



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Contributions to the new **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** resulting from the partnership between **FAO** and the **GEF** in support of **Latin American and Caribbean countries**

Based on official reports, this compendium illustrates how GEF-funded projects, designed and implemented by FAO in close collaboration with national counterparts in Latin America and the Caribbean from 2013-2023, are making a concrete contribution to achieving the targets of the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

TARGET

06

REDUCE THE INTRODUCTION OF  
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES BY 50 PERCENT  
AND MINIMIZE THEIR IMPACT

Significant progress has been made in the management of alien species in Argentina, through the development of a national strategy and awareness programs, as well as regulations and management tools for various invasive species. Chile has implemented a management plan for the recovery of environments degraded by the beaver invasion while also developing information and early warning systems and control measures. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has contributed to the control of alien pine and eucalyptus trees in protected areas.





EXTENDED AREA

# PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

**Agrobiodiversity project | GEF ID 4577 | Plurinational State of Bolivia | USD 2.6 million**

- Actions to control introduced species such as pine and eucalyptus were included under the updated management plan of the El Palmar integrated management natural area.

# ARGENTINA

**National strategy on invasive species | GEF ID 4768 | Argentina | USD 3.9 million**

- National information system on invasive alien species was consolidated and updated, integrating 776 taxa, 9 024 localities of occurrence, 591 scientists and 121 projects.
- A national strategy on invasive alien species was developed, approved by the Ministry of the Environment and applied, along with a communication and public awareness strategy.
  - Eight pilot initiatives with an emphasis on prevention, early detection, control and monitoring of reinvasions were undertaken in different provinces.
- A pilot beaver eradication plan was developed, evaluated and adjusted, including the governance component, through interventions in forest and steppe watersheds and public and private lands.
- Regulations, tools and capacities were developed for the management of didymo algae, red-bellied squirrel, tamarisk, giant african snail, bullfrog, privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), beaver, wild boar, European rabbit, American mink and rainbow trout, among other species.

# CHILE

**Conserving chilean patagonian ecosystems project | GEF ID 5506 | Chile | USD 2.2 million**

- The country has a management plan for recovering environments degraded by beaver and other invasive alien species in the Magallanes Region and Chilean Antarctica.
- 113 786 hectares of protected areas and cattle ranches are implementing beaver control actions, for a total of 99 624 hectares and 1 175 kilometers of beaver-free waterways.
- An early warning and Information system for beaver invasion has been applied to 13 229 700 hectares.
- Training program for tourist guides in beaver detection and monitoring, covering an area of action of 1 000 000 hectares.

**Source: Own elaboration based on United Nations Maps: <https://research.un.org/es/grulac>**

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**THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN**  
For Life on Earth



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