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REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE
CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES ON THE
PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL
REPORT

Gros Islet, Saint Lucia, 16-20 September 2013

REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. The regional workshop for the Caribbean countries on the preparation of the fifth national report was held from 16 to 20 September 2013 in Gros Islet, Saint Lucia, with the generous financial support of the Government of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund. The workshop was organized with support from the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology of Saint Lucia and was held in response to decision X/10, which requested the Executive Secretary to continue to provide support to countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, for the preparation of the fifth national reports. The workshop was the fifth in a series of workshops being convened to strengthen the capacities of countries to prepare their fifth national reports and to facilitate the submission of the reports by the deadline of 31 March 2014.

2. The workshop was attended by government-nominated representatives from the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Participants were comprised of government officials and experts involved in the preparation of their country's fifth national report and/or the development and implementation of relevant biodiversity policies and programmes. Experts from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and Island Conservation also participated in the workshop. The list of participants is contained in annex I to this report.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

3. The workshop was opened by Mr. James Fletcher, Senator and the Honourable Minister for Public Service, Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology of the Government of Saint Lucia. He began by welcoming all participants and thanking the Government of Japan for supporting the workshop and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) for organizing this workshop. Mr. Fletcher elaborated on the values of the region's rich endemic biodiversity for the economic development and human well-being of the region. He further stressed that the conservation of the region's natural wealth should not be viewed as a cost or a limitation, but as potential for creating a new development paradigm based on environmental integrity, human health and social equality; this natural capital could also serve as the major competitive advantage for the region. He then briefed the workshop on a number of regional initiatives related to biodiversity, including relevant treaties and the work of relevant institutions of the Caribbean Community. He concluded by expounding the importance of national reporting to national biodiversity planning, development of relevant regional initiatives, as

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well as to the review of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He also stressed the importance of knowledge and information-sharing through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM) and its roles in facilitating the preparation and dissemination of national reports.

4. Ms. Valerie Leon, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Service, Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology of the Government of Saint Lucia, provided welcoming remarks and thanked the Secretariat of the Convention, the Government of Japan, the Honourable Minister, and all participants, as well as all relevant organizations, institutions and individuals who contributed to the organization of the workshop, for their support. During the opening ceremony, Major Jonathan Kellman gave a religious prayer for biodiversity and human beings, calling upon people to cherish natural assets. A team of young people from the Youth on Fire Ministry made a cultural presentation on biodiversity and people, highlighting the importance of biodiversity for human health and well-being and the need to develop and share measures to protect biodiversity.

5. Mr. Olivier de Munck, CHM Programme Officer (SCBD), delivered an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. In his remarks, he noted that the workshop on national reporting complemented and built on the series of capacity-building workshops on national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs), on indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on synergies between conventions. He mentioned that the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan and progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would be undertaken at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2014 in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. As the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4) would draw on information from the fifth national reports and other sources, he stressed the importance of receiving a meaningful number of fifth national reports by the submission deadline. He then emphasized the linkages between the clearing-house mechanism and national reporting and explained the benefits of holding the two present workshops in parallel. He echoed the comments of previous speakers in stating that the rich biodiversity with which the Caribbean region was endowed was essential to the region's well-being. While acknowledging that many Parties in the region had limited resources with which to address the biodiversity challenges they are facing, he encouraged participants to seek ways of learning from each other, to share experiences and to collaborate in tackling common problems. He also noted the many tools and initiatives, particularly the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI), which were available to Parties to assist them in fulfilling the objectives of the Convention and implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He concluded by stating that he looked forward to the timely receipt of the fifth national reports and to seeing improved national clearing-house mechanisms, and reiterated the Secretariat's readiness to assist Parties in their activities.

6. Following the introductory remarks and a quick round of introductions, participants were asked to consider three questions:

- (a) How directly involved are you in the preparation of your country's fifth national report?
- (b) At what stage is your country in regard to NBSAP development/revision and preparation of the fifth national report?
- (c) At what stage is your country in the development of a national clearing-house mechanism?

