



Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Planning and Development



FINAL REPORT: DEVELOPMENT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF)

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List of Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ANSA/McAI	Anthony Sabga – McEneaney Alstons group of companies
BIOREACH	Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago
CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network
CAB	CAB International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
EAF4SG	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem
EPPD	Environmental Policy and Planning Division
ERIC	Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAP	Good agricultural practices
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GBF-EAS	Global Biodiversity Framework – Early Action Support
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grant Programme
GPT-3.5	Generative Pre-trained Transformer Tool
IFPAMTT	Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MEEI	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MRDLG	Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government
NAMDEVCO	National Agricultural Development and Marketing
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NBTs	National Biodiversity Targets
NGC	National Gas Company
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
REBYC-III	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling, through the Introduction of
CLME+	Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management in Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries
SWMCOL	Solid Waste Management
WASA	Water and Sewerage Authority
WRA	Water Resources Agency
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
TRWRP	Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
UWI	The University of the West Indies

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Executive Summary

Trinidad and Tobago became a signatory to the United Nations Convention for Biological Diversity – referred to as the Convention on Biological Diversity or CBD – in 1995. The Convention’s main objective is “to conserve biological diversity, make sustainable use of its components and, equitably share the benefits of the use of genetic resources” (Article 1 of the CBD).

Among the obligations of Parties set out in the Articles of the Convention, the Government has the responsibility “to develop or adapt national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity” (Article 6 of the CBD). The country prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the objectives of the Convention. The first iteration of the NBSAP was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2001. At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 10) of the Convention in Aichi, Japan in 2010, twenty (20) targets were adopted for the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. The country adopted these targets in the articulation of its twenty-seven (27) National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) and has regularly reported to the Convention on the progress of the NBSAP.

At the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Montreal, Canada in 2022 the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) “to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 and achieve harmony with nature by 2050”. The Framework sets out four (4) goals for 2050 and twenty-three (23) targets for 2030. Toward an improved achievement of the new targets set out in the GBF, Parties are undertaking a process of aligning their NBTs by COP 16, using a whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach.

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), a lead agency of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on MEAs, was provided with access to grant funding through a GBF Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project. The project is designed to mobilize funding and support to meet the new biodiversity targets outlined in the GBF. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and is jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in partnership with the CBD Secretariat and the GEF. The first component (Component 1) of the GBF-EAS project is a rapid review of the NBSAP’s National Biodiversity Targets for alignment with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The process of developing greater alignment of national and global targets was initiated by an analysis of Trinidad and Tobago’s NBTs alongside the targets and goals of the GBF. The comparative analysis was undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme, utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI), specifically, the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT-3.5) tool. Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the NBTs (24 out of 27) were similar to one or more of the global goals and targets to a high, medium, or low degree; and three (3) of Trinidad and Tobago’s NBTs had no similarity with any of the global goals and targets. Eighteen (18) of the twenty-three (23) GBF targets have at least one (1) parallel target in Trinidad and Tobago’s 2020 NBTs.

A consultancy was initiated so that the process of new NBT development could proceed. Following an inception workshop which introduced the project to national stakeholders, the consultant began a review

of key documents, and discussion with lead agencies to prepare a “zero draft” of revised draft new NBTs. The draft development utilised guidance tools of the GBF (available online) and recommendations of the comparative analysis report.

A series of Focus Group stakeholder discussions was hosted in both Trinidad and Tobago over the period 5-14 August 2024 to present, to discuss and adjust the “zero draft” and to produce a first draft of new NBTs as a first deliverable. Specific draft targets were discussed in depth with key stakeholders, including sessions which focussed on i) the planning sector, ii) the business sector and iii) waste management. A total of 116 persons attended six Focus Group sessions. Fulfilling the whole of government, whole of society approach required for this NBT development process, attendees represented State agencies (63%), research (9%) the private sector and civil society (26%), with representatives from UN agencies also in attendance (2%).

The first draft of the NBTs developed through this stakeholder consultation process was presented at ‘call back’ Verification Workshops hosted on each island. Here, attendees were provided with the opportunity to further adjust the text of the draft new NBTs. At both workshops, there was minimal revision of the text of the targets. When this exercise was completed, stakeholders reviewed each target and were asked to contribute information on work currently underway or programmed to be undertaken within the approximately five year period until 2030 that would support the achievement of the target. Additionally, they were asked to provide their views on possible challenges or barriers which may negatively impact target achievement.

Twenty-three (23) civil society groups, thirty (30) Government departments/agencies, seven (7) departments of the THA, three (3) research bodies and six (6) private sector organisations/businesses contributed to the target development exercise during the Verification Workshops, with input from two (2) UN agency representatives. In the course of discussions, some key points were noted:

- The NGO community is undertaking activities which can contribute to the achievement of targets, particularly in public education, rehabilitation and restoration;
- Projects funded by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Global Environment Facility are in tandem with targets and can contribute to the achievement of targets;
- Research activities being conducted by various institutions also are contributing to the achievement of targets, particularly in supplying baseline data on local biodiversity.

The information which was captured on perceived challenges and needs will be used for completing the country’s submission via the CBD’s Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool of the GBF. Some information received noted that:

- Several challenges are connected to a lack of data, tools and guidelines and a lack of capacity in human resource and finance, as well as limited knowledge and expertise, the latter in particular where biodiversity valuation is concerned.
- There is a need for greater collaboration among Government Ministries and between the Government and the private sector and civil society to achieve targets.

The draft final NBTs and drafted content for the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool have been prepared and are now available for review and approval/amendment for submission to the GBF.

The stakeholder consultations provided the opportunity to raise and discuss issues and possible actions that are relevant to the (impending) revision of the NBSAP; the opportunity was taken for documentation of the information that was shared and these are included on reports prepared on these sessions (Deliverables 1 and 2 of the Consultancy).

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Global Context

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) had its genesis in 1988 when the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened a meeting of experts on biological diversity in response to the rising threats to the Earth's natural resources. This meeting precipitated the hosting of a major global meeting in 1992, known as the "Earth Summit" which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at which the CBD's text was opened for signature.

Article 1 of the CBD outlines the Convention's main objective "...to conserve biological diversity, make sustainable use of its components and, equitably share the benefits of the use of genetic resources". The Convention sets out overall goals and policies and general obligations and organizes technical and financial cooperation. Each Party to the convention takes the responsibility of achieving goals, with the Government having the leadership role.

At the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 10) of the Convention in Aichi, Japan in 2010, twenty (20) targets were adopted for the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. Over the past 30-odd years, since the Convention entered into force in 1993, the best global efforts of Parties to the Convention have unfortunately not realized the desired degree of progress to achievement of targets. A key factor ascribed to the low level of progress is the non-alignment of National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) of Parties to the global Aichi Targets.

At the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Montreal, Canada during the period December 7th to 19th, 2022, the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) "to put nature on a path to recovery by 2030 and achieve harmony with nature by 2050". The Framework sets out four (4) goals for 2050 and twenty-three (23) targets for 2030 (Appendix 1). Toward an improved achievement of the new targets set out in the GBF, Parties are undertaking a process of aligning their NBTs by COP 16, using a whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach.

National Context

Trinidad and Tobago became a signatory to the CBD in 1995 and has acted to effectively implement the Convention nationally. The country prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the objectives of the Convention. The first iteration of the NBSAP was approved by Cabinet in 2001.

Twenty (20) targets set at the COP 10 were adopted for the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 for implementation in twenty-seven (27) 2020 National Biodiversity Targets. Regular reporting to the Convention on progress of the NBSAP is required and a revised NBSAP was submitted in 2018 covering a 5-year period, 2017-2022. The 6th National Report for the CBD is the latest version at the time of writing this report, which was published online on the Clearing House Mechanism in August 2019. It did not provide an account of the degree of achievement of the 2020 NBTs. No accessible documentation was available on the degree of achievement of the 2020 NBTs or on what targets remains outstanding or on the reasons why the targets were not achieved where relevant.

Since the strategic actions to implement the GBF's global goals and targets nationally are through the implementation of the NBSAP, Trinidad and Tobago is required to revise its NBSAP to be alignment with

the GBF. The initial action to be taken towards this objective is a revision of the country's 2020 NBTs to align them to the twenty-three (23) global targets of the GBF that are to be achieved by 2030. Trinidad and Tobago is required to submit its NBTs by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16) of the CBD which is scheduled to take place in Cali, Colombia, during the period October 21st to November 1st, 2024.

1.2 Current Project

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) as a lead agency of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in the coordination of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) was provided with access to grant funding through a GBF Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project. The GBF-EAS project is designed to mobilize funding and support so that countries can meet the new biodiversity targets outlined in the GBF. Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GBF-EAS project is working to fast-track readiness and early actions. The project is jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in partnership with the CBD Secretariat and the GEF.

The project comprises of four components, viz:

- Component 1 Rapid review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan's National Biodiversity Targets for alignment with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Component 2 Assessment of national monitoring systems and development of monitoring action plans
- Component 3 Policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the Global Biodiversity Framework
- Component 4 Biodiversity financing

The activities and outcomes documented in this report contribute to the implementation of Component 1 of the Early Action Support Project. Alongside the development of the NBTs, the completion of a draft version of the content for upload to the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool of the Convention is required.

NOTE: Section 2 details some preliminary work which was undertaken prior to the retaining of present consultancy services. The substantive work of the Consultant was initiated at Section 3 of this report.

2.0 National Biodiversity Target Comparative Analysis

The process of developing greater alignment of national and global targets was initiated by an analysis of Trinidad and Tobago’s twenty-seven (27) NBTs alongside the twenty-three (23) targets and the four (4) goals of the GBF. Such analysis was undertaken with a view to identify gaps and determine the extent to which the current NBTs show high, medium or low alignment to the GBF targets. The comparative analysis was undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme, utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI), specifically, the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT-3.5) tool.

The GPT-3.5 analysis provided a score of similarity for 729 pairs of national and global goals and targets, categorizing these as high, medium, low or none. Some key findings were as follows:

- There are 9 pairs of national and global goals or targets with high similarity, 18 with medium similarity, and 40 with low similarity;
- Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the NBTs (24 out of 27) are similar to one or more of the global goals and targets in high, medium, or low degree;
- Three (3) of Trinidad and Tobago’s NBTs show no similarity with any of the global goals and targets.

The process of the analysis and its results are provided in the document entitled *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Target Similarity Assessment for Trinidad and Tobago – In-depth Analysis*. A graphic generated by this report illustrates the relative similarity of the 2020 NBTs to the GBF goals; the three (3) NBTs which showed no similarity do not appear in the illustration (Figure 1).

