



TARGET 6

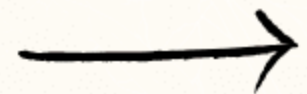
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What is Target 6?

Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of **invasive alien species** on biodiversity and ecosystem services by **identifying and managing pathways** of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, **reducing the rates of introduction and establishment** of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and **eradicating or controlling invasive alien species**, especially in priority sites, such as islands.



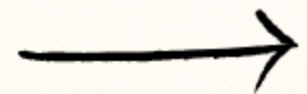


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Why is this Target important?

Invasive alien species (IAS) are a leading cause of biodiversity loss, especially in some ecosystems such as islands. They compete with native species for resources, prey on them, and introduce pathogens, altering ecosystems' composition and services. Besides environmental impacts, they threaten food security, human health, and economic activities. Globalization facilitates their spread through increased human-mediated activities like transport and trade. Addressing this multifaceted threat requires collaboration across sectors and government levels.





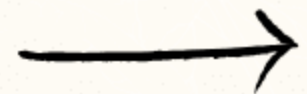
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How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?

Case Study: Managing invasive alien species through a gender perspective

Gender roles and norms significantly shape how men and women are impacted by invasive species in agricultural and natural resource management. For instance, in developing countries where women primarily undertake unpaid care work like collecting fuel wood and water, invasive species affecting these resources disproportionately affect women and girls.





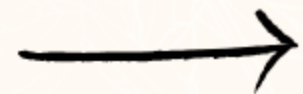
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Picture from *Invasive species management: Integrating a gender perspective*

Similarly, in pastoralist areas where men primarily herd livestock, invasive species impacting grazing land mainly affect men and boys. Despite women comprising 43% of the agriculture labour force in developing countries, they face limited access to information, extension services, and technology needed to tackle invasive species effectively.





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This disparity results in women-managed farms being 20-30% less productive than those managed by men. Bridging this gap could boost agricultural production by 2.4-4% in developing nations, significantly enhancing food security and economic growth. A gender-sensitive approach is crucial for effectively managing invasive species and to provide support to both men and women, as understanding gender dynamics not only improves prevention and control efforts but also promotes gender equality in agriculture, leading to improved rural livelihoods and food security.