



**Helping Islands Adapt: Inf.doc.6**

**Background and Scoping Report**

**Helping Islands Adapt: A Workshop on Regional  
Action  
to Combat Invasive Species on Islands and  
Adapt to Climate Change**

20 March 2010

Compiled by  
Stas Burgiel, PhD, Policy Director  
Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)  
Eml: [s.burgiel@gisp.org](mailto:s.burgiel@gisp.org)

**Contents**

Regional Mapping.....	2
Caribbean .....	2
Europe .....	7
Indian Ocean.....	10
Pacific.....	12
Other Relevant Institutions and Efforts .....	15
Calendar of Events.....	19



## Regional Mapping

Over the past decade the number of activities addressing the threats of invasive species to island biodiversity has increased dramatically. In preparation for “Helping Islands Adapt: A Workshop on Regional Action to Combat Invasive Species on Islands to Preserve Biodiversity and Adapt to Climate Change” (12-16 April 2010, Auckland, New Zealand), the organizers decided that a review of major regional initiatives and institutions was critical for understanding the status quo as well as for working across regions to make further progress on combating the threat of invasive species.

This document provides a broad survey of those relevant activities within a few targeted regions: the Caribbean, the Coral Triangle, Europe, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Other relevant national, regional and international institutions and efforts are also highlighted. Where possible experts were consulted to provide information and review sections.<sup>1</sup> Despite such efforts, the paper is limited in some areas by the availability of information and/or the rapidly changing nature of local activities. In some areas, key documents have been identified relevant to that issue. In time it is anticipated that they will be incorporated into a broader set of reference materials accompanying this review.

As with the ongoing work on invasive species in and around islands, this survey is open to change as well. We welcome updates, additional information and thoughts on how this product can be most useful.

## Caribbean

The Caribbean region includes more than 7,000 islands, reefs and cays, including the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos. There are 27 territories including 13 sovereign states, 2 overseas departments and 14 dependent territories. Primary languages include English and Spanish, as well as French, Dutch, and Creole. This mix of political units, languages and cultural differences has often complicated efforts at regional collaboration and organization. Reference group participants identified the follow priorities for future work on invasive species:

- A regional strategy and corresponding action plan to coordinate efforts to mitigate the threat of invasive species in the Caribbean;
- Expanded awareness and scope of work from agricultural to environmental invasive species;
- Increased stakeholder involvement;
- Capacity and public awareness building needs;
- Strengthening of comparatively weak national laws and regulations;
- Examples of successful (and unsuccessful) approaches to regional, international and/or inter-island cooperation;
- Regional mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on suspected introductions without compromising income from trade, tourism, etc.; and
- Effective communication tools.

Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Intervention Strategy (CRISIS): The members of the Caribbean Invasive Species Working Group have taken the initiative to develop CRISIS as a

---

<sup>1</sup> For their contributions and input, the author would like to convey special thanks to: Alfonso Aguirre Muñoz, Souad Boudjelas, Nancy Bunbury, Eladio Fernandez-Galliano, Piero Genovesi, Bruce Lauckner, Bob Ramnanan, Gerard Rocamora, Youhann Soubeyran and Jennifer Wheeler. Any errors or misrepresentations are solely attributable to the author.

regional strategy. In 2006, CARICOM accepted CRISIS as a working framework for enhanced cooperation on activities to safeguard agriculture, fisheries, human health and natural resources against invasive species threats. The strategy makes particular note of similar efforts in the Pacific, and identifies the following overarching goals: prevent the introduction of invasive species, reduce the impact and spread of existing invasive species, develop harmonized policies and regional cooperative networks, develop and maintain effective communication networks, build management and research capacity, raise awareness, facilitate access to and retain markets, promote interaction with stakeholders and develop technical capacity to manage invasive species and their major pathways of introduction.

In the area of regional coordination, the strategy recommends working with other relevant initiatives to develop regional systems to:

- Diagnose and identify harmful organisms;
- Communicate data on the identification and monitoring of invasive species; and
- Provide a clearinghouse for information on risk analyses, management experiences and other relevant data.

The strategy also supports:

- Working with regional institutions and centers of excellence (e.g., Caribbean Community [CARICOM], Caribbean Agriculture, Health and Food Safety Agency [CAHFSA], Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute [CARDI]);
- Development of regional standards that address agricultural health, food safety and environmental considerations; and
- Region-wide projects or efforts that address the spread of invasive species already in the region.

Key Document: Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Intervention Strategy (CRISIS – 2006)

Contact: Bruce Lauckner, CARDI ([blauckner@cardi.org](mailto:blauckner@cardi.org))

GEF Project – Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean: This project under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is coordinated by the CABI regional office in Trinidad and involves the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. The first phase of planning (2006-2007) included national consultations to look at baseline conditions and to identify current capacities, gaps and needs. The second phase sought to integrate these findings into a full-sized regional project for GEF funding. The full sized project was accepted in mid-2009. The project, which extends through 2013, includes the following components:

1. development of national invasive species strategies;
2. establishment of a Caribbean-wide cooperation and strategy (including expansion of the Caribbean Regional Invasive Species Strategy [CRISIS]);
3. knowledge generation, management and dissemination;
4. prevention of new invasive species introductions; and
5. early detection, rapid response and control of invasive species.

Project development over the past two years has fostered contacts with a number of national, regional and international stakeholders and has been linked to ongoing developments within the Global Environment Facility and the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding invasive species. Through its components the project will address a wide range of issues including policy and law, information management, public awareness, pilot

projects and site management, and regional coordination. The participating countries are also to serve as models to other island states within their sub-regions of the Caribbean.

The project was formally launched in October 2009 at the project inception meeting, which focused on the completion of first year work plans, monitoring and evaluation procedures, and other administrative matters. Participants also held initial discussions on the development of regional strategies for marine, freshwater and terrestrial invasive species, which will be further delineated in 2010.