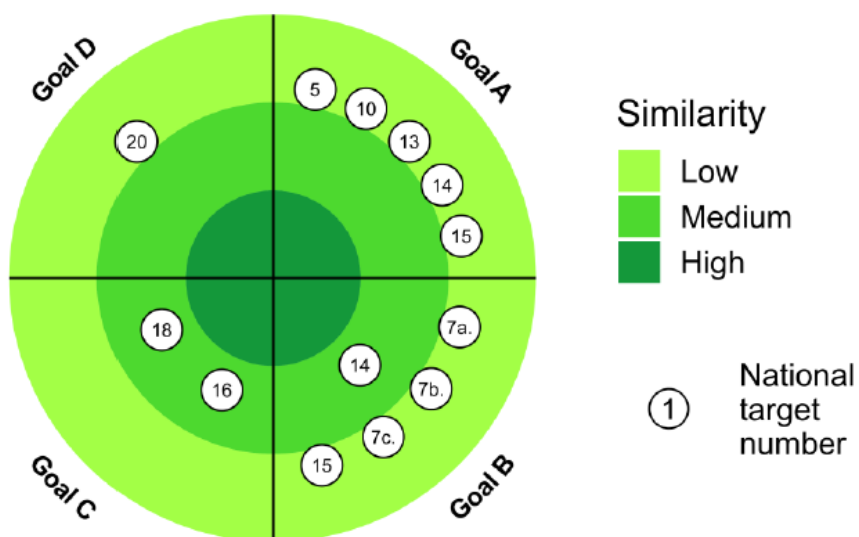


Figure 1. An illustration of the similarities between Trinidad and Tobago’s National Biodiversity Targets and the Global Biodiversity Framework’s goals.

(Source: *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Target Similarity Assessment for Trinidad and Tobago – In-depth Analysis*)

When the comparison of NBTs to targets of the GBF was analysed, it was found that 18 of the 23 GBF targets have at least one (1) parallel target in Trinidad and Tobago’s NBTs (Table 1).

Table 1. Overview of similarity of national biodiversity targets to targets of the GBF.

Global Biodiversity Framework Target	Trinidad and Tobago National Biodiversity Target/s with similarity to GBF target		
	High	Medium	Low
1			5, 11, 13, 14, 15
2			7a, 7b, 7c, 15
3			
4			20
5			2b, 5, 7a, 7c, 11
6	9a	9b, 9c, 9d	7a, 14, 15
7	8		14, 15
8		14	5, 7a, 10, 15
9	18	6, 7c	3b, 6, 7b, 7c, 13
10	7a, 7b	14	
11			15
12	16		
13	2a	2b	13, 18
14			4, 14, 18
15			4
16			
17	3a		
18	20		
19			
20			
21		18	
22		18	
23			

Inception Workshop

An inception workshop was held for the GBF-EAS project in May 2024. Representatives of Government agencies and civil society were in attendance, and they gained an introduction to the project from a series of presentations delivered by staff of the Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), MPD and the country office of the UNDP.

3.0 Development of the 2030 National Biodiversity Targets

3.1 Workplan

In July 2024, the author of this report was retained as a consultant to proceed with the continuance of Component 1 of the GBF-EAS project. A workplan was developed and submitted to the project's Steering Committee for consideration and approval at its Fourth Meeting on July 17, 2024; the workplan was approved with no amendments.

The workplan included a review of key documents, preparation of a "zero draft" of revised draft new NBTs, hosting a series of Focus Group stakeholder discussions in Trinidad and Tobago to present, discuss and adjust the "zero draft" and development of a first draft of new NBTs as a first deliverable.

Following this, and after review by the project's Steering Committee, the workplan scheduled a discussion and review of the draft at Verification Workshops hosted as call-back sessions with stakeholders. These workshops were designed to capture further information such as the lead agencies to spearhead actions required for the achievement of targets, identification of possible challenges to overcome and the tools required to accomplish these targets.

3.2 Preparatory work

3.2.1 Meeting with representatives of key Government agencies

In order to prepare the "zero draft" of new NBTs, the Consultant reviewed the report on the comparative analysis of existing NBTs and targets of the GBF. In addition, a meeting of representatives of key agencies that have lead roles in the coordination of activities linked to national targets was held. This session enabled the Consultant to be apprised of ongoing activities and projects and their specific agency targets that can contribute to progress on national targets and also, to ascertain whether those targets which have quantifiable progress are realistic for desired achievement by 2030, in line with the aspiration of the GBF.

The meeting of key representatives took place on July 25 2024 at the Conference Room, Level 7, Tower C, International Waterfront Complex, with some attendees joining via a Zoom link. Present at the meeting were the following persons:

Dr. David Persaud	Manager, Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), Ministry of Planning and Development
Ms Elizabeth Mohammed	Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
Mr. Frankie Solomon Jnr	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
Dr. Rahana Juman	Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA)
Mr. Raynaldo Phillip	Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
Dr. Floyd Homer	Consultant, Component 1
Ms Celeste Chariandy	Consultant, Assistant to Dr. Homer
Mr. Julius Smith	Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), Ministry of Planning and Development
Mr. Javed Lakhan	Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), Ministry of Planning and Development
Ms Candace Amoroso (online)	Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD), Ministry of Planning and Development

Ms Kelli Walcott
(online)

Consultant, Early Action Support Grant Project,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Specific targets related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use were discussed at the meeting as follows:

- Target 2 Restore 30% of all degraded ecosystems
- Target 3 Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas
- Target 4 Halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity and manage human-wildlife conflicts
- Target 6 Reduce the introduction of invasive alien species by 50% and minimize their impact
- Target 10 Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry
- Target 14 Integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level

3.2.2 Development of “zero draft” of new National Biodiversity Targets

A “zero draft” of new National Biodiversity Targets was constructed to facilitate discussions for the development of final targets which are closely aligned to the global targets. This effort also considered the original National Biodiversity Targets that mirrored Aichi Targets set in 2010; local projects and other initiatives of key national agencies, local community and non-governmental organisations in biodiversity conservation, and progress on pre-2020 targets and post-2020 actions. The results of the similarity assessment analysis provided recommendations to guide the drafting of targets for greater alignment with the GBF and advised the subsequent process for review of NBTs by the previously mentioned whole-of Government and whole-of -society approach.

The meeting of key agencies referenced in 3.2.1, above, contributed to the draft text for the targets mentioned and the review of ongoing projects mentioned by stakeholders also assisted in shaping the draft text of other targets. The “zero draft” was prepared in advance of the series of focus group discussions with stakeholders, where it was then used to generate an updated draft.

3.3 Focus Group Discussions

A series of six (6) focus group discussions was scheduled for Trinidad over the period 5-9 August 2024 and in Tobago over the period 13-14 August 2024. Among these were sessions which targeted representatives of key organisations for which contributions to the crafting of specific National Biodiversity Targets was deemed particularly critical. The schedule of sessions with notes on the particular targets that were discussed and the categories of invitees are given in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2. Targets and Categories of Invitees

Targets discussed	Invitees	Trinidad	Tobago
#7: Reduce pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity #16: Enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption #18: Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity #20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity	Stakeholders from the industry, pollution management and regulation sectors	5/8/2024	

All targets	Government, research community and civil society stakeholders	6/8/2024	13/8/2024 4
#12: Enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity #15: Businesses assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts #16: Enable sustainable consumption choices to reduce waste and overconsumption #18: Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year and scale up positive incentives for biodiversity	Stakeholders from the business sector	7/8/2024	14/8/2024 4
#3: Conserve 30% of land, waters and seas #11: Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contribution to people #12: Enhance green spaces and urban planning for human well-being and biodiversity #20: Strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity	Stakeholders from Government planning agencies, socio-economic and research sectors	8/8/2024	

Collectively, invitations were sent to 170 Government and civil society organisations, promoting whole-of-society participation in the National Biodiversity Target development process.

Each session adopted a similar format:

- a general welcome and introduction;
- an outline of the day's agenda and presentations that gave a context for the discussions – Government obligations as outlined in Articles of the CBD, an overview of the GBF;
- presentation of the zero draft of targets by the Consultant, with facilitated discussion and amendments based on the contributions of attendees.

All presentations were made available online. Focus group discussions in Trinidad took place at the University Inn, St. Augustine, with a total attendance of 105 persons; sessions in Tobago took place at Shepherd's Inn, Crown Point, at which 14 persons were in attendance (see Appendix 2).

3.3.1 Trinidad sessions

5 August 2024: Targets linked to pollution impacts on biodiversity

This half-day session saw the attendance of eleven (11) persons representing Government agencies in addition to seven (7) officers from the Environmental Policy and Planning Division and the three (3) consultants attached to the GBF-EAS project. Government agencies represented at the session were:

- Environmental Management Authority (EMA)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)
- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government (MRDLG)
- National Agricultural Marketing and Development Company (NAMDEVCO)
- Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL)

- Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) / Water Resources Agency (WRA)

This session addressed targets 7, 16, 18 and 20. There was good input from stakeholders and amendments were made to both targets.

General discussion notes:

- Changing farmers' habits was flagged as a major challenge in addressing Target 7. Work being done by NAMDEVCO for the uptake of *Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)* and promotion of existing subsidies provided starting points to mainstream efforts to regulate the use of harmful pesticides in food production. Based on initial monitoring being done by the IMA in the Caroni River Basin, it may be possible to have baseline data to enable the quantification of specific targets for reduced pesticide use at key sites.
- In discussion of Target 16, the attendees were informed of six sustainable consumption programmes of the United Nations (UN), which support Sustainable Development Goal 12 – sustainable tourism; sustainable lifestyles and education; sustainable public procurement; consumer information; sustainable building and construction; and sustainable food systems.
- Participants also considered areas of research that are needed for Trinidad and Tobago such as: the development of ideal daily caloric intake standards for citizens (age, ethnicity related) and causative factors for the high cost of local produce in relation to imported produce.

6 August 2024: All targets

This whole day session saw the attendance of sixty (60) persons representing a wide cross-section of stakeholder organisations. Thirty (30) persons represented State agencies, eight (8) persons represented research bodies/university departments and twenty (20) persons represented non-governmental/community based organisations. Also, in attendance were consultants attached to projects supported by UN bodies/representatives of these bodies.

This session discussed all twenty-three (23) targets in the zero draft. Active discussions yielded several amendments to the draft; for some targets, the language used in the draft was described as too conservative and in other cases overly ambitious. Changes were made based on consensus; attendees were reminded that the Verification Workshop will provide another opportunity for review and amendments.

In many cases, contributors provided points that were useful for consideration of specific actions for inclusion in the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and these were documented in notes.

General discussion notes:

- The need was expressed to have a specific focus on rural and coastal communities (Target 1).
- Clarification was sought on whether high biodiversity referred to species numbers or populations.
- The term “no net loss” was used as in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- Participation of local communities and NGOs in co-management processes is needed (Target 2).
- Several management actions were proposed and these were noted for capture in NBSAP actions when the re-drafting of that Plan takes place (Target 4).
- Persons proposed improvement of the text with reference to economic thresholds (Target 6).
- The view was expressed that the intrinsic value of wildlife should be stated explicitly (Target 8).
- Annual reforestation work was considered for quantification of a high target value; however, caution was advised given the uncertainty of climate change impacts on progress (Target 10).
- There is a need to update environmental statistics for Trinidad and Tobago (Target 21).

- Children should be included in the setting of national targets (Target 22).

