





## Outputs from the InvaZiles 2 preparatory meeting, 17-18 May 2018, Mauritius

There is a need to capitalise as quickly as possible on what was achieved through **Inva'Ziles 1 and strengthen and sustain the actions commenced, and to use the Guidelines and gap analysis of national plans to identify key areas for action. This need was expressed by Comoros, Mauritius**



### Madagascar

Capacity building is needed to support the prioritisation of IAS and management measures, but also to implement biosecurity at-border, and rapid eradication (which could be provided through building regional capacity that could be shared across the WIO region).

### Mauritius

Building networks and co-operation needs to be institutionalised across different sectors. At a regional level, the IOC needs permanent IAS capacity to drive network forward. In Mauritius, additional capacity is needed on technical, scientific and taxonomic support. National and inter-island infrastructure and facilities should be addressed through the GEF 6 project, but there is a need to improve capacity at a regional scale. Additional resources on best practice for management measures (control/eradication/prevention) is needed.

### Seychelles

There is a need for ongoing capacity building programmes

Mauritius  
Information on

### Madagascar

Capacity and facilities are needed to be developed to put in place at-border controls. By 2025, a major priority for Madagascar is to ensure that management measures are in place to prevent the introduction, management of pathways for the introduction of alien and invasive species.

### Mauritius

Most actions will be undertaken through the GEF 6 'mainstreaming' project. However these need to look at **inter-island aspects** (between Rodrigues and Mauritius), if this isn't addressed it will be a priority. The strategic planning of measures for **pre-border, at-border, and post-border control** will be done through the GEF 6 project, a **priority for future projects will be the implementation of these measures.**

### Seychelles

While biosecurity exists through border control and quarantine facilities, **capacity building is needed** to increase effectiveness. In addition, an **early detection and rapid response capability is needed** to support eradication of incursions. At the regional or international level, **the establishment of a rapid response fund** to provide funds and capacity quickly to undertake eradications





initiative to take a regional approach to IAS management in the WIO region, through a series of practical management actions. Regional networking and collaboration were established by the creation of the Western Indian Ocean Network on Invasive Species (WIONIS)<sup>2</sup>, while local organisations in the Comoros, Madagascar (Mauritius) and the Seychelles began innovative regional networking activities (including the islands of the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mayotte, Reunion and the Iles Eparses, and expanded their reach to other countries, and others with interests in helping the region. In addition, Inva'Ziles 1 financed data gathering and analysis on IAS in the WIO, and

established a strategy of planning at national and regional levels, and even at the global level with a view to providing a regional framework for planning and management.

### Inva'Ziles project phase 2 - concept

possible on momentum built through the Inva'Ziles project and strengthen and sustain the actions that have been identified by national experts from the WIO, who have been unanimous in their calls for an

below.

#### Regional priority actions

- Regional standards for risk analysis, incl. for risk assessments and risk management;
- Regional scale early detection reporting and alert system;
- Regional rapid eradication capacity;
- Regional biosecurity actions, including pathways analysis, capacity building, horizon scanning;
- Strengthening regional cooperation, knowledge sharing and communication through WIONIS network;
- Regionally prioritised eradications, e.g. Indian House Crow.

#### National priority actions

##### • Comoros

Implementation of a new National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISAP); establishment of National Invasive Species Committee; awareness campaigns targeted at the public and key monitoring on priority IAS.

##### • Madagascar

Establishment of National Invasive Species Committee; development of NISAP; capacity building and strengthening of key institutions for managing IAS and biosecurity; development of a national IAS checklist identifying priority IAS.

##### • Rodrigues

Strengthening of national biosecurity measures; implementation of priority biosecurity measures identified through the GEF; support of IAS management decisions; research into priority IAS and management techniques; control of Acacia and other IAS at key sites in Rodrigues.

produce new one; develop education & awareness programmes to support community and political engagement; economic assessment of impacts to key sectors; capacity building and mainstreaming IAS actions for key sectors esp. port management; support early detection and monitoring; develop enforcement and biosecurity capacity; support implementation of existing legislation; rapid response capability established and maintained.

This project will support the WIO islands in meeting their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Nagoya Protocol (NP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



<sup>2</sup> [www.agriculture.vt.gov/extension-ol.org/en/WIONIS/WIONIS-the-Network](http://www.agriculture.vt.gov/extension-ol.org/en/WIONIS/WIONIS-the-Network)