



# Mainstreaming Invasive Alien Species: Prevention, Control and Management



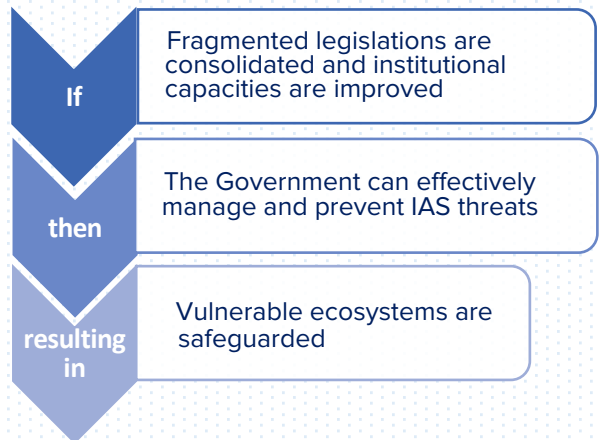
Mauritius is part of the world’s biodiversity hotspots. Its unique biodiversity has been spared by extreme threats for thousands of years. With the arrival of human settlers as from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, natural habitats were exploited and Invasive Alien Species (IAS) were voluntarily or accidentally introduced. These non-native plants, animals, pathogens and organisms have quickly spread across the island’s forests, islets and lagoons to become direct threats to the native biodiversity, the economy and the human health.

Through a \$3.8 million grant, the Global Environment Facility will enable the Government of Mauritius to:

1. Build capacities to prevent, control, eradicate or manage IAS effectively
2. Strengthen legislative policy, and institutional framework
3. Improve knowledge and increase awareness on the risks posed by IAS and the need for biosecurity

This project will help review and update the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan (2010 – 2019).

## OUR APPROACH



**Budget** 2020 **USD 927,028,05**  
Total **USD 3,888,265**

**Period** 2019 - 2025



## QUICK FACTS

<2%

of good quality native forests remaining



94% of endemic plants classified as threatened



804 of 1,675 plant species introduced considered aggressive invaders



Between 2009 and 2013 non-native marine species increased from 15 to 25



1 new pest recorded every year since 1970



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## OBJECTIVE

To safeguard globally significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems through the prevention, control, and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the Republic of Mauritius.



## IMPLEMENTATION

The project is nationally implemented by the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (National Parks Conservation Service) in partnership with UNDP Mauritius & Seychelles Country Office.



## KEY RESULTS

- Policy and institutional frameworks are in place for the conservation of natural resources
- 33% of decision-makers for IAS control and management are women, in line with National Gender Strategy 2022-2030
- 100% of high-risk transited and imported consignments (plant and animal) at ports of entry undergo physical biodiversity checks
- Reduce IAS infestations by 95 ha of forest in Northern islets in Mauritius and in Mourouk Valley in Rodrigues
- Establishing 559 ha of Protected Areas in Rodrigues
- A standardised protocol for IAS control adopted and implemented



## PARTNERS

- Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security
- National Parks and Conservation Service
- Forestry Service
- National Plant Protection Office
- Livestock and Veterinary Service Division
- Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping
- MRA Customs department
- Mauritius Ports Authority
- Rodrigues Regional Assembly
- NGOs

## UNDP IN MAURITIUS

UNDP supports and supplements national efforts aimed at reducing poverty in all its forms, addressing gender mainstreaming and gender-based violence, accelerating the transition to sustainable development, and making sure national institutions and communities are able to withstand crises and shocks. We strive to ensure that the most vulnerable and excluded are not left behind, develop game changing solutions to accelerate sustainable development, and promote low-carbon consumption, and preparedness against climate-related crises and shocks.



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