7 August 2024: Targets linked to business operation impacts on biodiversity

This session had the lowest attendance of the Trinidad sessions. Apart from staff of the Environmental Policy and Planning Division and consultants, six (6) persons attended the session as follows:

- ANSA/McAl Financial - two (2) representatives
- European Chamber of Commerce - two (2) representatives
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts - one (1) representative
- National Gas Company (NGC) Green – one (1) representative

In discussions of the targets, this small group shared on respective experiences in growing sustainable practices within the business sector to reduce impact on biodiversity. One contribution noted the need to adapt standards used in business settings outside of Trinidad and Tobago to the local situation. The lack of guidance tools presented a challenge, however, this also stimulated the development of appropriate methods that are suitably tailored to the local setting, while capacity is built.

There was a strong call for setting specific quantified targets within specific timeframes, as it is believed that businesses want to set standards to work towards. Alongside this, customer education is key to guiding choices and consumption patterns. Business leaders would also appreciate access to information on national policies and plans to be better informed and educated on current impacts on biodiversity, actions being taken to address these impacts and incentives to assist in improving the local impacts through support from the business sector.

With respect to the tourism sector, it was stated that there is a need for research to determine whether any tourism incentives were contributing to negative impacts on biodiversity.

8 August 2024: Targets linked to spatial planning, use of land, waters and sea impacts

This final, Focus Group session in Trinidad was organised as a half-day session. There were eighteen (18) persons in attendance. Included among these were three (3) university representatives and two (2) representatives of Regional Corporations.

While discussing draft Target 12, the definition of blue spaces was discussed, to clarify that 'blue' pertained to marine areas and inland/freshwater systems, while 'green' pertained to terrestrial areas. There was discussion about the management of rivers in human environments and the need to ensure that there are networks/connectivity of green spaces, especially in protected areas, as there are pockets of private lands within these sites.

It was stated that not enough has been done to enhance green spaces in urban areas and representatives of the Planning Division mentioned that opportunities exist to give guidance to the redevelopment of city spaces such as East Port of Spain or practical incorporation of green spaces such as rooftop gardens, food gardens and park spaces. Such actions will also support climate adaptation measures, assisting in urban cooling. There were comments made about identifying concrete targets such as defining a specific percentage increase in tree cover within the six-year period to 2030. Another suggestion was to increase human interaction and equitable access in urban green spaces as a key target. These suggestions were said to require the collection of baseline data so that comparisons can be made and therefore actions under the NBSAP would be required.

In discussion of draft Target 3, there were discussions about the need to increase local human capacity for management including providing opportunities for graduating students.

3.3.2 Tobago sessions

13 August 2024: All targets

This whole day session saw the attendance of ten (10) persons, the majority of which came from various divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA). There were also representatives of one local NGO, Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC) and the Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme (TRWRP).

The draft targets were discussed at this session and there were few changes to the text. While the group was small, there were lively discussions which yielded many recommendations for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Stakeholders expressed concern over the large areas of private lands which are near the coast, for which little hope is placed for positive actions i.e. to maintain tree cover. Stakeholders also questioned whether the Convention has “the bite” needed and considered ways in which this can be more effective or improved upon. One stakeholder indicated that there should be full multi-factor, multi-benefit analyses and proper evaluations done so that there is evidence of addressing development challenges.

Stakeholders indicated their interest, in fact, of promoting actions which are very specific to Tobago in the updated NBSAP, so as not to be lost or simply subsumed as actions for Trinidad. Further, there was a feeling expressed that many decisions are made by Central Government, (because the jurisdiction resides there) rather than by the Tobago House of Assembly.

General discussion notes:

- Training was seen as an important factor for the management of protected areas and biodiversity. The existence of free training programmes was highlighted and one example of this is currently being offered by CaMPAM (Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network).
- There were several issues related to agriculture which were discussed that revealed a gap in sharing of information/guidelines with stakeholders in Tobago which can assist in the management of biodiversity, examples: management of invasive alien species, a listing of harmful pesticides and safer alternatives, however, there was acknowledgement of useful inputs from NAMDEVCO.
- Public-private partnerships which aid actions to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity were mentioned, such as the Tobago Recycling Resource Initiative and efforts to reduce/eliminate the use of Styrofoam in the food industry at Castara.
- Other initiatives promoted by the Department of Natural Resources and Forestry were mentioned including (i) wildlife farming, however, challenges exist for wide uptake and (ii) promotion of native tree species for landscaping. Cultural shifts, public education and access to new technologies were seen as critical for progress.

14 August 2024: Targets linked to business operation impacts on biodiversity

As for the similar session in Trinidad, this focus group session with business sector stakeholders in Tobago had a low attendance. The four attendees were: a representative of the Tobago Chamber of commerce, a woodworking entrepreneur, and two representatives of a small hotel/guest house.

General discussion points:

- There was a call for greater sharing, access and promotion of regulations and policies that can guide business operations and compliance with regulations pertaining to biodiversity management. It was

felt that these should be actions under the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, if not possible before such revision.

- There was also a call for the conduct of baseline studies in several areas which can assist the setting of future targets in a realistic manner.
- Food waste reduction was seen as an important action and it was felt that NAMDEVCO can take the lead in the coordination of the use of unsold produce by the manufacturing sector including cottage industries e.g. in the manufacture of jams and preserves, and in supply to children's homes, homes for the elderly, indigent, etc. (The hotel represented at the meeting mentioned that its food waste goes to a pig farm).
- One representative noted that in the UK there is a Government mandate regarding food and consumer waste and perhaps Trinidad and Tobago should proceed in that manner for waste minimisation, recycling and repurposing of waste materials. A local initiative to reduce/eliminate the use of Styrofoam and plastic packaging (at Castara Village) was mentioned.
- Overall, greater and more sustained public education actions are needed.

3.2.3 Outcomes

The main outcome of the Focus Group sessions was the amendment of the "zero draft" of National Biodiversity Targets. The rich discussions precipitated key actions that may be considered in the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; these were captured in notes from the discussion.

A written report was submitted to the project's Steering Committee in August 2024, which documented these meetings and their outcomes, inclusive of the first draft of targets. A summary of the report was provided at a virtual meeting of the Committee on 26 August 2024, following which the team prepared to conduct verification workshops with stakeholders.

3.4 Verification Workshops

Date and Venue: Two (2) Verification Workshops were scheduled for review of the first draft of NBTs. The first workshop took place at Shepherd's Inn, Tobago on 27 August 2024 and the second at University Inn, Trinidad on 29 August 2024. These were scheduled as all-day workshops.

Purpose: These workshops were planned as 'call back' sessions to which representatives of key organisations were invited for review of the draft National Biodiversity Targets developed as an output of the previous Focus Group sessions. The key objectives of the workshops were the verification and final amendment of the NBTs as well as the collection of additional information required for upload to the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Invitations: The original invitation list used for the Focus Group sessions was used, thereby not limiting attendance only to those who participated in the Focus Group sessions. The opportunity was therefore provided for the engagement of agencies that were unable to attend the previous sessions. Collectively, invitations were sent to 170 Government and civil society organisations, promoting whole-of-society participation in the National Biodiversity Target development process. The staff of the Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD) followed up on invitations through telephone calls to encourage and confirm attendance at the workshops.

Attendance: The total number of attendees at the two (2) Verification Workshops was seventy-four (74) persons (see Appendix 2).

3.4.1 Tobago Verification Workshop

The Tobago Verification workshop saw the attendance of six (6) persons representing Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) and three (3) persons from the business sector. Six (6) of these persons attended the Focus Group sessions that were held in mid-August in Tobago, and two (2) other persons represented bodies that had different representatives at the Focus Group sessions. From this perspective, there was only one (1) new representative of an organisation (the BIOREACH project) at this stage of the target development process.

A brief presentation was delivered at the start of the workshop to recap the process of target development with stakeholders, which began with the Focus Group sessions. Following this presentation, the workshop proceeded in two sessions, first the Verification of Targets exercise, then discussions which collected content to supply to the online reporting tool.

(a) Verification of Targets exercise

The tabulated draft National Biodiversity Targets developed as an output of the Focus Group sessions was presented to attendees and for each target, views were solicited on whether the target wording was acceptable, or whether the wording required further amendment. In some cases, there was a need to remind attendees that there were twenty-three (23) targets which may seem similar to one another and in the review, the differences were highlighted.

Attendees accepted Targets 2-8, 10-13, and 15-21 as written. Recommendations were provided for minor amendments to the remaining five (5) targets; these amendments are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Recommended amendments to National Biodiversity Targets draft – Tobago Workshop

Target	Recommended amendment
1	Wording can remain as is, however, perhaps the meaning of the term “biodiversity spatial planning” can be added as a footnote. Response: The suggestion can be taken up for this and other less widely used terms; also a link to the Global Biodiversity Framework targets guidance notes can be added to the National Biodiversity Targets document when completed.
9	Add “while minimising human-wildlife conflicts”
14	Incorporate “land use processes”
22	Add “men and boys”
23	Add “men and boys”

Based on the discussions, the Consultants recommended the following actions to the Environmental Policy and Planning Division team:

- Upload to the GBF EAS project site the National Protected Areas System Plan which was developed under the Improving Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago (IFPAMTT) project.
- In review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, consider (as action to support Target 9 of the NBT) sustainable livelihood management of wild species e.g. cocrico, parrot, agouti e.g. by the development of ‘food forests’ for biodiversity.

(b) Collection of content for Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool

Following completion of the target verification exercise, workshop participants were led through the list of targets again and were asked whether the organisations they represented were currently undertaking actions which can contribute to the achievement of each or any of the targets. They were invited to share this information which was immediately documented in the table of targets.

Further to this, the workshop participants were also asked to suggest any challenges which they believe may create barriers to the achievement of the targets. This information (as well as ways to overcome the challenges, if known) was also documented in the table of targets.

Additional notes:

- The final session of the workshop ended at 3:00 p.m. after review of Target 17, because the project team’s return flight to was Trinidad for 4:40 p.m.
- Among the last six (6) targets (18-23) stakeholders had previously mentioned that they had contributory actions for three (3) targets only and information on barriers to achievement were also already mentioned in those discussions. As such, the termination of discussions after Target 17 did not impact completion of the workshop exercise.

3.4.2 Trinidad Verification Workshop

There were sixty-five (65) persons in attendance at the Trinidad Verification Workshop. Forty-two (42) persons represented Government agencies and institutions, seven (7) persons represented research bodies, ten (10) persons represented civil society and four (4) persons came from the private sector. Two consultants also signed the attendance register.

A review of the organisations represented revealed that in attendance were nine (9) non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that previously participated in the Focus Group discussions as well as one (1) new NGO. There were also five (5) Government departments represented, which were not present at the Focus Group sessions, as well as one (1) private sector organisation. This underscored the value of utilising the original invitation lists and telephone calls to engage stakeholders.

The workshop proceeded in a similar manner as the Tobago Verification Workshop: a brief presentation to recap the process of target development, followed by the Verification of Targets exercise, then discussions which collected content to supply to the online reporting tool.

