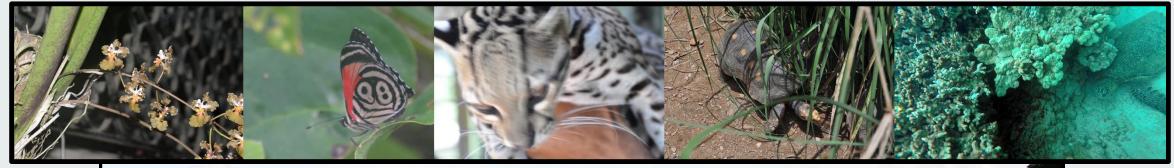


Trinidad and Tobago Early Action Support Global Biodiversity Framework



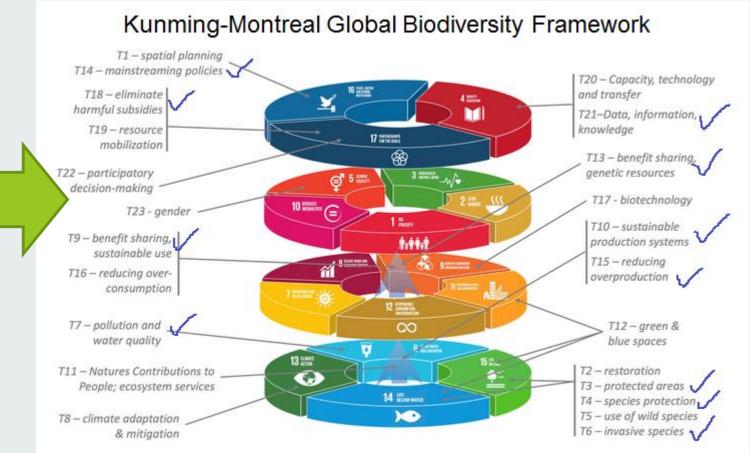


Decisions, decisions, decisions...super ambitious

- At the 15th CBD Conference of Parties (COP15) in 2022, 196 nations adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework2 to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 and achieve harmony with nature by 2050 (Dec 15/4).
- CBD Decision 15/6 Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review3 "requests Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs [...] aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its goals and targets, including those related to means of implementation, and to submit them through the clearing-house mechanism by COP16."

So, what's the purpose of the EAS Project?





Goals of the Global Biodiversity Framework

Halt human-induced species extinction

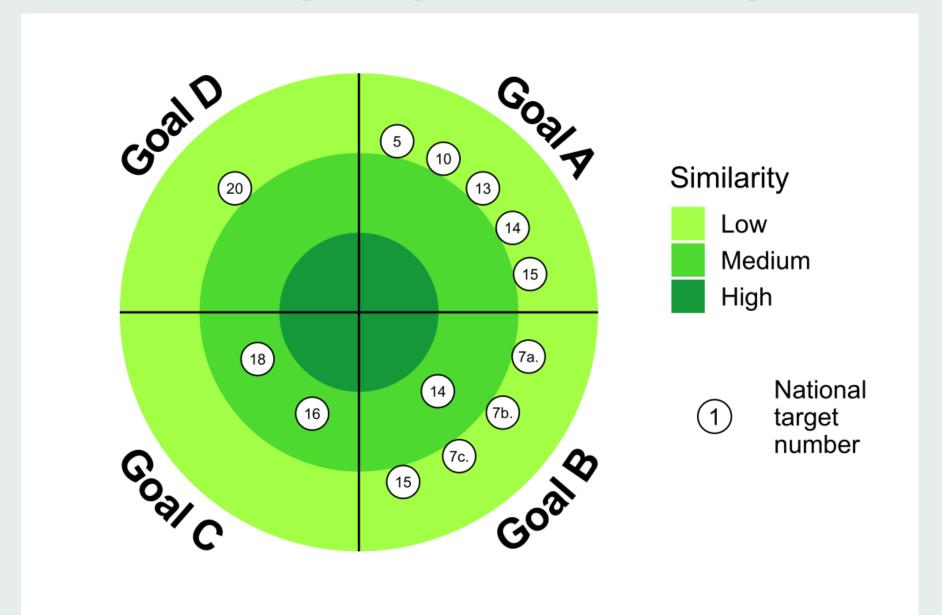
Sustainable use of biodiversity

Equitable sharing of benefits

Adequate means of implementation



NBSAP target alignment with GBF goals



Process diagram

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Global Target 7: Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects including [...].

