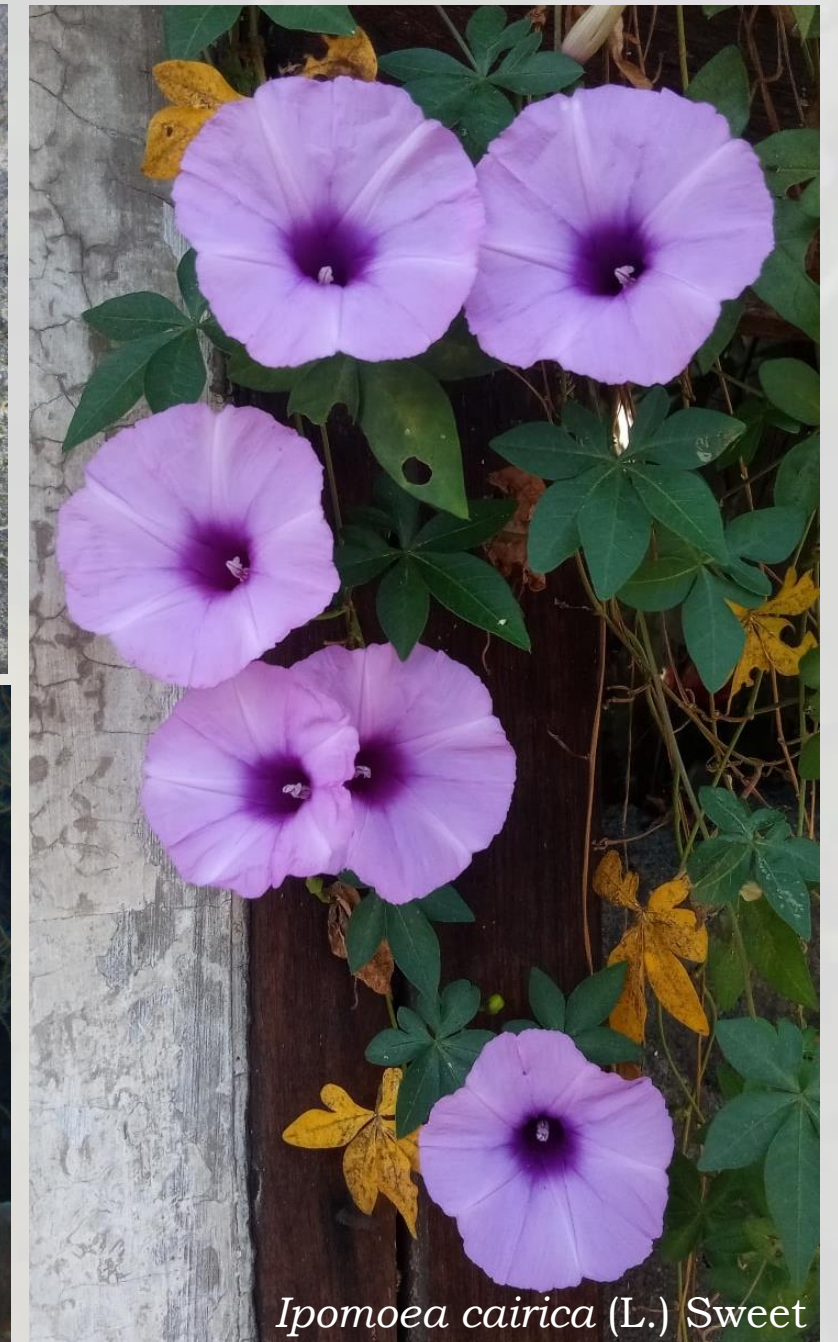
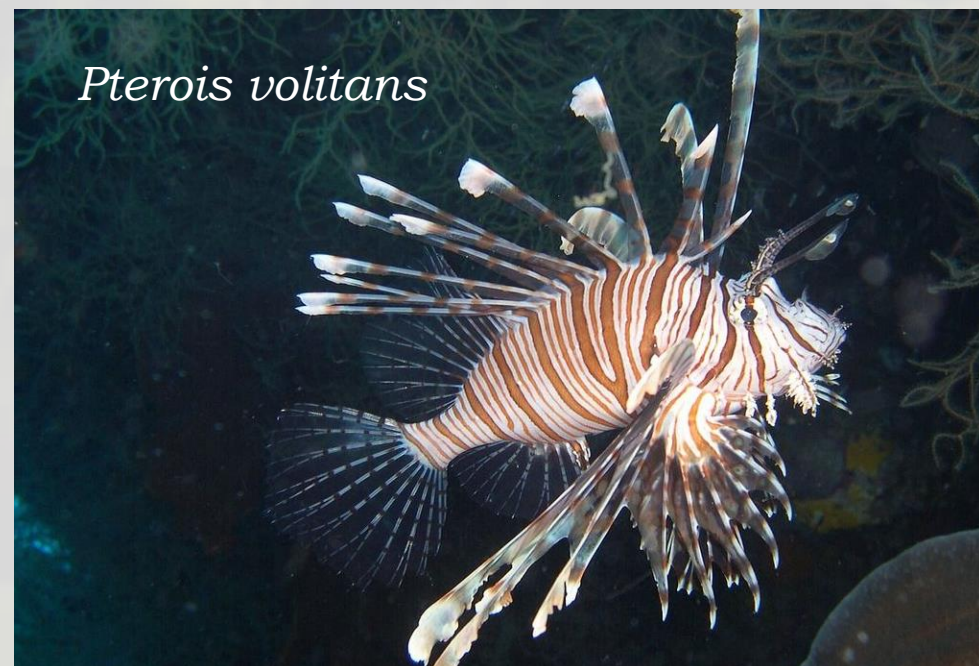
187 Species recorded in Indonesia (highest)