(a) Verification of Targets exercise

The version of targets that was produced from the Verification Workshop in Tobago was used in this exercise, so as to build upon this document. There were further amendments to the wording of targets at this workshop. The targets which were not altered in any way were: Targets 2, 3, 10-17, 21. Brief notes on the targets that were amended are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Recommended amendments to National Biodiversity Targets draft – Trinidad Workshop

Target	Recommended amendment(s)
1	‘Ensure’ changed to achieve
3	Explain terminology which may not be widely known (similar comment made in Tobago)
4	Footnote/link to list of threatened and near threatened species; ‘Halt’ changed to reduce
5	Long term sustainability removed
6	‘Control’ changed to management
7	Note to define key sites in the NBSAP; Include (including from oil spills); ‘Styrofoam’ changed to expanded polystyrene
8	Removed ESAs
9	‘Initiated’ changed to implemented; ‘Ensure’ changed to achieved
18	Develop and initiate implementation
19	Removed words after NBSAP

20	Inserted knowledge and skills before technology
22	Wording changed to include others from marginalised groups and communities
23	'In place' replaced with engaged; footnote "gender identified"

(b) Collection of content for Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool

Workshop participants were led through the list of targets again and were asked whether the organisations they represented were currently undertaking actions which can contribute to the achievement of each or any of the targets. Workshop participants were also asked to suggest any challenges which they believe may create barriers to the achievement of the targets. They were invited to share this information which was immediately documented in the table of targets.

Additional notes:

- Representatives of ANSA McAl Financial and Consumer Affairs Division who had to leave before the end of the workshop kindly supplied additional information in writing to be added to the table.
- A representative from Aqua TT also supplied a link to an article pertaining to requirements for effluent discharges into the environment.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376377865_EFFLUENT_DISCHARGES_FROM_UPSTREAM_AND_MIDSTREAM_OIL_AND_GAS_OPERATIONS_-_REQUIREMENTS
- Prior to the workshop, representatives of the Fisheries Division, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, and Council of Presidents of the Environment each supplied comments relevant to actions for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and these were documented.

3.4.3 Outcomes

Participation in the NBT development exercise: A total of twenty-three (23) civil society groups, thirty (30) Government departments/agencies, seven (7) departments of the THA, three (3) research bodies and six (6) private sector organisations/businesses contributed to the target development exercise, with input from two (2) UN agency representatives. A complete list of all participants in the stakeholder consultation exercises – Focus Group sessions and Verification Workshops – is provided in Appendix 3.

Updated draft of NBTs: The main outcome of the Verification Workshops was the final amendment of the first draft of National Biodiversity Targets. Specific information on plans and current and forecasted activities from various organisations was documented to assist in this process. Some general points supplied in these discussions are noted as follows:

- The NGO community is undertaking activities which can contribute to the achievement of targets, particularly in public education, rehabilitation and restoration;
- Projects funded by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Global Environment Facility are in tandem with targets and can contribute to the achievement of targets, particularly work being conducted under the BIOREACH project (MPD, EMA, NAMDEVCO, FAO) and the REBYC-III CLME+ and EAF4SG (Fisheries Division, UWI, FAO);
- Research activities being conducted by various institutions (CAB International, IMA, UTT, UWI) can contribute to the achievement of targets, particularly in supplying baseline data on local biodiversity including through field work and genetic analysis.

Key information for the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool: Participants shared information on perceived challenges and needs that will be used for completing the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool. Some information received included:

- Several challenges are connected to a lack of data, tools and guidelines and a lack of capacity in human resource and finance, as well as limited knowledge and expertise, the latter in particular where biodiversity valuation is concerned.
- There is a need for greater collaboration among Government Ministries and between the Government and the private sector and civil society to achieve targets.

A written report on the Verification Workshops was submitted to the project's Steering Committee in September 2024, which documented these discussions and outcomes, inclusive of the updated draft of NBTs. Additionally, a draft of the content for upload to the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool was prepared and shared with the Steering Committee.



Participants at Tobago Verification Workshop.



Participants at Trinidad Verification Workshop.

DRAFT

4.0 The 2030 National Biodiversity Targets

The updated, draft text of National Biodiversity Targets (Appendix 4) was completed through the Focus Group and Verification Workshop process. The short titles of the twenty-three (23) targets are listed as follows:

- TARGET 1** Ecosystem Management Systems for Minimisation of Biodiversity Loss
- TARGET 2** Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Integrity
- TARGET 3** Protected area conservation
- TARGET 4** Reduction of the Rate of Species Extinction
- TARGET 5** Sustainable Use, Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species
- TARGET 6** Management of Invasive Alien Species
- TARGET 7** Pollution Reduction and Elimination
- TARGET 8** Minimize Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity
- TARGET 9** Sustainable Management of Wild Species to Benefit People
- TARGET 10** Enhancing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to Sustain Biodiversity
- TARGET 11** Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People
- TARGET 12** Urban Green Space Development for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity
- TARGET 13** Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge
- TARGET 14** Integration of Biodiversity and its Multiple Values into National Planning and Accounting
- TARGET 15** Reduction of Biodiversity-related Risks and Negative Impacts by Businesses
- TARGET 16** Sustainable Consumption for Waste Reduction
- TARGET 17** Strengthen Biosafety and Enhance Benefits of Biotechnology
- TARGET 18** Reduction of Harmful Incentives and Increase in Positive Incentives for Biodiversity
- TARGET 19** Mobilisation of Funding for Biodiversity Conservation
- TARGET 20** Enhancement of Capacity Building, Technology Transfer, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity
- TARGET 21** Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Conservation
- TARGET 22** Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all
- TARGET 23** Gender Equity for Biodiversity Action

It is noted that the vision of the CBD in the development of the GBF is to set the path of recovery of nature by 2030; in this regard, it is reiterated that the setting of these NBTs in Trinidad and Tobago was couched in realism, ensuring that the targets not only align to the global targets of the GBF, but also that they are consistent with existing National Policy, in particular, Vision 2030.

As far as possible, the achievement of these targets is not totally dependent upon the provision of additional financial resources and investments, but on allocations that have already been programmed by the Government. The targets are to be achieved through the implementation of projects which are already approved and funded by various agencies including the Global Environment Facility, Global Climate Finance, the Public Sector Investment Programme and other funders/facilities noted in Appendix 4.

5.0 Next steps and general comments

Next steps

The updated draft of the new National Biodiversity Targets was approved without amendment by the project's Steering Committee as of 11 September 2024. Additional information on actions relevant to the NBTs was supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries, GEF Small Grants Programme, Environmental Policy and Planning Division and the Environmental Management Authority after circulation of the draft NBTs. This additional information has been incorporated into the draft final of the Online Biodiversity Target Reporting Tool.

This document is the final report on the overall process of NBT development and the upload of all information to the CBD-GBF portal will constitute the final deliverable under this consultancy contract.

General comments

The process of development of the NBTs yielded rich discussions and a supply of information from stakeholder groups which are relevant to action needed to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Trinidad and Tobago. Information was also captured during the stakeholder consultation sessions which will be useful for the revision of the NBSAP when that process begins; hopefully, the momentum set by the current NBT revision will not be lost.

While an effort was made to engage a wide group of stakeholders and though attendance in general at the sessions was high, there was only limited participation by stakeholders from the NGO community in Tobago. For future activities of this nature (including the remaining components of the GBF-EAS as relevant), a targeted (one-on one, or community based) outreach may be needed to achieve more successful engagement of this sector.

Stakeholders repeatedly mentioned a lack of available or accessible information which would be useful to guide their own activities and operations relevant or related to the objectives of the CBD; steps were taken by the EPPD to upload key documents to their website related to this GBF-EAS project. The EPPD provided attendees at the Focus Group sessions and Verification Workshops with a QR code which enabled easy access to the site and this should be encouraged.

There were several comments made during sessions that suggested a need for more and sustained communication of information on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to build greater awareness and responsible action by citizens. Additionally, capacity building, training and sustaining the benefits of training were key issues identified by stakeholders which if attained, will go a long way to support successful professional management of local biodiversity.

Appendix 1. Goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

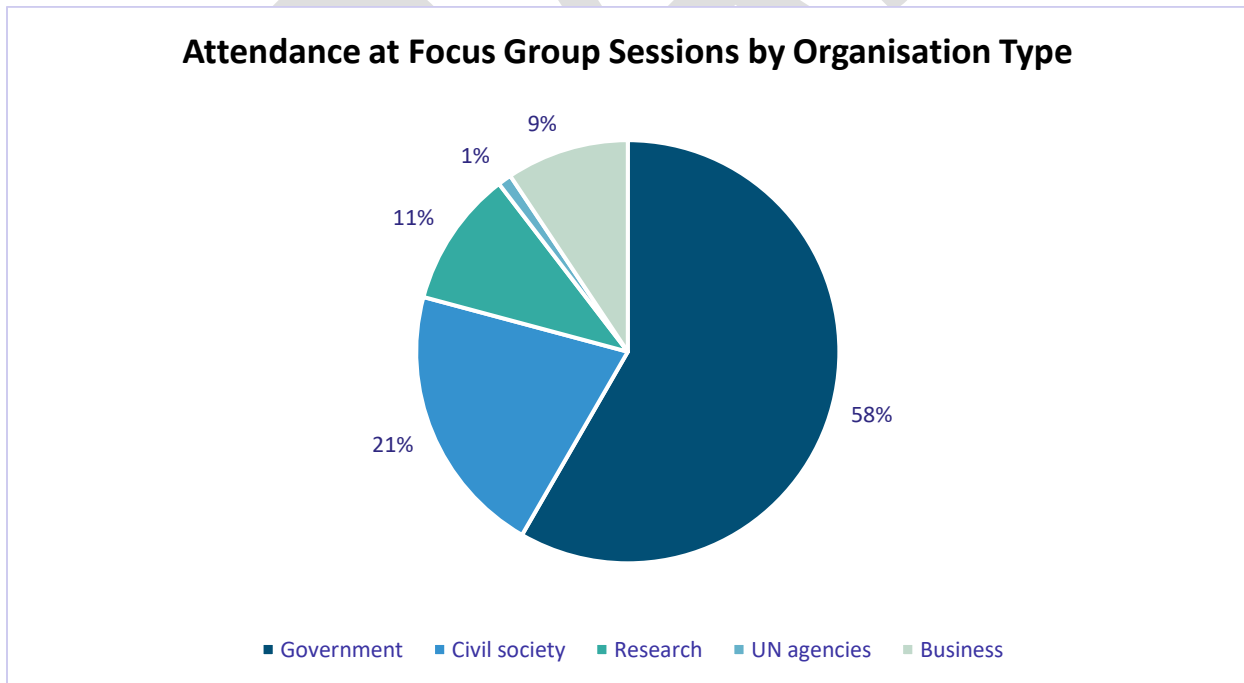
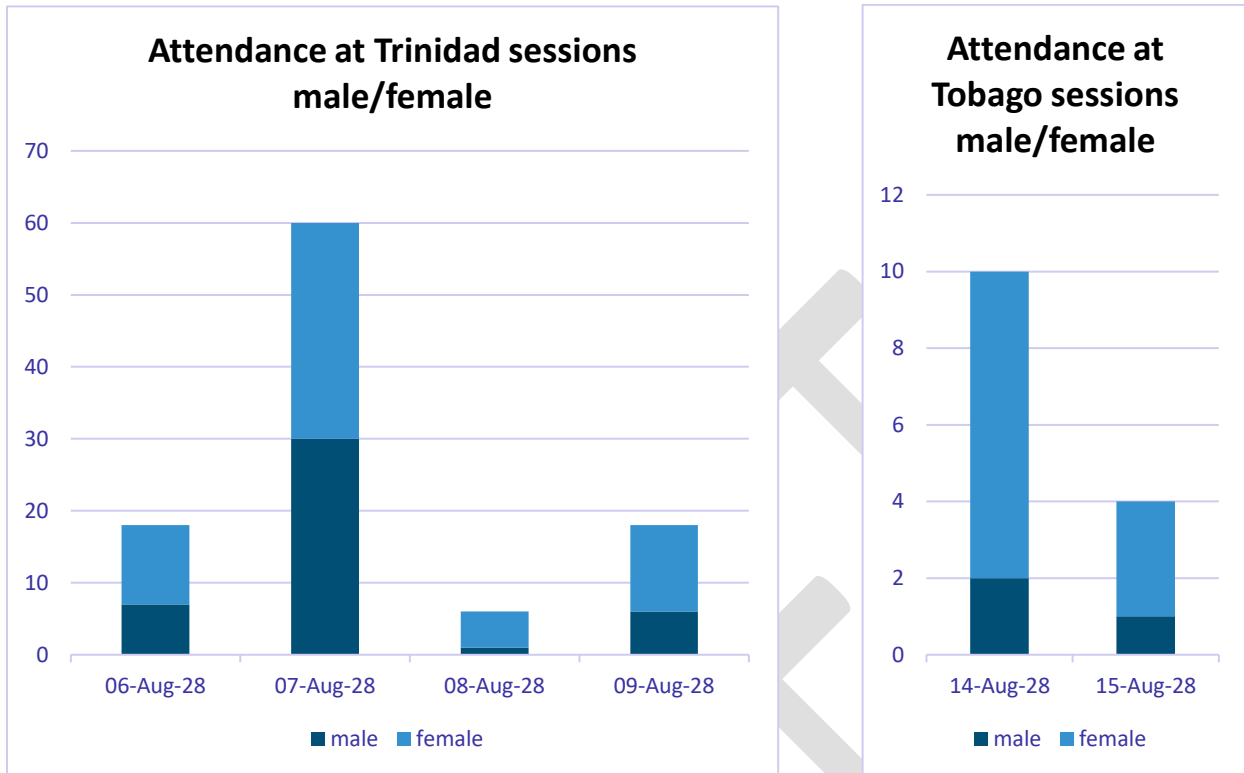
- Goal A** *The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels; The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.*
- Goal B** *Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.*
- Goal C** *The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.*
- Goal D** *Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.*
- Target 1** *Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.*
- Target 2** *Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.*
- Target 3** *Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.*
- Target 4** *Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.*
- Target 5** *Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*
- Target 6** *Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.*
- 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: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and*

livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

- Target 8** *Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.*
- Target 9** *Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.*
- Target 10** *Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.*
- Target 11** *Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.*
- Target 12** *Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.*
- Target 13** *Take effective 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 from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.*
- Target 14** *Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.*
- Target 15** *Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.*
- Target 16** *Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.*
- Target 17** *Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in 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** *Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.*

- Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by: (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030; (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances; (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments; (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards; (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises; (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions[1] and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity; (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.*
- Target 19**
- Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework. Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,[2] in accordance with national legislation.*
- Target 20**
- Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.*
- Target 21**
- Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*
- Target 22**
- Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.*
- Target 23**

Appendix 2. Profile of participants in Focus Group Sessions



Appendix 3. Attendance Lists – Focus Group Sessions (FG) and Verification Workshops (VW)

(i) Tobago Attendees

	Name	Organisation	Position	FG	VW
1	Kirwin Sampson	Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries (DMRF)	[not given]	✓	
2	Michelle Beckles	Department of Natural Resources and Forestry (DNRF)	Forest Officer	✓	
3	Lirlyn Craig-Roberts	Department of Natural Resources and Forestry (DNRF)	Game Warden I, Wildlife		✓
4	Rianne Moses- Peters	Division of Education, Research and Technology	Curriculum Officer	✓	✓
5	Kieshel Percy	Division of Food Security, Natural Resources, the Environment and Sustainable Development (DFSNRES D)	Agricultural Officer II	✓	✓
6	Jasmah Ibrahim	Division of Health, Wellness and Social Protection (DHWSP)		✓	
7	Nekaisha Legerton	Division of Health, Wellness and Social Protection (DHWSP)	[not given]		✓
8	Howard Robin	CZMU, DIQUD	Climate Change Specialist	✓	
9	Sheriza Yacoob	Division of Tourism, Culture, Antiquities and Transportation	Product Officer	✓	✓
10	Sandra Williams	BIOREACH Project, Environmental Management Authority	Technical Advisor, Tobago		✓
11	Richard Hadeed	Harmony Woodworking	Owner/Operator	✓	✓
12	July-Ann Johnson	Colshep Investments	Personal Assistant	✓	✓
13	Cynthia Fletcher	Shepherd's Inn	Hotel Assistant	✓	✓
14	Natalie Mahabir	Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce (TTCIC)	Chamber Member	✓	
15	Shanice Mark	Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC)	Assistant Programme Manager	✓	
16	Nyamekye Mapp	Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme (TRWRP)	Communication Officer	✓	
	David Persaud	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Environmental Manager		✓
	Candace Amoroso	Environmental Policy and Planning Division, EPPD	Biodiversity Specialist	✓	✓
	Kelli Walcott	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project	Project Co-ordinator	✓	✓
	Floyd Homer	Consultant, Component 1, Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project	Consultant	✓	✓
	Celeste Chariandy	Consultant, Component 1, Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project	Assistant to Dr.. Homer	✓	✓

Government (10)	Business (4)	Civil Society (2)
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(ii) Trinidad Attendees

(Names in yellow highlights were undiscernible from the participant's handwriting)

	Name	Organisation	Position	FG	VW
1	Sana Ali-Mohammed	National Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation Limited (NAMDEVCO)	Field Officer	✓	✓
2	Jaime St. George	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	GIS Officer		✓
3	Tricia Melville	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	GIS Manager	✓	
4	Aniel Baksh	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	Technical Officer		✓
5	Frankie Solomon Jnr	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	Agronomist	✓	✓
6	Dr. Michelle Mellowes	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	Director, Animal Production		✓
7	Nyasha A-Granger	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	Director	✓	
8	Terence Jack	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF)	Plant Pathologist	✓	
9	Elizabeth Mohammed	MALF - Fisheries Division	Director of Fisheries		✓
10	Marc Bejai	MALF - Fisheries Division	Fisheries Officer	✓	
11	Shanmati Seecharan	MALF - Land Management Division	DCOSL		✓
12	Christopher Nakhid	MALF - Forestry Division	Wildlife Section		✓
13	Lutchman Ragoonanan	MALF - Forestry Division	Assistant Conservator of Forests	✓	
14	Joel Ramtahal	MALF - FRIM, Forestry Division	Assistant Conservator of Forests	✓	✓
15	Keron Kerwood	MALF - GIS Unit	LEDA		✓
16	Sariah Ramcharitar	MALF - Wildlife Section, Forestry Division	Research Assistant	✓	✓
17	Shakti Ramoutar	MALF - Wildlife Section, Forestry Division	Game Warden I	✓	✓
18	David Mahabir	MALF - Wildlife Section, Forestry Division	Wildlife Biologist	✓	✓
19	Kristy Phillip	Ministry of Education (MoE) - CPDD	Curriculum Officer	✓	✓
20	Monty Beharry	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)	Director of Minerals	✓	
21	Krystal Rajh	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)	Planning Officer		✓
22	Cindy Roopchand	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)	Planning Officer	✓	
23	Roger Carrington	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)	Senior Env Officer	✓	✓
24	Sarrus Woo Chong	Ministry of Finance (MoF) – Customs and Excise Division	Customs and Excise Officer	✓	
25	Sunil Seebaransingh	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Public Health Inspector III	✓	
26	Peter Kalicharan	Ministry of National Security - Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM)	Mitigation Manager		✓
27	Gerrain Newton	Ministry of National Security - Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard	Lieutenant	✓	
28	Aisha Donaldson	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Senior Land Use Planner	✓	✓
29	Anya Seepaul	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Town Planner	✓	

30	Deon Fortune-Browne	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Research Assistant	✓	
31	Jade Lakhan	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Research Assistant	✓	
32	Asif Khan	MPD - BIOREACH Project	Technical Officer	✓	✓
33	Andrea Bedeau	MPD - Central Statistical Office (CSO)	GDP Processor	✓	✓
34	Brian Persad	MPD - Central Statistical Office (CSO)	Statistician II Ag.		✓
35	Richard Tyson	MPD - Chaguaramas Development Authority (CDA)	Manager, Estate and Operations	✓	✓
36	Misty Hamid	MPD - Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	EPO II / Water	✓	
37	Arnott Jones	MPD - Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	EPO II	✓	
38	Reyad Mohammed	MPD - Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	Environmental Education Officer	✓	
39	Katherine Ramlal	MPD - Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	Env Investigator II	✓	
40	Louis Garraway	MPD - Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	Environmental Programme Officer		✓
41	Candace Amoroso	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Biodiversity Specialist	✓	✓
42	Lena Dempewolf	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Biodiversity Specialist	✓	✓
43	Keima Gardiner	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Waste Management Specialist	✓	
44	Javed Lakhan	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Policy Analyst	✓	
45	Aditi Bisram Singh	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Climate Change Specialist	✓	
46	Vianney-Marie Williams	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Research Assistant	✓	✓
47	Danielle Edwards	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Research Assistant	✓	✓
48	Tushara Maharaj	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Env. Eng. Specialist		
49	Petal Howell	MPD - Green Fund Executing Unit	Programme Coordinator	✓	
50	Runako Osborne	MPD - Green Fund Executing Unit	Community Liaison Officer	✓	✓
51	Attish Kanhai	MPD - Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA)	Research Officer	✓	✓
52	Ancil Kirk	MPD - Town and Country Planning Division (TCPD)	Assistant Coordinator		✓
53	Dain Maharaj	Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)- Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA)	Manager WWNE	✓	✓
54	Nicole Vallie	MPD - Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL)	Project Manager Ag.	✓	✓
55	Louelle Joseph	MPU - WASA/Water Resources Agency (WRA)	Assistant Hydrologist	✓	✓
56	Christian Seerattan	Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government (MRDLG)	GIS Officer	✓	✓
57	Ike-Ikelle Bradshaw	MRDLG - Mayaro Rio Claro Regional Corporation	Clerk I, Building Inspector	✓	✓
58	Dr. Navu	MRDLG - Port of Spain City Corporation	CMOH		✓
59	Dr. R. NAVubu	MRDLG - Port of Spain City Council	CMOH		✓
60	Dr. Olalepan Pagbola	MRDLG - Princes Town Regional Corporation	DMOH		✓
61	Alliyah Sultan	MRDLG - San Fernando City Corporation	LEDA	✓	✓