Large language model assessment

National biodiversity targets

NBT 1: Minimize risk and impact of dangerous pollutants to levels that no longer harm biodiversity

NBT 2: Apply sustainable agricultural practices, including the reduced application of pesticides

NBT 3: Increase marine protected areas by 20% and prevent pollution or exploitation in those areas

NBT 4: Support greening in urban areas, including green infrastructure

Output

There is high similarity as both aim to reduce pollution risks and negative impacts on biodiversity.

There is medium similarity as both mention pesticides. The NBT could increase similarity through including actions to reduce pollution risks and negative impacts from all sources.

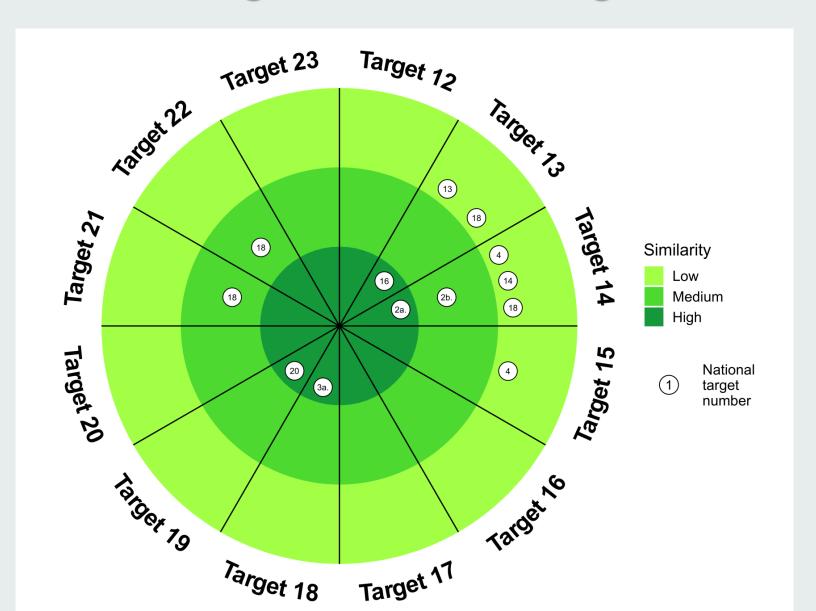
There is low similarity because while pollution is mentioned in both, the NBT focuses just on marine areas and does include reducing levels that are not harmful to biodiversity.

There is no identified similarity. NBT 4 focuses on urban greening while the GBF Target 7 focuses on pollution.