148 Species recorded in the Philippines

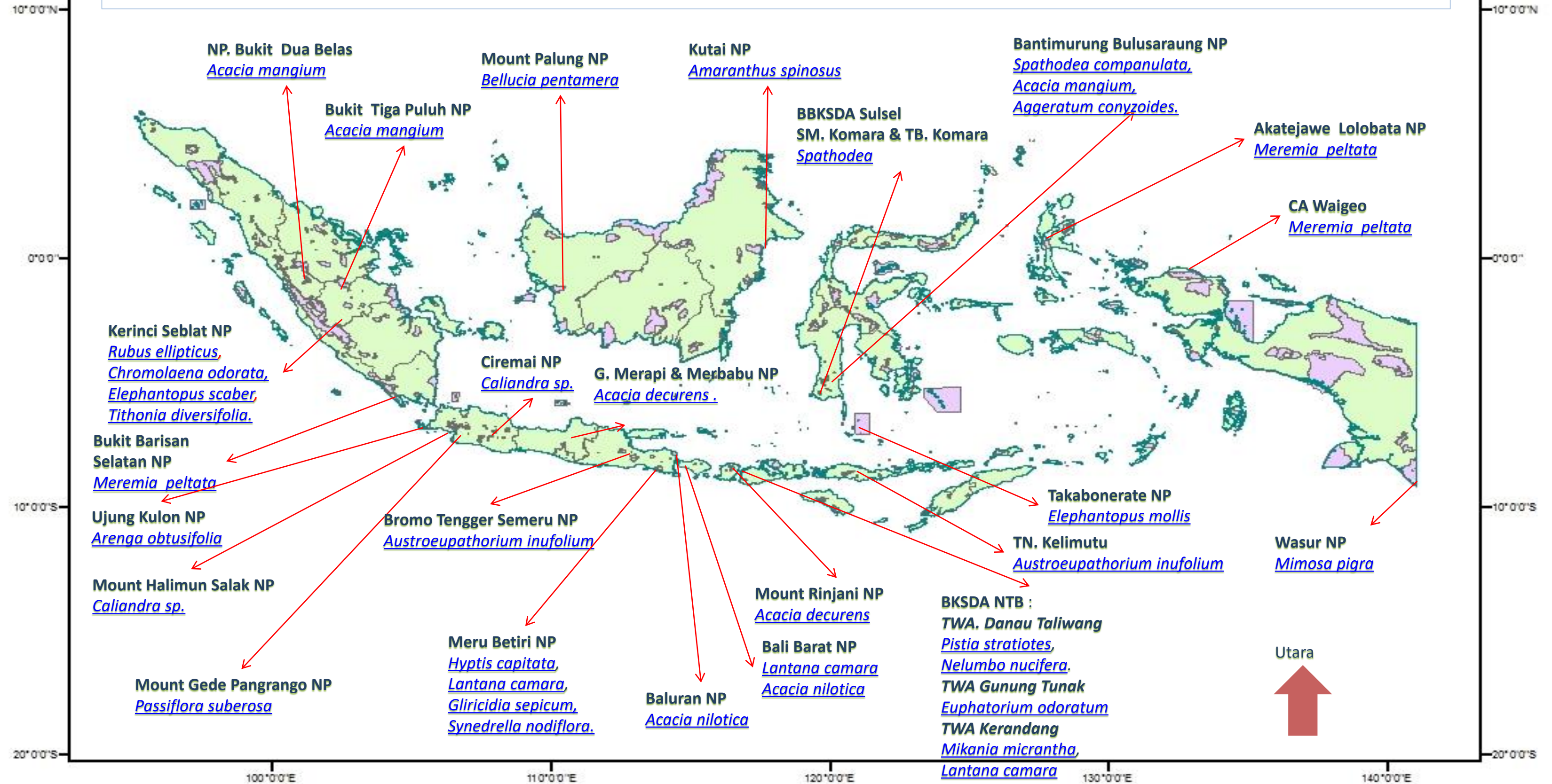
145 Species recorded in the Malaysia

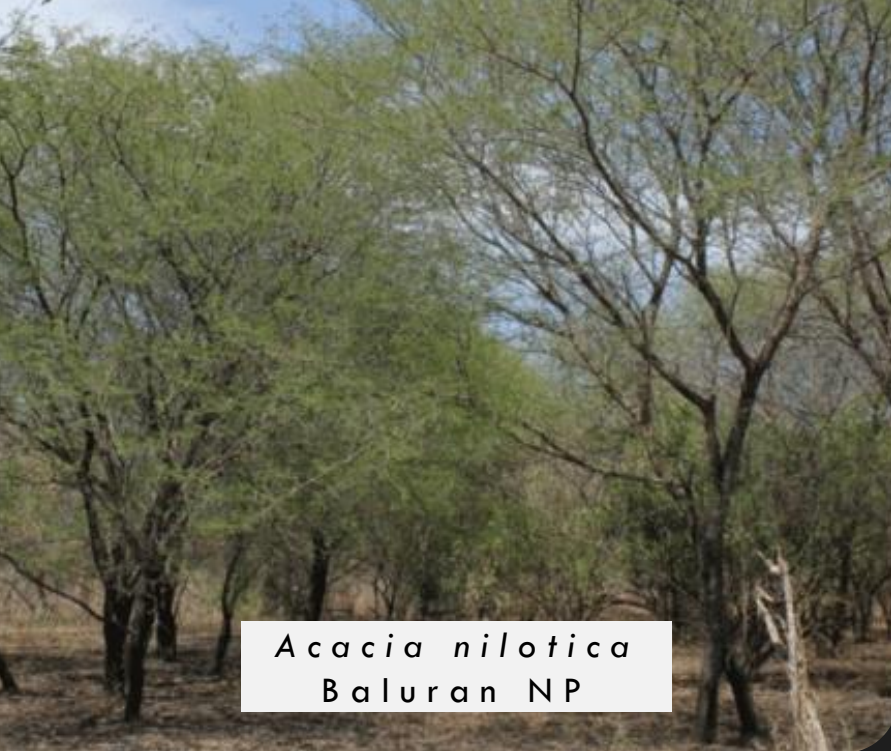
Invasive Alien Species in Indonesia

[Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No 94/2016: Invasive Type]