Key Document: GEF Project Document – Mitigating the Threats of IAS in the Insular Caribbean (2009)

Contact: Naitram (Bob) Ramnanan, CABI, GEF project coordinator ([b.ramnanan@cabi.org](mailto:b.ramnanan@cabi.org)).

Caribbean Seabird Initiative – Invasives: Launched in January 2009 by a collection of representatives from interested governments, nongovernmental organizations, foundations, and other partnerships (e.g., Anguilla Department of Environment, US Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy, Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Birdlife International, Island Conservation, LandCare Research, Waterbird Conservation Council, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Commonwealth Ocean Policy Program), this initiative is focused on the conservation of Caribbean seabirds through management of invasive species (primarily, but not limited to vertebrates). The steering body for the initiative envision a five-year planning horizon involving these key results and next steps:

- Development of an inclusive and comprehensive framework including components on Coordination, Demonstration Projects, Training, Information Sharing and Research;
- Outreach to stakeholders and potential partners inside and outside the Caribbean region, particularly other initiatives, institutions, and programs related to invasive species or taxa co-located with seabirds (iguanas, endemic mammals, sea turtles);
- Project development, implementation and fund-raising;
- Development of criteria for identifying and prioritizing demonstration projects, including consideration of examples from other regions (Demonstration projects should not only accomplish a biological goal but also train local people, build capacity and interest in governments, and demonstrate that eradication of invasive species is a credible and cost-effective way of protecting seabirds);
- Investigation of a staff position to coordinate the initiative.
- Development of a stakeholder network, with SCSCB serving as the nexus for seabird interests.

Subsequent efforts have focused on continuing prioritization activities and raising funds with potential sources including the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Darwin Initiative, European Community project funds for invasive species and overseas territories, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Island Conservation also outlined future activities focused on eradications on Desecheo and Navasa, and Anguilla highlighted planning activities for eradication efforts on Dog Island. A newsletter outlining partner activities has also been developed and distributed.

Contact: Jennifer Wheeler, Coordinator, Waterbird Conservation for the Americas, ([jennifer\\_a\\_wheeler@fws.gov](mailto:jennifer_a_wheeler@fws.gov))

Caribbean Invasive Species Working Group (CISWG): The 2003 meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society formed an action group to focus on invasive species, which became CISWG in 2004. CISWG includes a range of regional, national and academic organizations (e.g., Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute, CABI, CARICOM, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, US Agriculture and Plant Health Inspection Service, University of Florida, University of the West Indies, The Nature Conservancy). CISWG is focused on prevention of introductions particularly in the agriculture and trade sectors. The group maintains its focus on agricultural commodities recognizing the role of other efforts focused on the environmental and veterinary aspects of invasive species.

CISWG hosted a meeting in 2004 which developed a draft Caribbean Invasive Species Intervention Strategy (CRISIS) and has also promoted a project to develop a Caribbean Invasive Species Surveillance and Information Program (CISSIP) which would create six information hubs in the Caribbean to develop a diagnostic network to support programs on pest detection and identification, pest surveys and inspection, invasive species information systems and public education. The project was initially proposed to the Inter-American Development Bank through CARICOM but has to date not received funding.

CISWG recently published a regional pathway analysis in conjunction with USDA-APHIS that examined risks associated with: the movement of people, including tourists, within the region; airline passenger baggage; international mail; maritime traffic; hitchhiker pests; wood packaging material; forestry-related pathways; plant propagative material; and natural spread. The report generally recommended building on existing regional initiatives and expertise over a country by country approach and included a number of more specific recommendations including development of:

- Regional action group to coordinate and implement region-wide efforts (e.g., project planning, funding, oversight and other activities listed below);
- Region-wide public awareness campaign;
- Web-based clearinghouse of information on invasive species in the region;
- Integrated biosurveillance and pest information system, potentially including official reporting mechanisms;
- Regional emergency/rapid response plans; and
- Regional pest advisory group to examine potential impacts of newly introduced or potential invasives and recommend specific response actions;

CISWG held its annual meeting on 17 July 2009 (St. Kitts) in association with the 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society.

Key Document: CISWG-USDA Caribbean Regional Pathway Analysis (2009)

Contact: Bruce Lauckner, CARDI ([blauckner@cardi.org](mailto:blauckner@cardi.org))

Florida and the Caribbean Fire and Invasive Species Learning Network: Building on experiences with invasive species learning networks in other regions, the Nature Conservancy (TNC) seeks to collaborate with other partners to further develop a learning network in the broader Caribbean that would: build a peer-to-peer network of practitioners for information sharing and capacity building; assess the state of knowledge about interactions between fire and invasive plants; identify and prioritize management and information needs; identify barriers to prevention and restoration; and develop integrated fire and invasive species management plans.

An initial planning meeting was held in February 2009, involving 40 participants from six Caribbean countries and two Florida landscapes. The workshop provided an initial introduction to regional work on invasive species and fire regimes, while also detailing national and local management activities. The network's second meeting was held in December 2009 in San Juan, Puerto Rico with attention to the interaction of fire and invasive species in fire tolerant and fire sensitive systems, as well as the use of fire as a management tool. Teams provided information on their highest priorities for invasive plant species exacerbated by fire, and worked on: proof of concept pilot sites involving invasive species and fire; potential database and mapping systems for high priority species; and use of root cause analysis, risk assessment and other tools to inform planning and management.

Contact: Alison Higgins, TNC ([ahiggins@tnc.org](mailto:ahiggins@tnc.org))

USDA APHIS Caribbean Safeguarding Initiative (CSI): This initiative is aimed at reducing the threat of potentially invasive species (primarily agricultural pests) entering the U.S. through Florida by working with other countries within the greater Caribbean basin. The program consists of components addressing: offshore risk management, port of entry measures, quarantine, pest detection and emergency response. CSI recognizes the role of CRISIS in guiding regional action and is intended to support the implementation of that strategy. CSI includes a number of ongoing and proposed projects in the areas of: outreach and marketing, pest information system, risk notification system, clean stock program, a biological threat advisory group, offshore pest detection and mitigation, and an invasive species surveillance system.

