

Biodiversity-related technical and scientific needs in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

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Overview

- The Caribbean Community
- The role of the CARICOM Secretariat in implementation of the CBD and its Protocols
- The CARICOM Framework for ABS Capacity-Building
- The CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

CARICOM

- A regional integration community, est. in 1973
- 15 members:
 - Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
- 5 associate members:
 - Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos

The CARICOM Secretariat

- Develops regional policy and guidance
- Coordinates and supports member states at negotiations of the CBD
- Provides technical support and advisory services
- Builds capacity for implementation of the CBD and other biodiversity MEAs
- Raises public awareness
- Facilitates cooperation with “third States and competent environment organisations”

CARICOM ABS Capacity-Building Framework

- Outlines key areas where capacity must be built for effective ABS implementation
- Initial four priority areas
 - Awareness raising
 - Legal frameworks
 - Institutional arrangements
 - ABS policies

CARICOM ABS Capacity-Building Framework

- New areas for further action
 - Administrative systems and measures
 - Information and knowledge management systems
 - Inventories and valuation of GR and aTK

CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

- Will provide a regional consensus to inform regional actions on biodiversity
- Will shape the relevant work programmes of the CARICOM Secretariat, OECS Commission, UN Environment, and the CBD Secretariat

CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

- Will be used by donors and other stakeholders to guide and structure multi-country biodiversity investment, capacity building, technical assistance, and technology transfer

CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

[preliminary identification of needs for technical and scientific cooperation]

Using ICT to support production and sharing of national and regional biodiversity-related research, science, information, and knowledge



Development and use of national and regional information clearinghouses



CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

[preliminary identification of needs for technical and scientific cooperation]

Scientific research (including citizen science) on invasive alien species and their impacts, including ecological and economic impacts



Biodiversity assessment to identify key biodiversity areas for conservation and protection



CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

[preliminary identification of needs for technical and scientific cooperation]

Ecosystems services assessments, including research on limits of acceptable change



Climate risk assessment for protected areas, and incorporation of adaptation principles and measures into PA management



CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

[preliminary identification of needs for technical and scientific cooperation]

Use of ecosystems based adaptation approaches for climate resilience



Promoting civil society and private sector engagement in biodiversity governance



CARICOM+ Biodiversity Strategy

[preliminary identification of needs for technical and scientific cooperation]

Natural resources valuation, environmental accounting, and the inclusion of biodiversity values in national accounting processes



Development and implementation of biodiversity financing mechanisms, including payment for ecosystems services



THANK YOU

Questions?