IAS PLANTS IN PROTECTED AREAS

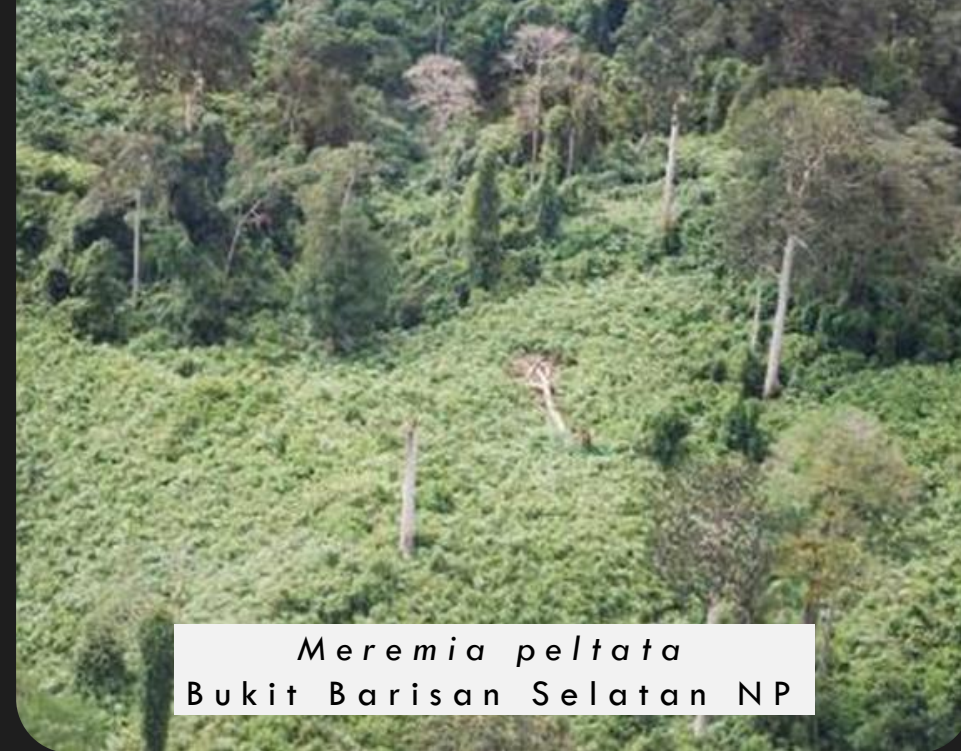




Acacia nilotica
Baluran NP



Bellucia pentamera
Mount Palung NP



Meremia peltata
Bukit Barisan Selatan NP



Mimosa pigra
Wasuri NP



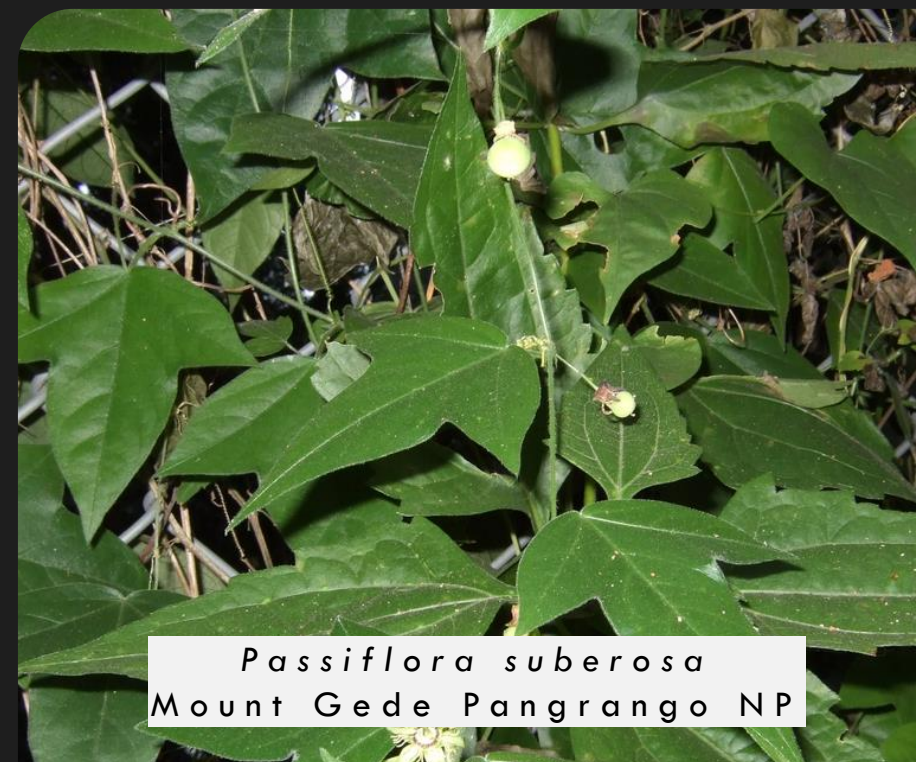
Austroeupathorium inufolium
Bromo Tengger Semeru NP



Rubus ellipticus
Kerinci Seblat NP



Amaranthus spinosus
Kutai NP



Passiflora suberosa
Mount Gede Pangrango NP

THE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Invasive alien species cause harm across a wide range of environmental and human activities, such as:

Food Security

IAS can have a negative impact on agricultural production, disrupt ecosystems, and reduce the availability of nutritious food.

Health