62	John Kisson	MRDLG - San Fernando City Corporation	Local and Community Development	✓	
63	Simone Moses	MRDLG - San Juan Laventille Regional Corporation	Public Health Officer	✓	
64	Siddiqua Mondol	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts	Tourism Advisor I	✓	
65	Ava Bullard	Ministry of Trade – Consumer Affairs Division	Senior Consumer Advocate		✓
66	Maritsa Harry	Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)	Senior Research Specialist		✓
67	Katherine Badloo Doerga	Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)	Director of Drainage		✓
68	Anne-Marie Quammie-Alleyne	Office of the Prime Minister, Gender Affairs Division	Coordinator, Government Policy Gender	✓	
69	Keisha Garcia	ANSA Merchant Bank	Sustainability Lead	✓	✓
70	Janessa Olivel	ANSA MCAI Financial	Natural Capital Intern	✓	
71	Axel Kravatsy	European Chamber of Commerce TT	President	✓	
72	Tamara Bujhawan	European Chamber of Commerce TT	Member	✓	
73	Anna-Alisa Goindoo	NGC Green Co. Ltd.	President Coordinating Sales and Marketing Manager	✓	✓
74	Brithney Wright	Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association (TTMA)	Team Lead, Bus Dev		✓
75	Ilanka Manrique	Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association (TTMA)	Research Officer		✓
76	Kelly FitzJames	Alliance of Rural Communities (ARC)	Director		✓
77	Natalie Boodram	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Senior Technical Officer	✓	
78	Richard Sebro	Council of Presidents of the Environment (COPE) / Central Pathfinders	Member		✓
79	Ryan S. Mohammed	Council of Presidents of the Environment (COPE) / AquaTT	Council Member	✓	✓
80	Claudette Pustam	Carbon Zero Institute of Trinidad and Tobago (CZTT)	Project Manager	✓	
81	Khadija Stewart	Ecovybz	Founder/CEO	✓	
82	Kieran G	Ecovybz	Energy Consultant	✓	
83	Danielle A. Grant	El Socorro Centre for Wildlife Conservation	Education Officer		✓
84	Chandradaye M	First People’s Sovereign Nation of Trinidad and Tobago	Business Dev Officer	✓	
85	Dennis Sammy	Future Fishers	Project Manager	✓	✓
86	Erin Krogh	IAMovement / Close the Loop	Executive Assistant	✓	✓
87	Mark Forgenie	Moruga Hills Organic Producers	Chairman	✓	
88	Kevin Ramsewak	Nature Seekers	Watershed Pro Coordinator		✓
89	Adrian Wilson	Nature Seekers	Research Officer	✓	
90	Gia Gaspard-Taylor	Network of Rural Women Producers of Trinidad and Tobago (NRWPTT)	[not stated]	✓	✓
91	Nalini Rampersad-Ali	Reptile Conservation Centre of T&T	Director	✓	✓
92	Nikita Ali	The Cropper Foundation	Project Officer	✓	

93	Jacqueline Marie Forbes	Trinidad and Tobago Field Naturalists' Club	[not stated]	✓	
94	Allan Bachan	Turtle Village Trust	Executive Director	✓	
95	Salina Cummings	UWI Biological Society	President	✓	
96	Shaquille George	West Indian Herping Organisation	Director/Project Manager	✓	✓
97	Kristopher Rattansingh	Wildlife and Environmental Protection of Trinidad and Tobago (WEPTT)	Chairman	✓	
98	Naitram Ramnanan	CAB International	Regional Representative	✓	✓
99	Kela Francis	University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	Asst. Professor	✓	✓
100	Marcus Ramdwar	University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	Assoc. Professor	✓	✓
101	Reia Guppy	University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) Marine Sciences	Assoc. Professor	✓	✓
102	Amy Deacon	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Lecturer	✓	
103	Mike Oatham	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Lecturer	✓	
104	Luke Rostant	The University of the West Indies (UWI) / Trinibats	Lecturer / Bat conservation and research	✓	
105	Gaius Eudoxie	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Deputy Dean, FFA	✓	
106	Kegan Jones	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Academic		✓
107	Keran James	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Lecturer Sch Veterinary Medicine	✓	
108	Regan Deonanan	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Lecturer / Deputy Dean	✓	✓
109	J F Morales	The University of the West Indies (UWI)	Curator / Lecturer		✓
110	Cindy Chandool	Consultant, The Cropper Foundation	Consultant	✓	✓
111	Suresh Sookbir	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Programme Coordinator	✓	
	Kelli Walcott	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), GBF EAS Project	Project Coordinator	✓	✓
	David Persaud	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Environmental Manager	✓	✓
	Marissa Gowrie	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Deputy Environmental Manager	✓	✓
	Kishan Kumarsingh	MPD - Environmental Policy and Planning Division (EPPD)	Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreements		✓
	Floyd Homer	Consultant, Component 1, Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project	Consultant	✓	✓
	Celeste Chariandy	Consultant, Component 1, Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support Project	Assistant to Dr. Homer	✓	✓

Government (68)	Business (7)	Civil Society (22/25)	Research (12)
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Appendix 4. Final Draft of new National Biodiversity Targets

New National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs)

Results of the Verification Workshops held in Tobago (27th) and in Trinidad (29th), August 2024