Contact: Bob Balaam, USDA-APHIS PPQ Florida

Overseas Territories: The Caribbean includes overseas territories of France, the Netherlands and the U.K. See Section on Europe.

#### Other Relevant Initiatives and Organizations:

- Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Organization (CAHFSA): Established in 2006 under CARICOM, CAHFSA was designed to focus on regional sanitary and phytosanitary issues. CAHFSA objectives are closely shared with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.
- Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Listserve: An information tool for exchanging information on invasive alien species activities in the Caribbean ([carib\\_ias\\_threat@yahoogroups.com](mailto:carib_ias_threat@yahoogroups.com)); contact: Bruce Potter, [bpotter@irf.org](mailto:bpotter@irf.org).
- Caribbean Challenge: A conservation initiative launched under the auspices of the CBD focused on establishment of national systems of protected areas and their sustainable financing.
- CARIPESTNET: A network for the exchange of information on plant protection and quarantine in the Caribbean (<http://pets.groups.yahoo.com/group/caripestnet/>).
- T-STAR: The Tropical and Subtropical Agricultural Research program involves university systems focused on agricultural research and is supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Past activities have included invasive pests (<http://research.ifas.ufl.edu/tstar.asp>).
- Regional Activity Centers: the U.N. Environment Programme and the Caribbean Environment Programme administer centers related to priority environmental issues

in the region, including those addressing the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA Protocol) and the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Information and Training Centre (<http://www.cep.unep.org/about-cep/regional-activity-centres>).

## Europe

Geographically, Europe abuts or encompasses a number of oceans and seas (e.g., Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Azov Sea, Caspian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, North Sea, Ligurian Sea) and thereby includes a number of island states (e.g., Iceland, United Kingdom, Malta) as well as states with islands (e.g., Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden). Additionally, a number of European countries, such as France, the Netherlands and the U.K., have overseas territories in other major oceanic/island regions. Politically, the broader range of European and neighboring countries act under the umbrella of the Council of Europe (and its Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats), while a subset of those countries also operates within the context of the European Union and its single market.

In 2003, the Council of Europe approved a European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species, which encompasses a number of key components in the areas of: public/political awareness and support; policy, legal and institutional frameworks; information management and sharing; regional cooperation and responsibility; prevention; early detection and rapid response; mitigation of impacts; and restoration. The element on regional cooperation asks:

- Parties to use existing information inter-state mechanisms to disseminate information, including the development of necessary national procedures and provision of information on import requirements for alien species;
- The Bern Convention to support the work of an invasive species expert group, and work with regional and international institutions to promote development of effective measures to address the movement of invasive species; and
- Sub-regions to promote dialogue between countries, sectors and other stakeholders to harmonize approaches particularly around pathways of introduction; develop action plans for priority invasive species; and utilize existing sub-regional expertise.

Discussions are currently underway within the European Union on the need for developing a regional strategy for the E.U. as a political unit.

Council of Europe/Bern Convention: The Bern Convention has been one of the most active regional organizations in Europe on issues involving both invasive species and islands. The Convention spans all of Europe as well as proximate areas in Asia and Northern Africa. The Convention has a working group on invasive species that has met since the 1990s, which has approved a pan-European invasive species strategy (see introductory section above), addressed trade-related issues and discussed other regulatory issues including listing approaches. The group generally meets every two years and in the recent past has held their meetings on islands and includes a broad array of representatives from island regions within Europe (e.g., Canaries, Balearic, Croatian, Iceland, Azores, Denmark). This group met in May 2009 in Brijuni, Croatia, where it addressed issues related to invasive species including: national activities, climate change, biofuels, codes of conduct on horticulture and companion animals, and creation of and interaction with a working group on islands under the Bern Convention.

In November 2008, the Council of Europe approved the formation of an island biodiversity working group, which has received support and interest from many of the same participants involved in the invasive species working group. While the mandate of the island group is fairly broad, initial discussions stressed the need to keep it focused in the early stages, for example on issues of invasives and climate change. This effort has also been coordinated with the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) in an effort to build larger connections to the island biodiversity community.

This island group first met in Tenerife, Canary Islands in October 2009, and will meet again in July 2010 in Norway. Principal agenda items include invasive species and climate change related to islands.

Key Document: Bern Convention Invasive Species Strategy (2003)

Contact: Eladio Fernandez-Galliano, Council of Europe ([eladio.fernandez-galiano@coe.int](mailto:eladio.fernandez-galiano@coe.int))

European Union: Based on internal discussions, scoping exercises and input from a regional meeting held in Madrid (January 2008), the European Commission is considering the development of a regional E.U. invasive species strategy. Such a strategy would be stronger in legal terms for the E.U. countries than the Bern Convention strategy, however the more binding nature of a strategy particularly on member States has also created more resistance and difficulties in moving forward. A formal communication was issued in December 2008, and proposes development of a European strategy with potential options ranging from use of existing legislation to development of a dedicated legal instrument on invasive species. The Council of the European Union considered the communication in June 2009 and issued a note with conclusions calling for the development of a strategy to fill existing gaps at the E.U. level and to establish a comprehensive invasive species framework. The strategy is supposed to be prepared by 2011.

The strategy could include new legislative elements where necessary and address: prevention; information exchange; early detection, warning and rapid response; monitoring, control and long-term prevention of spread and eradication; and restoration of native biodiversity. One key question is how overseas territories, which are part of the single market, will be considered in terms of protecting their high levels of biodiversity and endemism from the potential movement of invasive species in intra-E.U. trade.

Additionally, the 2010 round of funding for environmental issues includes a theme on invasive species and overseas territories. Project concepts including work in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific are currently under consideration.

