



Global Invasive Species Programme:

Strategic Plan

2006–2010

Some key GISP publications

- The Economics of Biological Invasions (Perrings et al, (eds) 2000);
 - A Guide to Designing Legal and Institutional Frameworks on Alien Invasive Species (Shine et al, 2000);
 - Invasive Alien Species: A Toolkit of Best Prevention and Management Practices (Wittenberg and Cock, 2001)*
 - Global Strategy for Invasive Species (IUCN, 2001)*
- (* available from the GISP website)

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Global Invasive Species Programme : Strategic Plan 2006 - 2010

Invasive species are increasingly recognised as a major threat to global conservation and development. The Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) was set up in 1997 to tackle the problem. Initially GISP was a small, mainly voluntary partnership programme, founded by the IUCN – the World Conservation Union, CAB International, and the UN's Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE). In early 2005, GISP was constituted as a legal entity with Founding Members including IUCN, CAB International, The Nature Conservancy, and the South African National Biodiversity Institute. It comprises an Executive Board, a Technical Advisory Committee, and a Secretariat based in Cape Town, South Africa.

The main focus of GISP is to promote global co-operation in invasive species prevention and management. It has a mandate under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and a specific interest in fostering cross-sectoral collaboration between relevant international instruments and organisations. This will be done through co-operation amongst its Member Organisations, as well as a wide range of partners across the globe.

Vision: Global cooperation to make the world safe from the consequences of invasive alien species (IAS).

Mission: To conserve biodiversity and sustain human livelihoods by minimising the spread and deleterious impacts of invasive alien species (IAS).

Our ethos: A practical, solutions-based approach, responsive to needs, and based on objective and science-based knowledge from around the world.

GOALS What we aim to do:	ACTIONS To achieve this we will:	OUTCOMES: This will result in:
Prevent the international spread of IAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote international cooperation to manage international pathways that facilitate species introductions, including the development of international legal instruments; ■ Secure commitments from governments to implement prevention measures; ■ Develop and disseminate pre- and post- border risk assessment tools; ■ Develop and disseminate tools that assess the increased hazards of IAS introductions under climate change; ■ Promote training of border and other relevant authorities in IAS detection, assessment and prevention systems ■ Provide technical support to the drafting of international, regional and national IAS strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internationally accepted systems for reducing the transfer of IAS across borders via priority pathways ■ Increased capacity for prevention at national, regional and international levels ■ Increased international and interagency cooperation in IAS pathway management ■ A decrease in the frequency of new IAS infestations
Minimise the impact of established IAS on natural ecosystems and human livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Disseminate knowledge of best practice for IAS management ■ Provide technical support for the identification of priority IAS and the development & implementation of management plans ■ Develop economic tools, policies and legal frameworks to help assess and control IAS ■ Support initiatives under the CBD and other bodies ■ Mainstream IAS issues into all relevant sectors ■ Promote biological control of high priority invaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved capacity for the management of IAS at national and regional levels and across all relevant sectors, and especially in developing countries ■ Reduced impact of IAS on biodiversity and human livelihoods ■ Management plans in place for IAS of global and regional concern
Create a supportive environment for improved IAS management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase awareness of IAS and their impacts at all levels ■ Build capacity in IAS management and research and promote the establishment of centres of excellence ■ Promote the exchange of information on IAS through both IT platforms and other channels ■ Build networks of IAS specialists and managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public and political support for IAS management ■ Increased global resources available for IAS management ■ An international network of skilled IAS managers ■ Increased preparedness to manage IAS