

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S DRAFT NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

## **TARGET 1: Ecosystem Management Systems for Minimisation of Biodiversity Loss**

Implement an integrated biodiversity spatial planning system or other effective management system to achieve no net loss to areas of high biodiversity and sound ecological integrity, while giving due consideration to the traditional uses of such areas including by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

## **TARGET 2: Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Integrity**

At least 15% of identified land and nearshore marine areas degraded ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, carbon sequestration and food provision, and which contribute to public health, livelihoods and well-being, are under restoration or managed in order to enhance biodiversity, ecological integrity and connectivity taking into account the needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

## **TARGET 3: Protected Area Conservation**

At least 20% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 20% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are managed consistent with the National Protected Areas System Plan or other effective area-based conservation measures.

## **TARGET 4: Reduction of the Rate of Species Extinction**

Management actions identified (including enforcement, communication, collaboration, monitoring, reporting and reassessment) and implemented to substantially/ effectively reduce human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity while managing human-wildlife interactions to minimise conflicts (including the empowerment of Indigenous peoples and local communities to support such action).

## **TARGET 5: Sustainable Use, Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species**

The use, harvesting and trade of wild species are sustainably managed to minimise the risk of overexploitation and impacts on non-target species, ecosystems and human health while considering traditional and livelihood generating uses by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and applying the ecosystem and participatory approaches to management.

**TARGET 6: Management of Invasive Alien Species**

- (a) Pathways of introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) are identified and measures are put in place to prevent introductions and establishment.
- (b) Actions undertaken to manage at least 50% IAS (species richness) that have been introduced to mitigate establishment at priority sites.
- (c) Implement measures to reduce and mitigate the impact of key established IAS based on threshold limits.

**TARGET 7: Pollution Reduction and Elimination**

- (a) Pollution risk from excess nutrients and key pollutants (including from oil spills) has been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity at key sites.
- (b) Highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) in agriculture will be phased out where the risks have not been managed in alignment with relevant MEAs including the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, and the Global Framework on Chemicals, including the use of safe and affordable alternatives and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
- (c) Actions are taken to prevent, reduce, and work towards the elimination of expanded polystyrene and other plastic pollution as applicable with a view to minimize their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem function.
- (d) Identify and implement activities for the control of pollution from industrial sources.

**TARGET 8: Minimise Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity**

Minimise the negative impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase the resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, especially through the promotion of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimising any negative effects of climate action on biodiversity.

**TARGET 9: Sustainable Management of Wild Species to Benefit People**

Actions to improve the management and sustainable use of wild species are identified and implemented to achieve social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those most dependent on biodiversity, while minimising human wildlife conflicts.

**TARGET 10: Enhancing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to Sustain Biodiversity**

- (a) Identify and initiate sustainable management practices for lands under agriculture at key sites to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity through good agricultural practices.
- (b) Aquaculture activities, inclusive of ornamental farming, are managed sustainably to include the conservation of biodiversity.
- (c) Sustainable management practices are identified and implemented for key commercially important fisheries to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity.
- (d) At least 50% of areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

**TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature’s Contributions to People**

Activities are identified and implemented to restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, (ecosystem functions and services, instrumental and relational value) using nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

**TARGET 12: Urban Green Space Development for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity**

Identify opportunities to increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas; and initiate action to facilitate biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature.

**TARGET 13: Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge**

Identify and initiate legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources.

**TARGET 14: Integration of Biodiversity and its Multiple Values into National Planning and Accounting**

- (a) Introduce the multiple values of ecosystems to improve national accounting considerations into national development and poverty reduction strategies.

- (b) Integrate ecosystem services valuation into planning and land use processes and reporting systems; strategic environmental assessments; and environmental impact assessments aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

**TARGET 15: Reduction of Biodiversity-related Risks and Negative Impacts by Businesses**

Identify and promote legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.
- Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; as well as promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.
- Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.

**TARGET 16: Sustainable Consumption for Waste Reduction**

- (a) Information, tools and resources, including alternatives, are readily available and accessible to the population to foster sustainable consumption practices.
- (b) Activities are identified and initiated to encourage consumers to reduce over-consumption and food waste (including access and promotion of technologies for conversion of food waste).

**TARGET 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Enhance Benefits of Biotechnology**

Identify and implement activities to strengthen the implementation of the National Biosafety Policy consistent with Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

**TARGET 18: Reduction of Harmful Incentives and Increase in Positive Incentives for Biodiversity**

- (a) Identify national incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity and develop and initiate implementation of a plan to reform or phase out such incentives in a just, fair and equitable way in order to minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods.

(b) Identify and introduce positive incentives to encourage the conservation of biodiversity.

**TARGET 19: Mobilisation of Funding for Biodiversity Conservation**

Develop and implement a Sustainable Financial Mobilization Plan aimed at increasing and maximising domestic and foreign financial resources for effectively implementing the updated NBSAP.

**TARGET 20: Enhancement of Capacity Building, Technology Transfer, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity**

Sustainable capacity-building programmes are developed and implemented to improve access to and transfer of knowledge, skills and technology, improve global South-South and North-South triangular cooperation, and increase collaborative inter-agency scientific research and monitoring activities, especially to strengthen scientific research as applicable to pre-identified national policy needs.

**TARGET 21: Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Conservation**

- (a) Operationalise a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) to provide open access to biodiversity data, information, and knowledge including from Indigenous and local communities to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management.
- (b) Implement actions to sustain the operation of NBIS: including data generation, system maintenance and updates, data dissemination, knowledge product generation, outreach to engage potential users
- (c) Develop and implement a National Monitoring Framework for biodiversity conservation.

**TARGET 22: Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all**

Systems are in place to facilitate equitable, inclusive, effective representation (women and girls, men and boys, children and youth, persons with disabilities and others from marginalised groups and communities) and participation in decision-making, while also providing access to justice and information related to biodiversity, inclusive of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

**TARGET 23: Gender Equity for Biodiversity Action**

Systems are engaged to facilitate gender equality in the implementation of management of biological resources through a gender-responsive approach, where women and girls, men and boys, have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to decision-making related to biodiversity recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural

resources by having full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action.