7. During the subsequent discussion, it was observed that most participants were directly involved in the preparation of their country's fifth national report, although one or two participants were relatively new to the process. Regarding NBSAPs, most countries had processes under way to revise and/or update their NBSAP, while a few countries had not yet initiated any pertinent activities. Regarding the fifth national report, most countries had not initiated national processes, while two countries had started preparations. As for national CHMs, almost all countries did not have an operational CHM in place, although a few countries were considering what measures were necessary to make this possible.

ITEM 2. OVERVIEW OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKSHOP

8. Mr. Lijie Cai provided an overview of the workshop, the anticipated outcomes and the working methods that were going to be used. He indicated that the workshop would use a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, discussions and exercises in small working groups, and individual discussions. In his remarks he emphasized that the national reporting process was closely linked to the process of NBSAP development and revision, and that it was also important for the mid-term review of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4).

ITEMS 3 AND 4. EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORTS, AND NATIONAL PROCESS OF PREPARING THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT—LINKING IT WITH UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS AND USE OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM

9. Mr. Olivier de Munck made an introductory presentation on the clearing-house mechanism and its links with the national planning and reporting processes. He referred to paragraph 22 of the Strategic Plan, which envisioned the establishment of a biodiversity knowledge network in which the central clearing-house mechanism was complemented in each country by national clearing-house mechanisms. He described the supporting role of the CHM as an information exchange platform contributing to planning, implementation and reporting. He stressed that the strategic vision of the national CHM should be defined at the level of the NBSAP, and explained that an operational national CHM could support the reporting process by facilitating the exchange of views, disseminating the report and its key findings and providing relevant up-to-date information after the publication of the report.

10. Mr. Lijie Cai provided an overview of the experiences and lessons learned from the fourth round of national reporting under the Convention, focusing on the factors that contributed to the high rate of submissions. Among the factors that contributed to the high rate of submission were strong political will of Parties, changes in the format of the national reports, development of supporting materials and tools, capacity development workshops, more frequent communication with Parties and the increased availability of biodiversity monitoring programmes and assessments, among other factors. It was also noted, however, that challenges still remained, particularly in relation to the timely submission of reports (only 26 fourth national reports had been received by the submission deadline). If a similar situation were to occur with the fifth national reports, challenges would be created in regard to the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, and with the mid-term assessment of progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to be undertaken by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2014. Lessons learned from the previous round of reporting were also discussed, including the need to start preparing the report well before the deadline and increase stakeholder involvement in activities, and the importance of using different sources of data and information. A number of tools and resources to help Parties prepare their national reports and revise their national biodiversity strategies and action plans were highlighted (one such resource is the “NBSAP Forum”—an initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Programme—which could potentially bring additional partners on board). During the opening presentation, an update of the status of revision and development of NBSAPs was also presented.

11. Following the presentation, Ms. Anita James from St. Lucia noted that the limited use of indicators in the preparation of the fourth national report was related to limited capacities in the development and use of indicators. Mr. Jerome Smith from Jamaica informed that, in his country, use of some data and information had to be obtained on a commercial basis from relevant organizations and institutions, so financial support to the preparation of the fifth national report needed to take this into

account. Following the question-and-answer sessions, two participants gave presentations on their countries' experiences in preparing their fourth national reports:

(a) Ms. Candace Lockhart from the Bahamas introduced her country's experiences and lessons learned from the preparation of the fourth national report. She said that Bahamas had involved various stakeholders in the preparation and used various means, such as interviews, questionnaires and national workshops, to solicit inputs from them. She also mentioned key challenges encountered in the preparatory process, such as lack of a monitoring system for biodiversity, assessments primarily based on experts' and practitioners' information, lack of comprehensive database and information networks, inadequate technical resources and capacities, and lack of inter-agency communication. However, she noted that implementation of the Convention in her country did generate positive impacts, such as promoting institutional establishments (such as the Biodiversity Committee), attracting international financing, development of relevant national policies and legislation and raising public awareness of biodiversity issues;

(b) Mr. Darshanjit Narang from Trinidad and Tobago also shared the lessons learned from the preparation of the fourth national report. He highlighted challenges encountered, such as inadequate funding and delays in receiving the funds, limited capacities of consultants and relevant government institutions, lack of coordination between consultants and the project management team, and difficulties in understanding the reporting requirements and synergizing reporting to different conventions.