IAS can pose significant threats to human health through various mechanisms, including the transmission of diseases, allergies, and direct physical harm..

Biodiversity

IAS becoming weeds, pests, and diseases to native species (competitors, predators, pathogens, and parasites), leading to the extinction of native specie



Culture

Invasive species have the potential to disrupt traditional practices, modify landscapes, and alter the cultural identity of local communities.

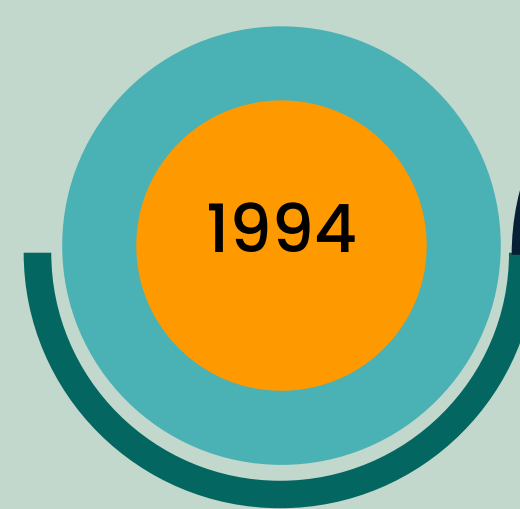
Infrastructure

Invasive alien species can pose serious risks to infrastructure, can caused in economic losses, higher maintenance expenses, and disruptions to vital services.

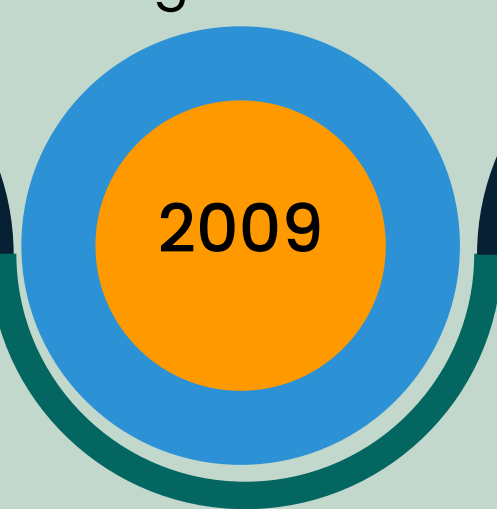
Social and Economy

IAS can substantial economic costs, including repair and maintenance expenses, decreased efficiency, and trade barriers