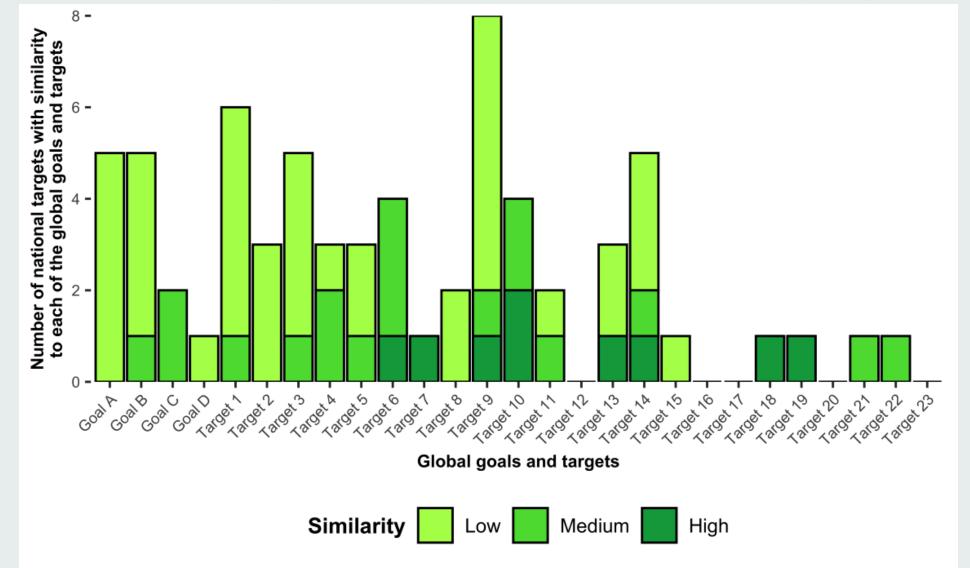
NBSAP targets linked to GBF targets 1 - 11



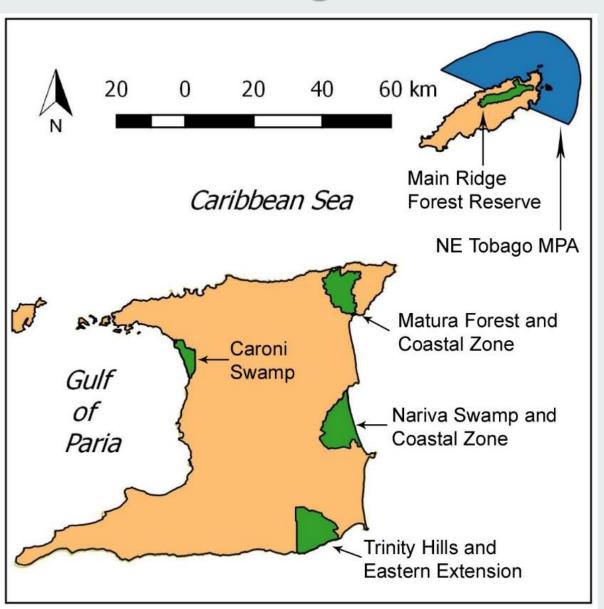
NBSAP targets linked to GBF targets 12 - 23



Goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that have a low, medium, or high similarity with national biodiversity targets



Tagret 3: Protected Area Management



GEF-funded Project "Improving Forest and Protected Areas Systems Plan" - IFPAMTT: to create a road map for the participatory development of Protected Area Management Plans and to build the capacity of stakeholders – 2015 to 2019 - in six pilot protected areas (PPAs)

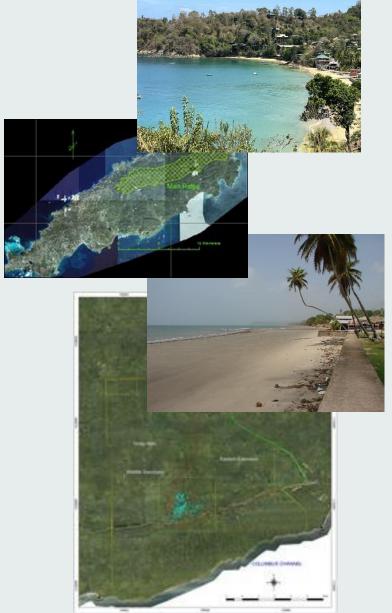
Note: National Protected Area Systems Plan (2018) developed – for biodiversity protection consistent with national policies for forests, protected areas and wildlife