(See [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm))

Contact: Francois Wakenhut, European Commission ([francois.wakenhut@ec.europa.eu](mailto:francois.wakenhut@ec.europa.eu))

Stefan Leiner, European Commission ([stefan.leiner@ec.europa.eu](mailto:stefan.leiner@ec.europa.eu)).

European/Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO): EPPO serves as the regional plant health organization for Europe and the Mediterranean operating under the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and incorporating 50 members within the region. Its objectives are to protect plants, develop strategies to combat the introduction and spread of plant pests, and to promote safe and effective control methods. While EPPO's mandate isn't specific to islands, it continues to address invasive species issues pertinent to islands and has proven to be an effective forum for the engagement of governments and experts on invasive plant and plant pest issues. EPPO does have tools and

activities that can be helpful to islands, including a reporting service on invasive species, pest risk analysis techniques and climatic predictions related to the behavior of potential invasive species. EPPO works closely with the Bern Convention, and these two institutions have jointly organized workshops on the topic of invasive plants, and elaborated a Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants. (See <http://www.eppo.org>)

Contact: Sarah Brunel, EPPO ([brunel@eppo.fr](mailto:brunel@eppo.fr))

Overseas Territories: European countries maintain a geographic and political presence through their overseas territories in the world's main oceanic/island regions, including the South Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. These outlying islands host a wealth of unique biodiversity, which rivals that of the European continent as a whole.

In September 2009, the government of France and IUCN developed a framework agreement to support the sustainable management of biodiversity in developing countries (for almost 8 million Euros). With respect to EU overseas territories (~500,000 Euros), the focus will be on implementing the outcomes of the La Reunion meeting, including a focus on the management of invasive species.

French Overseas Territories: In 2005, the French Committee for IUCN launched an initiative on invasive species in the French overseas territories. During the first phase (2005-2008), a network of approximately 100 experts and stakeholders has been developed. With this network and the support of 12 local coordinators, several tools have been produced, including: a synthesis of the situation in each of the overseas territories with some recommendations addressed to the local and national levels; an analysis of existing regulations and awareness materials. In January 2009, a website gathering data from all French overseas territories on scientific, technical and legal issues was placed online (see <http://www.especies-envahissantes-outremer.fr>). The current phase (2009-2011) aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge sharing, to strengthen local capacity and to promote regional cooperation.

The French Committee of IUCN is also planning a workshop in Guadeloupe to promote the exchange of experiences, strengthen local capacity, promote regional cooperation and also support development of the Lesser French Indies invasive species strategy. Participants will include representatives from Martinique, Guadeloupe, other French overseas territories and other Caribbean islands.

Limited funding has also been provided to IUCN's Caribbean focal point to assist with coordination and capacity building of French overseas territories in the Caribbean.

Contact: Yohann Soubeyran, IUCN French Committee ([yohann.soubeyran@iucn.fr](mailto:yohann.soubeyran@iucn.fr))

Thomas Le Bourgeois, CIRAD ([thomas.le\\_bourgeois@cirad.fr](mailto:thomas.le_bourgeois@cirad.fr))

Deidre Shurland, IUCN Caribbean ([deidre.shurland@iucn.org](mailto:deidre.shurland@iucn.org))

U.K. Overseas Territories: The E.U. has funded a south Atlantic Invasive Species Project, which is managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. The project is designed to pull together the South Atlantic region, and is a particularly interesting example of how distant islands can be linked into a network and a functioning regional advisory group. The U.K.'s Joint Nature Conservation Committee is commissioning a study on invasive species in U.K. overseas territories to identify priority species, ongoing activities and partners, and gaps

for follow-up. The results were considered at a JNCC workshop on invasive species in May-June 2009 (Cayman Islands).

The U.K. has developed a biodiversity strategy for its overseas territories, which includes invasive species as a strategic priority. Apparently, £1.5 million has also been earmarked for territories in the next round of funding through the Darwin Initiative. A project entitled “Invasive Species in the UK Overseas Territories: Databases and Awareness” was also recently approved with funding of US \$80,000 to develop locally appropriate educational posters and to develop information on invasive species in the UK Overseas Territories within the Global Invasive Species Database (managed by IUCN’s Invasive Species Specialist Group).

Contact: Tara Pelembe, JNCC ([tara.pelembe@jncc.gov.uk](mailto:tara.pelembe@jncc.gov.uk))

Shyama Pagad, ISSG ([s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz))

Clare Stringer, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds ([clare.stringer@rspb.org.uk](mailto:clare.stringer@rspb.org.uk))

#### Other Relevant Initiatives and Organizations:

- Assessing Large Scale Risks for Biodiversity with Tested Methods (ALARM): ALARM is designed to develop an integrated risk assessment and other tools related to biodiversity (funded through the European Commission). It contains a module on biological invasions, which is designed to develop and test comprehensive protocols to address the prevention and spread of invasive species (<http://www.alarmproject.net.ufz.de/index.php?pid=4110>).
- Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories in Europe (DAISIE): DAISIE is an online database (funded through the European Commission) of invasive alien species information in Europe with resources on particular species, experts and regions (<http://www.europe-aliens.org>).
- North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS): NOBANIS is a gateway to information on alien and invasive species that provides information on invasive and alien species in the region, regulations of participating countries, relevant literature and connections to other regional and global networks (<http://www.nobanis.org/>).

## **Indian Ocean**

The Indian Ocean is the world’s third largest ocean bordered by Asia and the Indian subcontinent, Africa, Indochina, Australia and the Southern Ocean/Antarctica. It includes a range of independent states and dependent territories, which include the Comoros, Madagascar, the Maldives, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Sri Lanka, islands or territories belonging to Australia, France, the U.K. as well as the littoral countries of eastern Africa and south/southeast Asia.