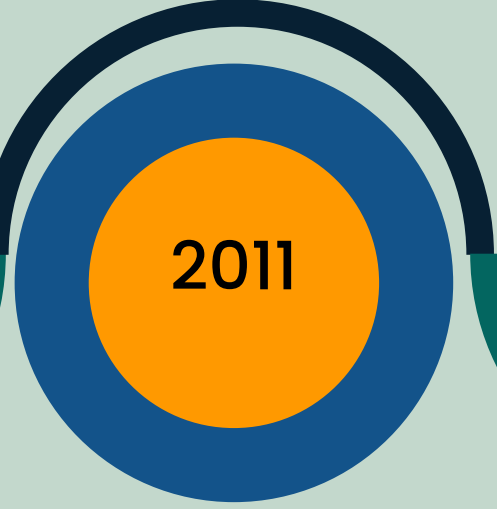
Law No 5/1994
Ratification of the CBD Convention



Environmental Protection and
Management Law



Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 48
on Ecosystem Restoration



Formulation of IBSAP 2003–2020

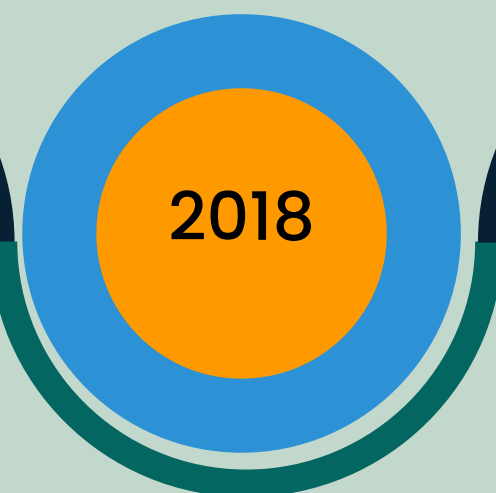
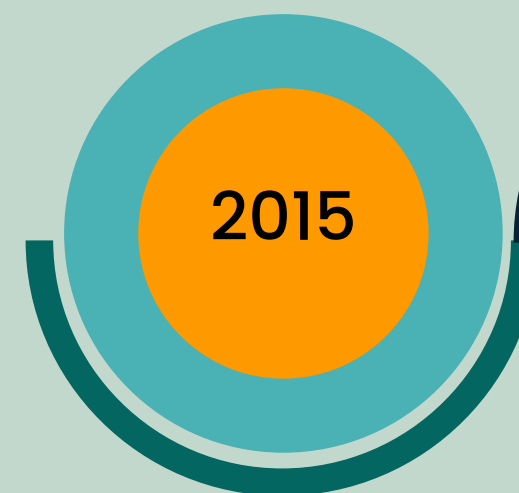
Establishment of small IAS teams
between Ministries/Agencies

Document on the National Strategy
and Guidelines for the Action Plan
for the Management of Invasive
Alien Species in Indonesia

Directorate General of Natural
Resources and Ecosystem
Conservation Regulation No. 6 on
Conservation Partnerships

Director General of Natural
Resources and Ecosystem
Conservation Regulation No.
P.4/KSDAE/Set/KSA.2/11/2019 on
'Procedures for Risk Analysis of
Invasive Plant Species in Nature
Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries

POLICY
RELATED
TO IAS
MANAGEMENT



Ministerial Regulation No. 94 of
the Ministry of Environment and
Forestry on Invasive Species

Law No. 21/2019 on Animal, Fish,
and Plant Quarantine

GAPS ON INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT



Lack of **comprehensive data** on the distribution and impact of invasive species in the region. Thus, makes it more challenging to priorities and identify appropriate target management intervention.



Limited **capacity and resources** (funding, technical expertise, and infrastructure) to implement effective invasive species management programs.



Inadequate **legal frameworks** such as comprehensive legislation and regulations for managing invasive species, thus, hinders efforts to control invasive species and prevent their introduction and spread.