<i>AGREED NEW NBT</i>	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>TARGET 1: Ecosystem Management Systems for Minimisation of Biodiversity Loss</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>BIOREACH (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) – work at Hillsborough Watershed with local communities; Mason Hall Secondary School, species data collection; work with Div. officers for sustaining actions.</p> <p>Tourism Div. – tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at fort areas (T2, Green/Blue spaces).</p> <p>DNRF – collaboration on BIOREACH</p> <p>NGO work on private lands – ERIC, Pat Turpin, Barry Lovelace</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Fisheries Div.: GEF projects on by-catch management,</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Buy in at the Executive level of the THA is needed; requires prioritization by the Planning Dept.</p> <p>Lack of knowledge/awareness of the importance of this issue; information needs to be appropriately and effectively summarised to underscore key benefits (financial, social, political), especially at the executive level.</p> <p>Insufficient communication for the layman’s understanding and uptake – Inadequate appropriate communication products and channels.</p> <p>Capacity building gaps and</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>threatened species, lost and abandoned fishing gear.</p> <p>Wildlife Section: management plan for species; data collection by officers in specific areas (PAs and research sites prioritised)</p> <p>ICZM – Planning working with Forestry Division, especially for an update of maps; consultancy underway</p> <p>BIOREACH (GEF project) – agroecological land restoration. Bio-sensitive land use planning in communities near to Protected Areas to involve communities in reducing impacts on PAs.</p>	<p>deficiencies in needed skills.</p> <p>Lack of approval and implementation of existing management plans. Existing management systems may not be appropriate. Past experiences are not sufficiently utilised to improve the current system.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Fisheries Division: Fisheries Management Bill not yet approved. Inadequate human resources. Lack of designation of NE Tobago marine area as a protected area.</p> <p>Forestry Division: limited financial allocation and inadequate human resources.</p>
<p>TARGET 2: Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Integrity</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Tourism Div. – tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at old fort sites (see target on Green/Blue spaces)</p> <p>DNRF (Reforestation section and the non-profit</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of access to private lands/ no agreement of private landowners to carry out appropriate actions.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>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.</p>	<p>organisation Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme – tree planting at highways, rainforest areas, Courland plantation, with private landowners; documentation is done of land area planted annually.</p> <p>BIOREACH – the major output of the project, working with Reforestation group and DNRF; reconnaissance underway at Les Couteaux, planting of native species after consultation with other partners e.g. WASA; rehabilitation of burnt areas in Courland with local reforestation group; work with Corbin Wildlife; other work with persons in Argyle area. Reforestation and agroforestry work initiated. Trees obtained from DNRF and Tdad Forestry Division.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>IMA – coral reef, seagrass and mangrove system restoration: MARIN project. Carli Bay restoration project.</p> <p>SpeSeas: rescue reef project on restoration and public education.</p> <p>Nature Seekers: 4-yr project rehabilitation of Matura Watershed (incl areas degraded by quarrying).</p> <p>BIOREACH: restoration of 15 ha of degraded landscapes esp those degraded by fires (St. Michaels and Tobago); riverine corridors at Plum Mitan</p> <p>Close the Loop: Rehabilitation work with National Quarries</p>	<p>Convincing private landowners to be involved in conservation action for their lands.</p> <p>Land tenure/ownership uncertainty. La</p> <p>Lack of land use policy and land use conflict management.</p> <p>Lack of cohesiveness at the local community level; lack of appropriate local governance systems to facilitate restoration of degraded ecosystems.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Projects progress is not sustained beyond the end of projects.</p> <p>Lack of behavioural change among stakeholders to continue or maintain restoration work.</p> <p>Rehabilitation after materials are won from quarries is often not undertaken. The cost of rehab often exceeds the amount set aside in the bond issued for</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>Co Ltd at Turure.</p> <p>Tobago Alliance for Resilient Communities (TARC): Charlotteville Cocoa Yard Community Enterprise project on agroforestry with work on 32 ha.</p> <p>UTT: ID of appropriate species for rehabilitation work.</p> <p>National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme under the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government.</p> <p>Forestry Division: partnership with organisations in the supply of plants; plantation forestry work is ongoing.</p>	<p>quarry license; funds set aside may not be applied to rehabilitation in a timely manner.</p> <p>Access to areas for rehabilitation stymied by criminal activities</p> <p>Lack of monitoring of sites and integration of needs of IPLCs.</p> <p>Insufficient guidance on the selection of appropriate species for rehabilitation work; unrealistic time frame for rehabilitation.</p>
<p>TARGET 3: Protected Area Conservation</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>DNRF – Implementation of a Management plan for Main Ridge Forest Reserve</p> <p>Collaboration between Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC) and Env Dept for Man and Biosphere area NE marine area of Tobago</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>EMA: revival of MACs for ESAs and designation of Caroni Swamp as an ESA imminent</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of official protected areas designation (e.g. NE Tobago Man and Biosphere area).</p> <p>Lack of institutional arrangements for effective management.</p> <p>Lack of sustained use and transfer of knowledge, skills and training outcomes.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
		<p>Inadequate buy-in at the local level especially for change in PA user practices.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Lack of implementation of existing management plans</p>
<p>TARGET 4: Reduction of the Rate of Species Extinction</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>DNRF, Wildlife – Private wildlife farming encouraged, permits provided; work with Corbin Wildlife for rehabilitation of animals e.g. agouti, quenk, boa constrictor, iguana, caiman, matte lizard; attempts made at species monitoring; on-land management of sea turtles; maintenance of mangrove areas. Wildlife Caravan initiative is used to promote careers in this area.</p> <p>BIOREACH – recovery of white-tailed sabrewing hummingbird, training is expected to begin soon using management plan incl. monitoring.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>UTT: genetic work on marine species; aquatic birds.</p> <p>COPE: SpeSeas info gathering on skates and rays, P-a-P Wild Fowl Trust breeding programme</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Game Warden section has limited staffing; lack of education, human resources and training of personnel.</p> <p>Weak enforcement of laws</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>--</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>EMA: declaration of ESAs and ESSs Capuchin and Howler monkeys; management plan for Scarlet Ibis and Ocelot; update management plan for Pawi</p> <p>BIOREACH: community conservation approach for Pawi and White-tailed Sabrewing Hummingbird</p> <p>UWI School of Veterinary Medicine: emergent diseases which may impact biodiversity</p> <p>Forestry Division/Student projects: river otter, capybara, manatee and waterfowl survey done twice weekly (especially migratory species) – reports sent by request.</p> <p>CITES: management of trade of wildlife species; MOU with researchers whereby info/data collected has to be shared; arrangements for training of local staff by inclusion on research carried out locally by foreign scientists/students.</p>	
<p>TARGET 5: Sustainable Use, Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>CITES info as above in Target 4</p> <p>UTT: Creation of 'biobank' of at-risk species (genetic database) incl. info from hunting/'wild meat' catch</p> <p>Aquaculture: wild river conch farming underway</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>CITES requirements has not been given effect in local laws and are therefore not legally enforceable.</p> <p>Wildlife farming programme was halted; so no current</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>BIOREACH: medicinal plant cultivation being promoted in local communities</p> <p>Fisheries Division: Strategies, technologies, and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) Project and Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) Project.</p>	<p>programme to encourage local communities to reduce pressure on wild caught species.</p>
<p>TARGET 6: Management of Invasive Alien Species</p> <p>(a) Pathways of introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) are identified and measures are put in place to prevent introductions and establishment.</p> <p>(b) Actions undertaken to manage at least 50% IAS (species richness) that have been introduced to mitigate establishment at priority sites.</p> <p>(c) Implement measures to reduce and mitigate the impact of key established IAS based on threshold limits.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Agric Dept– management of Giant African Snail (GAS) through eradication, public education</p> <p>FAO work in progress with Env Dept for use of bamboo to develop greenhouses as a way of utilising an invasive species. Demonstration house at Kendal Farm and plan for one at Louis D’Or.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Caribbean IAS Trust Fund is planned for establishment through efforts by CABI</p> <p>IMA: lionfish collection/eradication in Tobago</p> <p>Conserve Habitats and Protect Organisms (CHaPO): sargassum research; collection device being designed; how to use sargassum economically viable product</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Labour force for IAS control is inadequate.</p> <p>Sites for GAS are increasing so the focus is on key sites</p> <p>Lack of support for the Port Authority’s use of powerwash on cars to reduce the risk of transfer of species on the ferry service (BIOREACH project was approached to revisit the idea).</p> <p>Lack of knowledge or application of (i) beneficial uses of IAS; and (ii) existing technologies that may assist in monitoring and management of IAS.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>NAMDEVCO: IAS monitoring under the farmer certification programme</p> <p>National Sargassum Task Force</p> <p>MALF: The Research Division has responsibility for plant protection to balance trade with the movement of plant material into the country incl. movement of pests of quarantine importance and pests which may impact biodiversity; and monitoring pests of importance, which may be invasive.</p> <p>CABI: biocontrol of Moruga locust</p>	<p>Trinidad</p> <p>Inability to secure adequate finances for IAS management.</p>
<p>TARGET 7: Pollution Reduction and Elimination</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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)</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Training workshops offered thru Kendal Farm School re pesticide and other chemical use in regular programmes offered by the school – for farmers and the public</p> <p>Public education on safer pesticides e.g. labels denoting relative safety</p> <p>Public health – revamp waste management plant.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>CABI: Bioprotection portal; Id. of safer alternatives</p> <p>NAMDEVCO: monitoring and certification programme monitors pesticide use and encourages the use of safer</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of existing laws; small fines for infringement</p> <p>Insufficient and unsustained education and awareness on proper practices.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Difficulty in identification of polluters.</p> <p>Lack of monitoring of antibiotics and hormones entering water</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>(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.</p> <p>(d) Identify and implement activities for the control of pollution from industrial sources.</p>	<p>control measures</p> <p>UTT: research on plastics in biological systems as well as plastic exudates</p> <p>IMA: research on microplastics and heavy metals in marine species</p> <p>Central Pathfinders – encouraging farmers to use safer chemicals</p> <p>Friends of Bot Gardens – encouraging the development of pollinator gardens</p> <p>NRWPTT: collaborative work in rural and coastal communities (7 so far) research and mapping of key issues impacting the community/envi/agric</p> <p>WASA: wastewater from facilities meeting compliance, those under HDC also to be monitored</p> <p>EMA: implementation of water pollution rules (2018); improvement in quality of water from watersheds, pilot projects also being developed; system for point discharge monitoring</p> <p>Vetiver grass to assist in the management of leachate</p> <p>National plan for Antibiotics under preparation</p>	<p>systems.</p>
<p>TARGET 8: Minimize Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity</p>	<p>Tobago</p>	<p>Tobago</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>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.</p>	<p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>UTT: research on sea turtles/hatchlings; seagrass resilience; mapping of changes of habitats, flowering of seagrasses; fires – natural or set fires incidence.</p> <p>Nature Seekers – monitoring of populations of leatherback turtles, use of nesting boxes for eggs</p> <p>FoBGTT – awareness building on effects of climate change on pollinators</p>	<p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>--</p>
<p>TARGET 9: Sustainable Management of Wild Species to Benefit People</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>DNRF Wildlife – encourage wildlife farming, collaboration with Corbin Wildlife (see Target 4).</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Wildlife Section: encourage wildlife farming of game species</p> <p>UTT: natural product research to be revived</p> <p>BIOREACH: impact of parrots on cocoa plantations being researched</p> <p>AquaTT: culture of 2 fish species – cascadox, black river conch promoted</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Outdated/inadequate legislation.</p> <p>Culling of ‘pest species’ which are protected by law e.g. the cocrico, is possible by the Wildlife Section but a Firearm User’s License is needed to facilitate control; farmers may obtain permission from the THA to control birds that are protected but have become pests.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>Point-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust: breeding of local waterfowl species</p> <p>Wildlife Section: funding for 3 seasonally protected species – payment for patrol, data collection by local community; installation of squawker in Brazil Village (also in Tobago) as ‘pest’ control measure; CITES – application for permit needed for import/export of species decision-making is evidence-based.</p> <p>Marine scientific research sub-committee chaired by IMA, under Min of Foreign Affairs; developing a policy (DOLAS) marine research bill and regulations to be developed</p> <p>[Fisheries Management Bill – possible amendment if Nagoya Protocol is signed onto; to address fish research and bioprospecting, especially by foreign entities]</p>	<p>Trinidad</p> <p>Govt has not signed on to Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.</p> <p>Loss of institutional memory on past progress on the development of needed legislation, policy, etc.</p> <p>Over extraction from wild populations of freshwater species is not included in current fisheries regulations.</p>
<p>TARGET 10: Enhancing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to Sustain Biodiversity</p> <p>(a) Identify and initiate sustainable management practices for lands under agriculture at key sites to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity through good agricultural practices.</p> <p>(b) Aquaculture activities, inclusive of ornamental farming, are managed sustainably to include the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>NAMDEVCO GAP training was offered towards farmer certification</p> <p>BIOREACH – NAMDEVCO to identify lead farmers under FFS for sustainable agroecological practices; train the trainers process to follow; some land use planning to be covered re where agriculture is best practiced based on soil sites CANARI involved in this activity.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of land use policy especially for farming/agriculture</p> <p>Lack of resources – human, financial</p> <p>Lack of technology to assist</p> <p>Lack of positive incentives.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>(c) Sustainable management practices are identified and implemented for key commercially important fisheries to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>(d) At least 50% of areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Trinidad</p> <p>Policies to promote farmers as stewards of the environment</p> <p>Future Fishers: Promote the use of line fishing and learning net value of fishing among fishers towards the adoption of best practices.</p> <p>UTT: research (EMA) sea turtle passports use of coloured lights on nets to reduce by-catch of sea turtles.</p> <p>Fisheries Division: collaboration with partners on by-catch reduction project inclusive of activities related to addressing socio-economic issues associated with the implementation of recommended changes. Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) project.</p> <p>TTFNC: BESNet TT – stingless bee/bee researched</p> <p>Barry Lovelace – Cocoa Research</p> <p>FoBGTT – pollinator awareness activities</p> <p>AquaTT: promotion of aquaculture, reduce use of wild stock and promote sustainable aquaculture practices</p> <p>NAMDEVCO – use of climate resilient crops; FFS programme under BIOREACH re climate change</p>	<p>Trinidad</p> <p>--</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	<p>resilience in farming and distribution of tree crop species (cocoa, coconut, avocado) for plantation rehabilitation</p> <p>Cropper Foundation: sustainable agriculture BIOToken with ANSA Bank for small farmers; farmer training on climate-smart agriculture.</p>	
<p>TARGET 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature’s Contributions to People</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Tourism Div – tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at fort areas (see target on Green/Blue spaces)</p> <p>DNRF – Pollinator Garden established at Botanic Garden.</p> <p>[Tobago Agricultural Research Institute – TARI; possible soft launch at Kendal Farm School for WFD 2024 observance, possibly 19 Sept].</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>TARC – Rehabilitation of estates</p> <p>FoBGTT – pollinator garden promotion</p> <p>UTT: valuation of sea turtles in relation to tourism and valuation of coastal ecosystems</p> <p>IMA: MARIN project rehabilitation of seagrasses, reefs, mangroves</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of appropriate education, communication, human, financial and equipment resources</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>--</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	Future Fishers – economic valuation of fisheries in NE Trinidad	
<p>TARGET 12: Urban Green Space Development for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Tourism Div – tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at fort areas</p> <p>(Infrastructure Div) Scarborough Rehab Programme, possible plans for Store Bay area (to check).</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>MPD: Review of standards re: provision of green spaces in urban areas viz green architecture, rooftop gardening, improved spatial planning guidelines. Planning and Facilitation of Development Act, 2014, Section 61 (3) (c) provides for specifying acceptable design criteria for landscaping and re-vegetation, with the aim of conserving, maintaining or establishing soil, vegetation cover and desirable hydrological regimes.</p> <p>ODPM: resilient infrastructure project – integration of blue and green methodologies</p> <p>National Trust: blue and green spaces included in the register of heritage spaces</p> <p>Friends of the Botanic Gardens TT – pollinator garden initiative</p> <p>Caribaea Initiative – urban ecology focus (shorebirds and</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Potential disturbance due to noise pollution from recreational activities.</p> <p>Lack of adherence to policy</p> <p>Lack of innovative ideas to enhance a number of green/blue spaces in urban areas.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Issues with regard to monitoring – initially ‘empty’ spaces are provided however over time they are filled with items/activities not intended for the initial purpose.</p> <p>Inadequate codes, standards and practices in relation to infrastructure and engineering works specifying acceptable design criteria for green and blue spaces under the Planning</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	reptiles) research.	and Facilitation of Development Act. No current monitoring of biodiversity in urban spaces.
<p>TARGET 13: Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>BIOREACH – research and prioritising local medicinal plants for commercial farming.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>MALF – work on cassava, cocoa, coffee and sweet potato to characterise varieties e.g. for use in food manufacturing, climate change resilience etc; seed saving facility established for indigenous crops, collaboration with Agri Services Div. with interest to increase production for sharing with the farming community.</p> <p>CABI: Mainstreaming the Moruga Hill Rice tradition to expand green value chains in Trinidad and Tobago...and the work of the Caribbean Sea and Air Marketing Company Limited in Moruga and the Moruga Hill Rice Multi-purpose Co-Operative Society in cultivating, providing technical support and promoting this rice.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Lack of institutional and governance structures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.</p> <p>Lack of resources for further research and promotion of findings to end users.</p> <p>Poor collaboration among research institutions; insufficient inter-agency collaboration.</p> <p>The government has not signed on to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>TARGET 14: Integration of Biodiversity and its Multiple Values into National Planning and Accounting</p> <p>(a) Introduce the multiple values of ecosystems to improve national accounting considerations into national development and poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>TTFNC – inputs at meetings at the national level incl sharing outcomes of annual Bioblitz</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of capacity and/or willingness for development and application of this area of work.</p> <p>Socio-economic impact assessments are not emphasized/prioritized in current EIA work.</p> <p>Lack of collaboration on information and methodologies.</p> <p>Limited understanding of the multiple values of ecosystems.</p> <p>Competing priorities and/or the inability to reach the right decision makers to better integrate ecosystem services valuation into planning and land use processes and reporting systems.</p> <p>Limited programmatic alignment of resources for targeted priorities (Vision 2030, National Strategic Plan)</p> <p>Trinidad</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
		<p>Lack of understanding, training and capacity for biodiversity and ecosystem valuation.</p> <p>Lack of access to information, lack of awareness of the existence of information needed for valuation; appropriate data is not being collected to enable proper valuation; poor/no mechanisms to solicit and encourage data collection and use.</p>
<p>TARGET 15: Reduction of Biodiversity-related Risks and Negative Impacts by Businesses</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Tobago</p> <p>One private company is using salvaged material from sawmills and landowners; eco-friendly epoxy, varnishes etc; planting trees.</p> <p>One hotel is using eco-friendly cleaning products and toiletries and ozone friendly air conditioners in guestrooms.</p> <p>Div Tourism working with hotels, restaurants and attractions on the promotion of the Green Key (GK) programme for sustainable action; 9 properties Green Key certified.</p> <p>Also, under the Blue Flag (BF) programme, 2-3 boats blue flag certified; Kings Bay, Bloody Bay, Mt. Irvine piloted for blue flag certification</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of capacity by small businesses to undertake reporting requirements. High annual cost (\$7,000) for Green Key certification.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Biodiversity/Nature-related reporting is very new and not widely known. T&T does not have enabling regulations. Reporting Tools complex. Data and capacity to produce the reports are limited.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable. 	<p>TTAL – promotion and awareness programmes of GK and BF; Fisheries Div also involved in work with boat owners.</p> <p>Trinidad Reporting/Disclosures: ANSA Merchant Bank (AMBLTT) and ANSA Bank (ABL) launched the Caribbean Natural Capital Hub with the Cropper Foundation (TCF) in July 2022. Under the Hub: AMBL + ABL have started to calculate their biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies + risks. They are aligning with international disclosure frameworks. Their first report (2023) already released. (Claimed as the first of its kind in the English-speaking Caribbean.) AMBL + ABL + TCF have started to build capacity across the Caribbean for biodiversity-related reporting – using frameworks such as TNFD & CIRI. AMBL + ABL + TCF are convening technical working groups to build the knowledge base to support biodiversity-related reporting in the Caribbean.</p>	<p>The data collection, analysis and reporting is costly.</p>
<p>TARGET 16: Sustainable Consumption for Waste Reduction</p> <p>(a) Information, tools and resources, including alternatives, are readily available and accessible to the population to foster sustainable consumption practices.</p> <p>(b) Activities are identified and initiated to</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Shepherd’s Inn sends food waste to pig farms</p> <p>Extension system – encourages farmers to use a cesspit system at pig farms for management of wastewater and faeces.</p> <p>Trinidad</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of information/appropriate education among consumers.</p> <p>Lack of easily accessible and cost-effective alternatives; locally available materials inadequate.</p> <p>Inability to reduce food waste</p>