Protected Area Management

IFPAMTT and BIOREACH

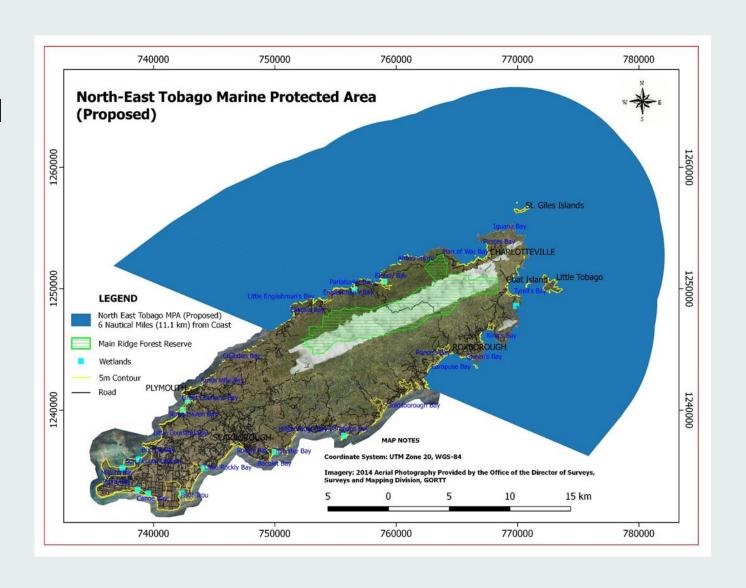






Protected Area Management

- IFPAMTT
- BIOREACH



Who are the actors, who implements? **Ministry of Agriculture**, **Land and Fisheries Fisheries Division** Societies -**Forestry Division** Wildlife Section Zoological; Field Naturalists; **Ministry of Planning and Horticultural Development Environmental Ecotourism NBSAP Management Authority Operators Institute of Marine Affairs Targets** CBOs/NGOs **Indicators Tobago House of Assembly Actions Division of Food Security, Natural Energy Operators** Resources, the Environment and **Sustainable Development Department of Marine Resources and** Cooperatives -**Fisheries Farmers**; Fishers **Department of Natural Resources** and Forestry

NBSAP Coordinating Committee

Ministry of Planning and Development - Chair

Environmental Management Authority - <u>Deputy Chair</u>

Institute of Marine Affairs

Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries

Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries

Tobago House of Assembly

Council of Presidents of the Environment

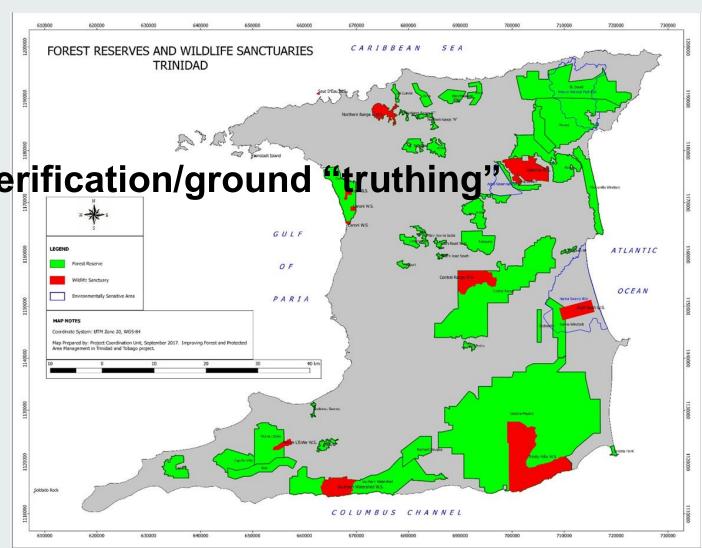


Roles of Stakeholders: What do they do, what can they do?

Legislative reform

Mapping and surveying – verification/ground truthing

Monitoring and Evaluation



Roles of Stakeholders: What do they do, what can they again?

Enforcement of law

Co-management of critical ecosystems and species

Agriculture – a shifting paradigm



Roles of Stakeholders: What do they do, what can they again and again?

Nature Based Solutions (NBS)

Combatting alien invasive species

Financing

Scientific and technical cooperation



References

- 1 https://www.cbd.int/gbo5
- 2 https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf
- 3 https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-06-en.pdf
- Trinidad and Tobago NBSAP 2017 2022