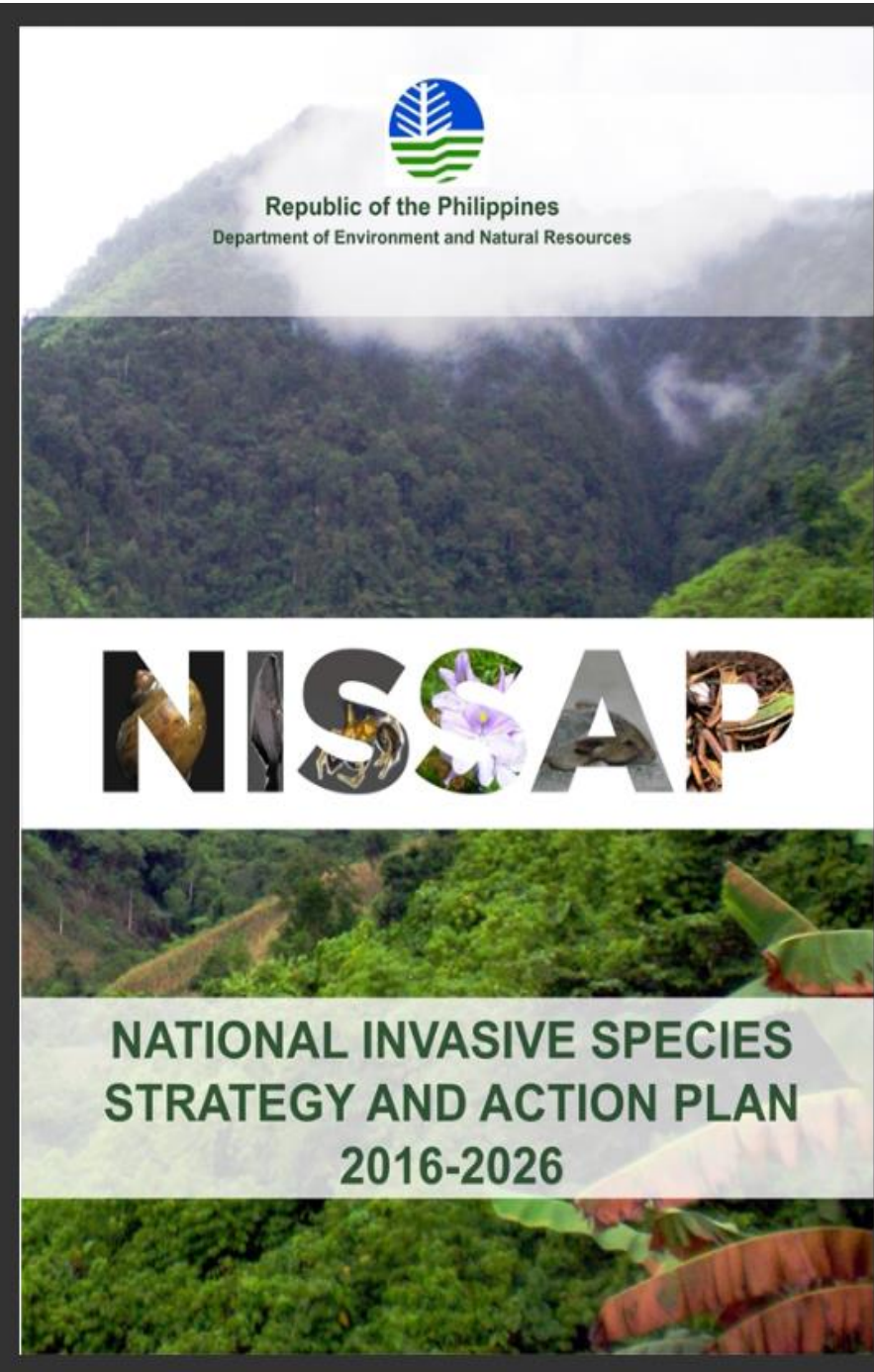


Limited **public awareness** on the threat of invasive species in the region, thus, made it more challenging to mobilise public support and participation in invasive species management efforts.

MAPPING & ROLES

NO	ACTOR	ROLE
1.	Ministries/Institutions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinating Ministry for Maritime and Investment Affairs b. Ministry of Environment and Forestry c. Ministry of Agriculture d. Ministry of Maritim Affairs and Fisheries e. Ministry of Finance f. Ministry of National Development Planning g. BRIN (LIPI), dll. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and facilitation of policies, strategies, and programs • Formulation and implementation of policies, as well as technical guidelines on biodiversity • Prevention of entry and cessation of the spread of pests and diseases (quarantine) • Prevention of entry and cessation of the spread of pests and diseases (quarantine), particularly in fisheries • Preparing policies and regulations • Financial policy, fiscal, alternative financial policies • Formulation of policies and policy evaluation regarding biodiversity in national development • Drafting studies/academic manuscripts, IAS data center
2.	University, Researcher, Research Institution	Conducting studies and compiling references
3.	NGO (local and international)	Supervising and providing input
4.	Association	Providing input in their respective fields
5.	Community Group	Providing input in their respective fields, campaigns, and education
6.	Development Partners/Donor Agencies	Supporting policy formulation