The four countries/territories that are more advanced on managing invasive species in the region are Mauritius, Seychelles, La Réunion and the Terres Australes Antarctiques Françaises (TAAF).<sup>2</sup> Mauritius and the Seychelles both have national plans and/or committees, and TAAF has been involved in a number of invasive species management activities. Currently, there are efforts to engage these three units in developing an Island Restoration Partnership for the Indian Ocean, which could then support other less advanced countries like Madagascar or the Comoros. In terms of past efforts to develop regional coordination, sustainable funding has been the biggest obstacle. The Indian Ocean

---

<sup>2</sup> For Europe, La Réunion is considered an Outermost Country, while TAAF is an overseas territory. The administration of TAAF is based in La Réunion.

Commission or the U.N. Development Programme could also serve as a potential platform to integrate the existing loose networks of practitioners (as it does on other issues such as marine protected areas and coral reefs).

Key priorities identified by reference group members include general biosecurity issues/systems, data and information sharing, networking, financing options, and specific management and control techniques. Additionally, in October 2003, IUCN, IUCN-ISSG and the IUCN Indian Ocean Plant Specialist Group convened a workshop on invasive species and terrestrial ecosystem rehabilitation for the Western Indian Ocean. The meeting provided initial overviews of ongoing work in the Comoros, La Réunion, Mauritius, the Seychelles as well as other regional and international initiatives. The workshop developed a broad set of recommendations on prevention, public awareness, information exchange, and capacity building and training. Along with priorities for national work, participants agreed on the following priorities to maintain momentum:

- Establish an interim and informal information exchange mechanism;
- Establish a regional network to exchange information on invasive species issues; and
- Identify national invasive species focal points to serve within a regional network.

Elements of the meeting's proceedings and final report could serve as a basis for future discussions on developing regional initiatives. Parallel to this effort, a synthesis report on invasive plant species was developed and published for all five countries of the Indian Ocean Commission.

Key Documents: Western Indian Ocean Regional Invasives Workshop Proceedings (2003)

La Réunion Meeting: In 2008, IUCN, the Réunion region and the E.U., held a meeting of European overseas territories on the island of La Réunion. While the meeting had a major focus on climate change, it did consider some aspects of invasive species, loss of biodiversity and increasing ecosystem resilience. Numerous recommendations and strategies were defined through the 'Message of the Ile de la Réunion' (available at <http://www.reunion2008.eu>) that are progressively being integrated into European and national policies. The outcomes do address some aspects of invasive species and specifically highlight the need to strengthen regional cooperation on invasive species.<sup>3</sup>

A proposed program of work for the European overseas territories (2009-11) was elaborated by IUCN Europe and circulated for consultation. It is intended to: continue the coordination of the informal working group drawn from the Steering Committee of the conference; start a technical program to assist with the implementation of the message of La Réunion; and provide support to authorities from the Canary Islands for organizing a follow-up conference in late 2010.

National and Regional Invasive Species Activities: In recent years, activities in some countries of the region have proceeded on their own, most notably in the Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. There is interest in exploring opportunities for regional coordination, however available capacity, both in terms of internal resources and the potential for external support, is still in question.

---

<sup>3</sup> Specifically, the meeting report states: "Strengthening inter-regional and intra-regional cooperation and capacity is essential for timely and cost-effective action. Where possible, this should build on existing regional mechanisms and practical tools such as those developed by the Global Invasive Species Programme. Information sharing to anticipate new threats, alert neighbouring territories of new incursions and provide technical support should be seen as a key element of EU and regional solidarity" ([http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/080711\\_reunion\\_msg\\_en.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/080711_reunion_msg_en.pdf)).

The Island Conservation Society, a Seychelles NGO, and its main partners – North Island, Island Development Company and the Department of Environment – have successfully implemented a four year FFEM project called “Rehabilitation of Island Ecosystems” with the help of many other contributors. A new proposal to the French GEF (FFEM) is being developed to support a regional project with the help of UNDP and a number of public, NGO and private partners. Contacts and visits have been made in Mauritius, TAAF, Réunion and Mayotte to identify interested partners. A concept proposal is being developed, and if accepted could lead to the submission of a full project proposal in 2010. The concept will likely replicate at a regional level work conducted during the current FFEM project in the Seychelles, but would concentrate more on development of local capacity, networking, and establishing cooperation within the region and beyond.

As part of the current Biosecurity GEF project in the Seychelles, reviews of all main invasive species and eradication/control attempts in the country are being conducted, and a best practice guide is under preparation. A study was also done on the economic impact of invasive species and field surveys are planned to complement knowledge gaps in the status of invasive species under the same project.

Overseas Territories: See Section on Europe

Other Relevant Initiatives and Organizations:

- Indian Ocean Commission (COI): The COI is a regional intergovernmental organization with five country members (the Comoros, France (La Réunion), Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles). In the past the COI has expressed an interest in regional invasive species activities, although there is no current activity on the issue (<http://www.coi-ioc.org/>).

## **Pacific**

The Pacific Ocean is the world’s largest ocean bounded by the Arctic, Antarctica, Asia and Australia, and the Americas. The Pacific includes approximately 25,000 islands (more than the total number of islands from the rest of the world combined) broadly grouped into Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, as well as the littoral islands of continental states. For the purposes of the workshop, the primary focus has been on these three regions, including those countries with territories or development assistance activities in those areas.

In 2000, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) developed a draft regional invasive species strategy, which included components on information, awareness, infrastructure, protocols, legislation, funding and linkages. The document also included technical reviews of the status of invasive species in the region for terrestrial vertebrates, plants, arthropods, mollusks, freshwater fish, amphibians and crustaceans. The strategy provided a general guide for action, including the development of a regional GEF project on invasive species in the early to mid-2000s. This GEF project has been resuscitated through the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability regional funding initiative and is now under development.