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<p>encourage consumers to reduce over-consumption and food waste (including access and promotion of technologies for conversion of food waste).</p>	<p>Consumer Affairs Division: Activities to reduce over-consumption and food waste such as - food/grocery prices: published monthly on social media and awareness on Grocery + poultry + buy local by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.</p> <p>Also partnering with the Ministry of Health to do lectures on healthy food choices; also do lectures and encourage shopping around and buying local.</p>	<p>volumes/ quantities due to (i) lack of proper storage facilities (e.g. cold storage for perishables), (ii) improper handling/post-harvest management.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Length of time to draft and pass legislation.</p> <p>Limited accessibility of information when available.</p> <p>Lack of education and awareness esp. waste and waste management on health impacts.</p>
<p>TARGET 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Enhance Benefits of Biotechnology</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>MALF – National Focal Point Cartagena Protocol and Biosafety Clearing House; capacity building measures being implemented internally</p> <p>Maritime Div – International Maritime Organisation regulations can assist implementation.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Greater collaboration and support are needed from other Ministries, especially MPD and Min of Health</p> <p>Extraction of genetic resources not given sufficient attention e.g. in marine environment and</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
	Opportunity to link with UWI on the biosecurity project.	potential risks or losses of benefits.
<p>TARGET 18: Reduction of Harmful Incentives and Increase in Positive Incentives for Biodiversity</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Identify and introduce positive incentives to encourage the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Scale up known positive incentives</p> <p>BIOREACH – incentives for conservation being explored e.g training, upgrade of farms</p> <p>MALF – a pilot project with Giant African Snails can consider Tobago’s approach in GAF control re: scheduled actions</p> <p>Fisheries Division – alternative gear promoted with subsidies (under the Fisheries Management Bill)</p> <p>ADB – loan programme for fisherfolk to switch from 2-stroke to 4-stroke engines; training in improved practices for fishing.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Lack of information on incentives/ subsidies harmful to biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>TARGET 19: Mobilisation of Funding for Biodiversity Conservation</p> <p>Develop and implement a Sustainable Financial</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>Mobilization Plan aimed at increasing and maximising domestic and foreign financial resources for effectively implementing the updated NBSAP.</p>	<p>Trinidad ANSA Merchant Bank: Under the Caribbean Natural Capital Hub they want to identify ways of (re)directing financial flows towards Net-Zero Nature Positive (NZNP) activities. ANSA Merchant Bank also wants to begin advocacy in this area.</p> <p>They are currently looking at products and services that align with our Natural Capital strategy. Also trying to ensure that their philanthropic efforts have positive and measurable benefits for biodiversity and people.</p>	<p>Trinidad This will be largely dependent on enabling regulations at the national level. Competition between climate change (especially mitigation) and biodiversity for available funding. Lack of comprehensive M&E on impacts of financing for biodiversity Poor prioritisation of needs for allocation of available funds.</p>
<p>TARGET 20: Enhancement of Capacity Building, Technology Transfer, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago Dept of Agriculture to host an agri-tech summit in Dec 2024; school caravan for 2024 World Food Day programme (Sept-Dec)</p> <p>Matched funding programmes need to be explored to assist in the identification of areas in need of funding/training.</p> <p>Trinidad SpeSeas – Deep Sea project to build awareness IMA – Marine Data Hub sharing of information and data;</p>	<p>Tobago Lack of defined training plan to meet capacity gaps and needs. Lack of technology needs assessment to guide capacity building. Insufficient promotion of careers in the school system; engagement with schools esp. secondary schools need to be shifted to 3rd term of the academic year; inadequate collaboration with Div. of Education to promote activities</p>

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	<p>other platforms for data collection</p> <p>Forestry Div. – RAMSAR training; GIS training; training in drone technology; training in PA management.</p> <p>BIOREACH: training of officers on monitoring of land degradation using open-source platforms.</p>	<p>to encourage science and technical- vocational careers.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Benefits of training not sustained or demonstrated to improve performance.</p>
<p>TARGET 21: Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Conservation</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Implement actions to sustain the operation of NBIS: including data generation, system maintenance and updates, data dissemination, knowledge product generation, outreach to</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Orientation on NBIS to interested parties</p> <p>SpeSeas – data collection</p> <p>TTFNC – data collection; Bioblitz</p> <p>Future Fishers – knowledge platforms</p> <p>TVT – database (10 years) on marine turtles</p> <p>Marine stranding information</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>Benefits of training not sustained or demonstrated to improve the use and maintenance of information management systems.</p> <p>Lack of adequate finance to support NBIS, restricted number of licenses; storage limitations; under-developed mechanism to access information from other data hubs (e.g. link to UTT</p>

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<p>engage potential users</p> <p>(c) Develop and implement a National Monitoring Framework for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Las Cuevas Eco-friendly – training prog. for youth in sea turtle conservation</p> <p>citizen science apps being developed and used by various groups</p> <p>BIOREACH – citizen science projects across collaborating parties incl. EMA</p> <p>iNaturalist initiative and pollinator portal promoted by EPPD</p> <p>Fisheries Div. – fish landing data available through requests (1990s – forward; 1950s – hard copy database) to be updated through assistance from FAO.</p> <p>GIS, MALF – database of spatial data fisheries, wildfires, pests and diseases (livestock), data has to be requested thru PS.</p>	<p>marine database).</p>
<p>TARGET 22: Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Women in agriculture promoted at World Food Day 2024 observance and expo to take place</p> <p>BIOREACH project (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) – gender policy is being developed.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>--</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>--</p>

AGREED NEW NBT	PLANNED/ONGOING AGENCY ACTION	POTENTIAL BARRIERS
<p>biodiversity, inclusive of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Trinidad</p> <p>The mission of the Office of the Prime Minister (Gender and Child Affairs) is to mainstream the equitable advancement of women and men and girls and boys in all areas of national development and ensure the protection, development and participation of all children in preparation for meaningful adult life.</p> <p>The mandate of the Gender Affairs Division is to effectively promote Gender Equity and Gender Justice through the process of Gender mainstreaming in all Government Policies, Programmes and Projects.</p>	
<p>TARGET 23: Gender Equity for Biodiversity Action</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>BIOREACH project (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) – gender policy is being developed.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>The draft National Policy on Gender and Development outlines the government’s intent to promote the full participation of women, men, girls and boys by involving the public and private sectors and civil society as agents of development.</p>	<p>Tobago</p> <p>Lack of understanding on the reasons/causes for the apparent low participation of men and boys in the engagement of persons in various programmes, training, etc.</p> <p>Trinidad</p> <p>The lengthy delay in getting the draft policy approved.</p>

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