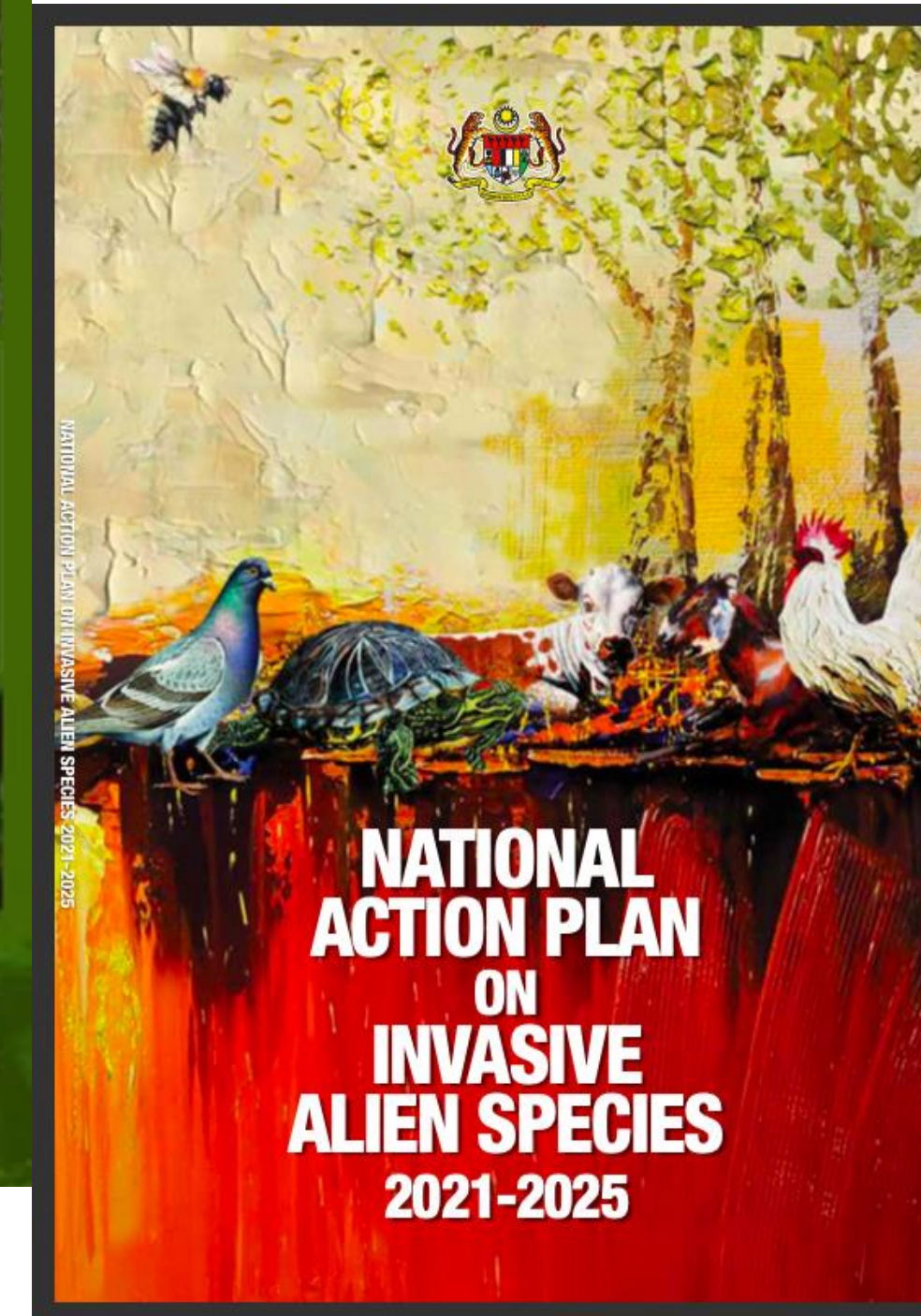
Initiatives on IAS Management in the ASEAN Region