More recently, SPREP has developed a set of Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific, which were considered at its 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting in September 2008. The Guidelines address nine thematic areas, which include:

Foundations

- Generating support;
- Building capacity;

- Legislation and protocols;  
Problem definition and decision-making

- Baseline and monitoring;
- Prioritization;
- Research on priorities;

Management action

- Biosecurity;
- Management of established invasives; and
- Restoration.

The anticipated next step is to develop a corresponding Invasive Species Action Plan with specific activities for implementation through to 2012.

Key Documents: Pacific – SPREP Draft Regional Invasive Species Strategy (2000)

Pacific Invasives Partnership (PIP): In November 2008, the partner organizations of the Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII) and the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) agreed to form a single united partnership, called the Pacific Invasives Partnership (PIP). The joint partnership will also be merged with the Invasive Species Working Group (ISWG) of the Roundtable for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands, thereby encouraging coordination and collaboration between all agencies working to tackle invasive species in the region.<sup>4</sup> The PIP will support the essential, distinctive and mutually supportive roles of PII and PILN in:

- building the capacity of Pacific agencies and organizations to carry out invasive species prevention and management;
- raising awareness both within governments and with the public; and
- ensuring the success of the Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific (endorsed in 2008).

The work of PII, PILN and ISWG support and complement the work of the two lead regional governmental agencies for invasive species management in the region – the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

The PIP partners met in July 2009 (Suva, Fiji) in association with the Invasive Species Working Group of the Pacific Roundtable for Nature Conservation, and will likely convene again in mid/late-2010.

Contact: Alan Tye, SPREP ([alant@sprep.org](mailto:alant@sprep.org))

Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII): The PII was launched in 2004 as the first initiative under the Cooperative Islands Initiative, a Type II Partnership inaugurated at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. PII's primary goal is "to conserve island biodiversity and enhance the sustainability of island livelihoods by minimising the spread and impacts of invasive species in the Pacific region." PII assists Pacific agencies and organizations with their invasive species management projects by providing technical support, access to experts, and peer review. Demonstration projects have been a primary vehicle for developing skills,

---

<sup>4</sup> PIP partners include: IUCN/SCC Invasive Species Specialist Group, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Secretariat for the Pacific Community, Conservation International, Birdlife International, the Nature Conservancy, New Zealand Agency for International Aid and Development, IUCN Regional Office for Oceania, University of the South Pacific, USDA Forest Service, Palau Office of Environmental Response and Coordination, National Park of American Samoa, Pacific Invasives Initiative and Pacific Invasives Learning Network.

confidence and political will necessary to achieve successful invasive species eradications. PII has also been instrumental in the development of the Pacific Ant Prevention Programme, a regional effort to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive ants to Pacific islands, which is now run through the SPC.

Contact: Souad Boudjelas, PII ([s.boudjelas@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:s.boudjelas@auckland.ac.nz))

Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN): PILN was initially developed out of a need identified by PII partners and participants and launched as a two-year pilot program in May 2006. PILN focuses on “building capacity in the Pacific region in invasive species management and thereby reducing the impact of invasive species on biodiversity and sustainable development.” PILN facilitates peer learning, networking and exchange of information on a range of issues from management and species specific issues to the development of strategies and action plans. Currently there are 14 PILN teams, including: American Samoa, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap states of the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, and Samoa.

Contact: Mark Bonin, SPREP/PILN ([markb@sprep.org](mailto:markb@sprep.org))

Alan Tye, SPREP ([alant@sprep.org](mailto:alant@sprep.org))

Invasive Species Working Group (ISWG): The ISWG meets under the umbrella of the Pacific Roundtable for Nature Conservation and has played a key role in formulating regional guidelines on invasive species for the Pacific and identifying broader needs and trends for the region. In 2008, the Roundtable for Nature Conservation reconstituted the Invasive Species Working Group (ISWG), which met in July 2009 in Fiji in the context of the PIP.

Contact: Alan Tye, SPREP ([alant@sprep.org](mailto:alant@sprep.org))

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP): SPREP is a regional intergovernmental body focused on promoting cooperation to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development. With 26 members, including all of the Pacific island countries and territories, SPREP focuses on a diverse range of environmental issues. SPREP is finalizing Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific which is designed to serve as a regional strategy for managing pests, weeds and other invasive species. The Guidelines are broken down according to:

- Foundations: generating support; building capacity; legislation, policy and protocols;
- Problem definition and decision-making: baselines and monitoring; prioritization; research on priorities; and
- Management action: biosecurity; management of established invasives; restoration.

SPREP helps coordinate member inputs and activities at major international meetings, including relevant discussions under the Convention on Biological Diversity. SPREP currently hosts the PILN coordinator.

Contact: Alan Tye, SPREP ([alant@sprep.org](mailto:alant@sprep.org))

Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC): SPC is a regional intergovernmental body focused on providing technical assistance, policy advice and training in areas such as land management, marine resources and social issues to 22 Pacific island countries and territories. While SPREP primarily focuses on the environmental aspects of invasive species, SPC deals with impacts on agriculture, forests, fisheries and trade, and plays a key role in supporting biosecurity and quarantine efforts. SPC has assisted member countries with the development of national policies through drafting and outreach on model biosecurity legislation, and is also host to the Pacific Ant Prevention Programme.

Contact: Warea Orapa, SPC ([wareao@spc.int](mailto:wareao@spc.int))

GEF PAS – Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands: In the Global Environment Facility's January Inter-sessional Work Program, the GEF Council approved a project identification form (PIF) for a regional invasive species project under the umbrella of the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF PAS). The project, titled Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species in the Pacific Islands, currently involves the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. GEF financing would total \$3.3 million with co-financing expected of \$4.6 million. UNEP is the executing agency in collaboration with SPREP, SPC, PII, PILN and national institutions. Participating countries met in early 2010 to discuss priorities for incorporation into the full-sized project, which will likely start in late 2010 or 2011.

