



## PRESS RELEASE

### The Honolulu Challenge: an ambitious initiative to tackle the threat of invasive alien species

- *Invasive alien species are a major cause of extinctions, in particular in island ecosystems. Eighty per cent of known extinctions have occurred on islands, and invasive alien species are the primary cause*
- *With the Honolulu Challenge, IUCN and the aligned supporters aim to increase action against invasive alien species*
- *To achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 12, more bold actions are needed on invasive alien species, globally.*

**29 November 2016** - Governments, non-governmental organizations and local communities have taken up the Honolulu Challenge and agreed to take bold actions to counter invasive alien species that harm biodiversity.

During the 2016 World Conservation Congress in Honolulu, a call was made by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the host community in Hawaii for greater action in addressing invasive alien species in order to protect biodiversity and human wellbeing from their impacts.

Invasive alien species are species that have been moved by humans, either by accident or intentionally, into areas outside of their natural habitats, and pose negative impacts upon native biodiversity, ecosystem services or human well-being. Governments, non-governmental organizations and communities are making progress by taking steps to put preventive measures in place, and to eradicate or control already established invasive alien species.

“We need more bold actions,” said Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, at the launch of the Honolulu Challenge.

“Several global targets, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 12, are far from being met. Invasive species still wreak havoc on numerous threatened species and ecosystems and have a serious economic impact in all countries. This is particularly relevant to oceanic islands, where urgent action is needed to prevent and eradicate invasive alien species which pose high risk on endemic and endangered species. More collaboration and fast actions are needed.”

Invasive alien species are a major driver of species extinction and also threaten agricultural, forestry and aquaculture production. Their negative impact costs 20 billion Euros in the European Union each year, according to the Institute of European Environmental Policy, and 120 billion US dollars in the United States. The problem is growing globally due to the influences of globalization and climate change. Between 1970 and 2007, the number of invasive alien species in Europe grew by 76 per cent.



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

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The Honolulu Challenge proposes eleven measures to address this threat, including to:

- Multiply efforts to develop and enact effective biosecurity policies and programs for countries and islands;
- Greatly increase the number and scale of invasive alien species eradications, especially on islands and in other priority sites;
- Integrate prevention and control of invasive alien species into planning and management for Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas;
- Invest in the development, application and sharing of innovative technologies, and other solutions to prevent further invasions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species;
- Engage with relevant sectors and civil society to raise awareness of invasive alien species, including the compounded impacts under climate change, and increase public support for potential solutions.

Four governments and expert organizations declared commitments to achieve their challenges at the launch in Honolulu. New Zealand has committed to making the country free from invasive alien predators by 2050, and to eradicate all invasive alien species from island nature reserves by 2025. The Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) has committed to doubling its long-term co-investment in invasive alien species management. BirdLife International aims to remove invasive alien threats from at least a further 35 oceanic islands worldwide by 2020. Island Conservation has committed to protect more than 100 threatened species at risk from invasive species on 40 oceanic islands by 2020.

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity is a supporter of this initiative. At its UN Biodiversity Conference<sup>1</sup>, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, from 4 to 17 December 2016, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity will consider further measures to be taken under the Convention to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 9.

## NOTES TO EDITORS

For more information on the UN Biodiversity Conference and the Honolulu Challenge, please follow the following links:

[www.cbd.int/cop2016/](http://www.cbd.int/cop2016/)

[www.iucn.org/theme/species/our-work/invasive-species/honolulu-challenge-invasive-alien-species](http://www.iucn.org/theme/species/our-work/invasive-species/honolulu-challenge-invasive-alien-species)

[www.iucn.org/theme/species/our-work/invasive-species/honolulu-challenge-invasive-alien-species/why-honolulu](http://www.iucn.org/theme/species/our-work/invasive-species/honolulu-challenge-invasive-alien-species/why-honolulu)

### **The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**

Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and entering into force in December 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties so far, the Convention has near universal participation among countries. The Convention seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing are supplementary agreements to the Convention. The Cartagena Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. To date, 170

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<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing, Cancun, 4 to 17 December 2016.

Parties have ratified the Cartagena Protocol. The Nagoya Protocol aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. It entered into force on 12 October 2014 and to date has been ratified by 89 Parties. For more information visit: [www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int). For additional information, please contact: David Ainsworth on +1 514 287 7025 or at [david.ainsworth@cbd.int](mailto:david.ainsworth@cbd.int); or Johan Hedlund on +1 514 287 6670 or at [johan.hedlund@cbd.int](mailto:johan.hedlund@cbd.int).

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