



TARGET 6

W4B



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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The site was monitored to analyse the coral fragment growth along with surrounding biodiversity with the help of the live camera stream and constant field work by the diver teams. The project also increased environmental stewardship and interest of other stakeholders such as the locals, fishermen and students by educating them about the importance of reef restoration via various activities. The site is now an approved VMCA (Voluntary Marine Conservation Area) by the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping of Mauritius. This solution focuses on technology based-awareness and actions undertaken to restore the reef ecosystems.