Key Documents: Pacific – GEF PIF Invasive Species Project (2009)

Contact: Greg Sherley, UNEP ([greg.sherley@undp.org](mailto:greg.sherley@undp.org))

Regional Invasive Species Committee (Micronesia): One example of sub-regional coordination is Micronesia's Regional Invasive Species Committee (RISC). RISC has developed a five year strategic action plan, and provides annual input into meetings of the chief executives. National and territory focal points provide input and form a network for information sharing and implementation, and also work with broader regional activities under the PIP. Recently, RISC has focused on the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan being developed in association with the U.S. military build-up in Guam.

Contact: Phil Andreozzi, US NISC ([phillip\\_andreozzi@ios.doi.gov](mailto:phillip_andreozzi@ios.doi.gov))

#### Other Relevant Initiatives and Organizations:

- PestNet: PestNet is an email network that assists practitioners in the Pacific and southeast Asia obtaining advice on plant protection and quarantine matters (<http://www.pestnet.org>).

#### **Other Relevant Institutions and Efforts**

Birdlife International: Birdlife is a global partnership of conservation organizations focused on the conservation of birds, their habitats and biodiversity. The partnership includes organizations in over 100 countries and territories and has regional work programs for every

continent. In the Pacific, Birdlife has been active in developing and implementing eradication efforts to support seabird conservation, and in the Caribbean the organization has supported prioritization efforts through its work on Important Bird Areas and with the CEPF. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, a U.K. partner, has also been active in coordinating invasive species projects in the overseas territories, particularly the South Atlantic. (<http://www.birdlife.org>)

Contact: Steve Cranwell – Pacific ([steve@birdlifepacific.org.fj](mailto:steve@birdlifepacific.org.fj))  
David Wege – Caribbean ([david.wege@birdlife.org](mailto:david.wege@birdlife.org))  
Clare Stringer – RSPB ([clare.stringer@rspb.org.uk](mailto:clare.stringer@rspb.org.uk))

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The CBD is an international agreement with more than 190 state Parties which focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as the equitable sharing of its benefits. The CBD includes invasive alien species as a major cross-cutting issue and island biodiversity as a core work programme. Decisions by the CBD's Conference of the Parties have called for further development of capacity at the national and regional levels to support work on invasive alien species and related priorities on islands. (<http://www.cbd.int>)

Contact: Junko Shimura – Invasive Alien Species ([junko.shimura@cbd.int](mailto:junko.shimura@cbd.int))  
Oliver Hillel – Island Biodiversity ([oliver.hillel@cbd.int](mailto:oliver.hillel@cbd.int))

Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI): The CTI is an effort to address the region's coral reefs, fisheries and food security through proactive implementation by involved governments. Currently the CTI involves Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor Leste. The region is recognized as an area of significant biodiversity value with over 75% of known coral species, 30% of the world's coral reefs, 3,000 species of fish and the greatest extent of mangrove forest globally. While the initiative currently does not cover invasive species as a management priority, Indonesia and the Philippines are participating in the development of a regional invasive species project under the GEF, which may have some relevant links to conservation concerns. (<http://www.cti-secretariat.net>)

Contact: CTI Secretariat ([secretariat@cti-secretariat.net](mailto:secretariat@cti-secretariat.net))

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF): The CEPF is a funding mechanism for biodiversity hotspots with support from l'Agence Francaise de Developpement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. The CEPF pursues its funding efforts through the development of ecosystem profiles for 18 key hotspot regions that help identify priority investments. Invasive species are incorporated into work in the Caribbean and the Pacific. (<http://www.cepf.net>)

Contact: CEPF Secretariat ([cepf@conservation.org](mailto:cepf@conservation.org))

Global Environment Facility (GEF): The GEF has financed a number of invasive species related to islands and invasive species, most notably in Ecuador/the Galapagos, the Seychelles, the insular Caribbean and potentially the Pacific, Indonesia and the Philippines. The GEF has also

been involved in discussions around GLISPA and its ability to leverage co-financing for GEF projects. (<http://www.thegef.org>)

Contacts: Mark Zimsky ([mzimsky@thegef.org](mailto:mzimsky@thegef.org))  
Nicole Glineur ([nglineur@thegef.org](mailto:nglineur@thegef.org))

Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP): Based in Nairobi, GISP has maintained a policy and project presence within CBD discussions on invasive species and at the national level. GISP is composed of a partnership of CABI, IUCN, the Nature Conservancy and the South African National Biodiversity Institute. GISP and its partners have developed a suite of regional assessments, toolkits, training manuals and other information in areas including policy development, economic assessment, indicators, biofuels, gender and marine issues. GISP has advised regional project development and implementation particularly in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Pacific, and also works with the CBD and other international policy processes. (<http://www.gisp.org>)

Contact: Sarah Simon ([s.simon@gisp.org](mailto:s.simon@gisp.org))  
Stas Burgiel ([s.burgiel@gisp.org](mailto:s.burgiel@gisp.org))

Global Island Partnership (GLISPA): GLISPA is recognized as a key vehicle for supporting implementation of the CBD's program of work on island biodiversity, most notably through conservation campaigns including the Caribbean Challenge, the Micronesia Challenge and the Coral Triangle Initiative. GLISPA has been involved in discussions regarding the invasive species workshop and has an interest in focusing attention on threats to island biodiversity such as invasive species and climate change. GLISPA maintains a strong network useful within the islands community for soliciting political support and connections to funding. (<http://www.cbd.int/island/glispa.shtml>)

Contact: Kate Brown ([kate.brown@iucn.org](mailto:kate.brown@iucn.org))

Grupo de Ecología y Conservación de Islas (GECI): GECI has completed eradications of introduced mammals using both traditional (trapping and hunting) and state of the art techniques (aerial hunting from helicopters, aerial dispersion of rodenticides, DGPS and GIS use). Following a focused collaboration approach, the emphasis of the group is on in-site hands-on eradications work. During the last decade the group has conducted 47 eradications on 30 islands. The strategic goal is to clean the remaining 20 Mexican islands with introduced mammals by the year 2025. Additionally, the group conducts work on scientific research, R&D on eradications techniques and island restoration, the creation of protected areas, conservation management, sustainable fisheries around islands, and environmental education. GECI has frequent contacts with experts in other countries including Australia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, New Zealand and the U.S. (<http://www.islas.org.mx>)

In association with federal, nongovernmental and other partners, a national workshop was held in June 2009 to review ongoing work under the themes of research and knowledge; conservation and ecological restoration; sustainable development; and legal, policy and management issues. The meeting released the "Ensanada Declaration for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Islands of Mexico," which includes reference to work on invasive species.