THAILAND



INDONESIA



MALAYSIA

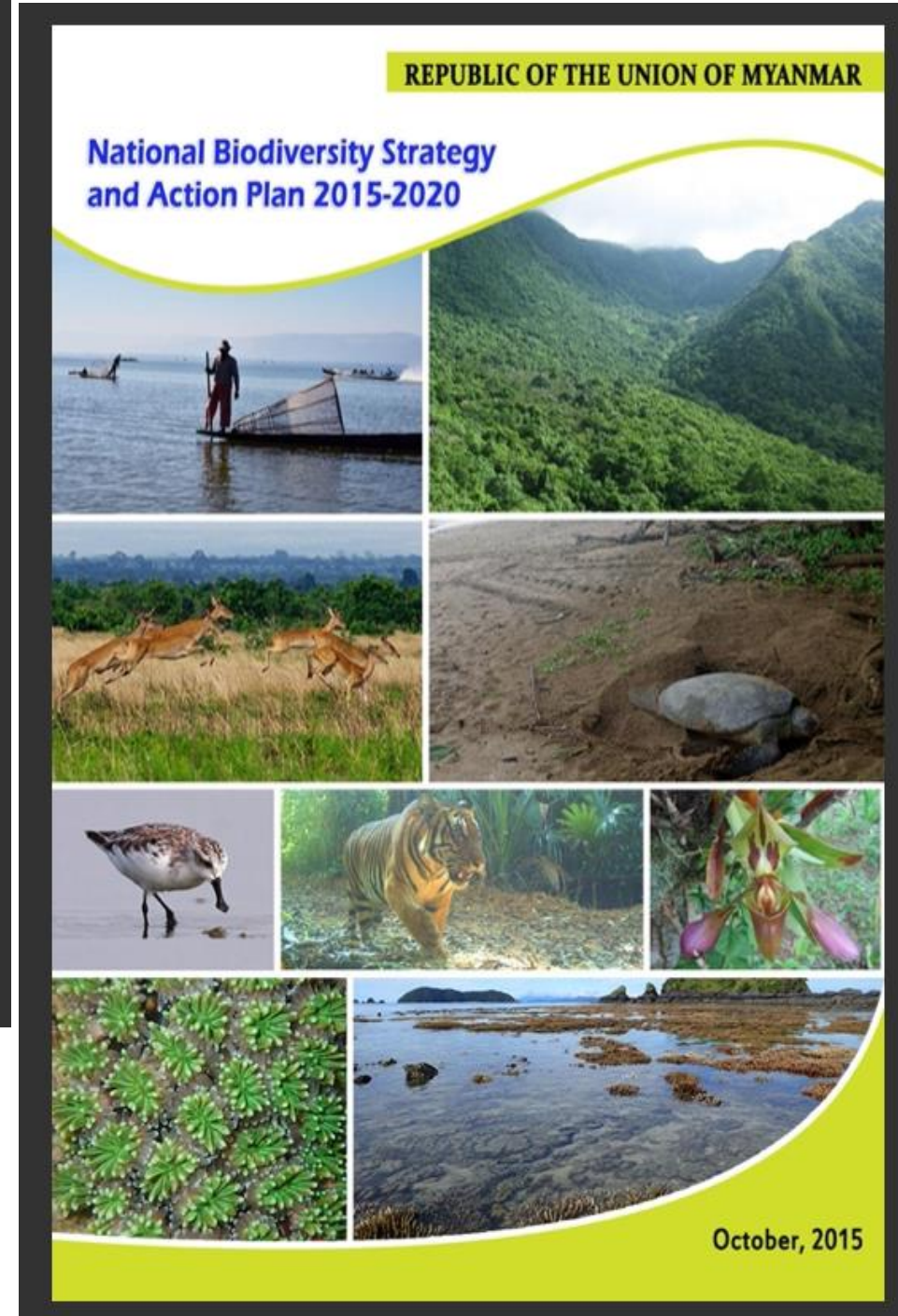
Initiatives on IAS Management in the ASEAN Region

Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management

B.E. 2558 – 2564 (2015-2021)



Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand



Published by: General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment

Citation: GSSD 2016. National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan, Department of Biodiversity, National Council for Sustainable Development/ Ministry of Environment, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Prepared by: Department of Biodiversity, General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Environment cooperates with GEF/UNEP Project "Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in Southeast Asia_ Cambodia FORIS Project"

Edited by: MENG Monyrak

Funded by: Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and CAB International

Layout by: Department of Biodiversity, GSSD/MoE

Cover page: All plants photographed by SENG Rathea, and animals from Internet.

Available from: www.moe.gov.kh
www.chm.edancp-moe.org
General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development

ASEAN Action Plan for Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Management



reflect endorse by 17th AMME

The ASEAN invasive species action plan aims to reduce the negative impacts of invasive species on the environment, economy, and society of the ASEAN member states. The action plan aims to achieve this goal through a coordinated, strategic, and sustainable approach to invasive species management.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES


GOAL 1: STRENGTHEN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND COORDINATION	Objective 1.1:	Strengthen legislation, policy framework, and protocols to underpin the effective management of invasive alien species.
	Objective 1.2:	Strengthen cooperation and coordination at the national, regional, and international level
GOAL 2: IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION	Objective 2.1:	Enhance awareness of invasive alien species impacts and management
GOAL 3: INCREASE CAPACITY AND RESOURCES	Objective 3.1:	Mobilize and maintain knowledge of invasive alien species.
	Objective 3.2:	Enhance skills and techniques to manage invasive alien species.
GOAL 4: RISK ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITISATION	Objective 4.1:	Develop effective systems of invasive alien species risk assessment.
	Objective 4.2:	Identify priority invasive alien species.
	Objective 4.3:	Develop the management of priority invasive alien species

GOAL 5: MAINTAINING STRONG BORDER CONTROL AND DEVELOPING AN INTER-ISLAND BIOSECURITY PROGRAMME	Objective 5.1:	Strengthen biosecurity to prevent the introduction of species across the border
	Objective 5.2:	Establish and maintain an early detection and rapid response mechanism
GOAL 6: IMPROVED PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES	Objective 6.1:	Improve capacity building to control and management of invasive alien species.
	Objective 6.2:	Ecosystem restoration and native species population recovery followed by invasive alien species management.
GOAL 7: IMPROVED MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING SYSTEM	Objective 7.1:	Develop a robust monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism to share information and update progress on IAS management and control across ASEAN country members
	Objective 7.2:	Strengthen capacity for monitoring, evaluation and reporting
GOAL 8: SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR IAS MANAGEMENT	Objective 8.1:	Mobilize funding from various sources, including national and regional governments, international organisations, private sector, and civil society.
	Objective 8.2:	Ensure the sustainability of funding for IAS management, including long-term planning, monitoring, and evaluation of funding allocation and effectiveness.



THANK YOU

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