Contact: Alfonso Aguirre Muñoz ([alfonso.aguirre@islas.org.mx](mailto:alfonso.aguirre@islas.org.mx))

Island Conservation: Island Conservation is a non-profit based in the U.S., which has worked in the Pacific and the Caribbean on refining planning tools and management techniques for invasive species eradications and native biodiversity restoration on islands. This ranges from individual site-based work to broader planning exercises designed to prioritize actions across larger island geographies/regions. Island Conservation is also developing a Global Island Invasive Vertebrate Eradication Database to help document management efforts and improve exchange of information on techniques and lessons learned. (<http://www.islandconservation.org>)

Contact: Bill Waldman ([bill.waldman@islandconservation.org](mailto:bill.waldman@islandconservation.org))

IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG): Originally based in Auckland, ISSG has a long history of collaboration with the PII, a range of New Zealand agencies and invasive species work across the Pacific. The new chair of ISSG, Piero Genovesi, is based in Italy, which has resulted in the transfer of many of its functions, as well as a concentration on regional work in Europe. ISSG has the potential to leverage its members and information tools to provide outreach and solicit information. As a specialist group under the Species Survival Committee, ISSG also collaborates closely with the IUCN Secretariat's core invasive species programme. (<http://www.issg.org>)

Contact: Piero Genovesi ([piero.genovesi@infs.it](mailto:piero.genovesi@infs.it))

IUCN Secretariat, Invasive Species Coordination: IUCN maintains an internal coordinator to help facilitate communication across IUCN's regional and global programs and to provide technical support where needed. Present activities include involvement in funding efforts for work in the Western Indian Ocean and the Pacific. This position also serves as IUCN's liaison to GISP.

Contact: Geoffrey Howard ([geoffrey.howard@iucn.org](mailto:geoffrey.howard@iucn.org))

U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP): UNEP has been involved in a range of invasive species activities through its regional seas programme, regional offices and involvement with the GEF. Currently, UNEP is positioned as the executing agency overseeing the development and/or implementation of GEF regional invasive species in the Caribbean and the Pacific. (<http://www.unep.org>)

Contact: Greg Sherley ([greg.sherley@undp.org](mailto:greg.sherley@undp.org))  
Kristin McLaughlin ([kristin.mclaughlin@rona.unep.org](mailto:kristin.mclaughlin@rona.unep.org))

## Calendar of Events

DATE	TITLE	VENUE	DETAILS & NOTES
<b>April 12-16</b>	Helping Islands Adapt: A Workshop on Regional Action to Combat Invasive Species on Islands to Preserve Biodiversity and Adapt to Climate Change	Auckland, New Zealand	<a href="http://www.conference.co.nz/index.cfm/ISW10">http://www.conference.co.nz/index.cfm/ISW10</a>
27-29	Invasive Ant Management Workshop	Darwin, Australia	<a href="http://www.terc.csiro.au/iiamw/">http://www.terc.csiro.au/iiamw/</a>
<b>May 10</b>	Commission on Sustainable Development, Small Islands Developing States Day (CSD18 SIDS Day)	New York, US	<a href="http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_sids/sids_csdspecdayipm_18.shtml">http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_aofw_sids/sids_csdspecdayipm_18.shtml</a>
10-21	CBD SBSTTA14	Nairobi, Kenya	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SBSTTA-14">http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SBSTTA-14</a>
22	International Biodiversity Day		<a href="http://www.cbd.int">http://www.cbd.int</a>
24-28	CBD Working Group on the Review of Implementation	Nairobi, Kenya	<a href="http://www.cbd.int">http://www.cbd.int</a>
<b>July 26-29</b>	Council of Europe, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Group of Experts on European Island Biodiversity	Svalbard (Sptizberg), Norway	Agenda includes invasive species and climate change issues
<b>August 2-6</b>	Invasive Plants in Mediterranean Regions of the World (EPPO, CoE, Turkish Univ of Igdir)	Samsun, Turkey	<a href="http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2010_conferences/mediterranean_ias.htm">http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2010_conferences/mediterranean_ias.htm</a>
<b>September 7-11 (tentative)</b>	Conference Canarias 2010: Biodiversity and Climate Change in Islands	Canary Islands	<a href="http://www.canarias2010.eu">http://www.canarias2010.eu</a>
<b>September 14-17</b>	NEOBIOTA	Copenhagen, Denmark	<a href="http://cis.danbif.dk/neobiota2010">http://cis.danbif.dk/neobiota2010</a>
20	UN General Assembly High Level Segment on achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target		
??	UN General Assembly 5 Year Review of Mauritius Implementation Plan		
<b>October 18-29</b>	CBD COP10	Nagoya, Japan	<a href="http://www.cbd.int">http://www.cbd.int</a>
<b>2011</b>			
<b>March 7-9</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> International Invasive Bird Conference	Cape Town, South Africa	<a href="http://www.iibc2011.co.za">http://www.iibc2011.co.za</a>
<b>September 25-30</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> Asian-Pacific Weed Science Society Conference	Sebel Cairns, Queensland, Australia	<a href="http://www.apwss2011.com">http://www.apwss2011.com</a>