12. Following the country presentations, a presentation was made by Ms. Therese Yarde from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat on the harmonized reporting template for the Caribbean countries, which aims to enhance the capacities of the Caribbean countries to implement and comply with the reporting requirements of multilateral environmental agreements. She encouraged the Caribbean countries to use/pilot test the CHART (Caribbean Harmonised Reporting Template) format in the preparation of the fifth national report and provide feedback and comments to the CARICOM Secretariat. Mr. Lijie Cai from the Secretariat provided additional information concerning harmonization of national reporting at the global level, highlighting that progress in this regard has been slow due to different focuses and priorities, different needs for information as well as due to the different structures governing each convention. He noted that countries in the region could use CHART to collect information for preparing CBD national reports as questionnaires, therein covering much information needed for the fifth national report. He also stressed that providing more support to countries to establish monitoring systems at various levels would be essential for improving reporting.

ITEM 5. PREPARATION OF THE PARTS AND APPENDICES OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

(a) Assessing the status and trends of, and threats to, biodiversity and implications for human well-being (Part I of the fifth national report)

13. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions for the preparation of the first part of the fifth national report. For Part I, it was suggested that Parties should focus on providing information on why biodiversity was important for their country, what major changes to the status and trends of biodiversity had taken place since the last national report was prepared, the main threats to biodiversity, the impacts of any changes to human well-being, as well as any information related to possible future changes. Participants were encouraged to use a variety of information sources in this section of the report, including indicators, expert assessments, graphs and maps. It was also emphasized that this part of the report should provide an analysis of the changing conditions of biodiversity and the implications for human well-being, as opposed to solely describing the status of biodiversity.

14. Following a question-and-answer session on the first part of the fifth national reports, Mr. Lijie Cai introduced a group exercise designed to help participants identify the type of information they might wish to include in their national reports (see annex II below). The exercise consisted of a table based on the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It was suggested that participants initially focus on Targets 5 to 15 and

identify, for each target, the status and trends of the relevant components of biodiversity (ecosystems, species, genes, pressures, threats, etc.) and assess the implications of these trends for human well-being.

15. Before starting group work, several participants asked questions in relation to the preparation of Part I of the fifth national report. In response to a request by one participant for clarification over the differences between the NBSAP and national report, Mr. Lijie Cai explained that the NBSAP was a national policy document that guided national actions to implement the Convention and address national biodiversity issues, while the national report was a document submitted by a Party to fulfil its reporting obligation under the Convention. He further said that they were two different documents and should be formulated in different ways. Another participant asked how the CHM could be used to support the preparation of the fifth national report. It was explained that there were many ways to use the CHM for preparing national reports, such as using databases therein, public consultation, using online tools to solicit inputs from experts and the general public, and for disseminating national reports once completed.

16. Following the question-and-answer session, several participants made presentations:

(a) Mr. Boris Fabres from Island Conservation made a presentation on the elimination of threats to biodiversity in the Caribbean islands, especially invasive alien species (IAS). He stated that IAS were documented as a major threat to Caribbean island biodiversity and, as IAS were removed, the ecosystems started to recover. In almost all cases, there was positive ecosystem restoration; he cited a case in the offshore islands of Antigua and Barbuda that related to the removal of invasive rats. He shared work carried out by his organization and others, including IUCN, in identifying IAS and the threats associated with them. He also provided information on a few databases that countries could use to prepare the fifth national report. He concluded by presenting opportunities that the Caribbean countries could engage in to address IAS issues, including implementing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 12, and stated that funds from the next phase of GEF were available for island countries for IAS activities;

(b) Ms. Kongit Haile-Gabriel from Dominica shared her thoughts about possible content for Part I of the fifth national report. She said that Part I would probably cover three elements: the role of biodiversity in Dominica's economic development, the status and trends of biodiversity (IAS, decline of tropical fishes, etc.), and the main threats to biodiversity and implications for local livelihoods, food security, cultural practices, etc.;

(c) Mr. Jerome Smith from Jamaica stressed the importance of including biodiversity evaluation in the fifth national report, indicating that Jamaica would include results from ongoing natural resources valuation in the fifth national report. He also noted the importance of making a trend analysis in the report, citing a recent report revealing that, over the past four years, iguanas in Jamaica have multiplied four-fold as a result of the removal of predators.

(b) *Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and mainstreaming of biodiversity (Part II of the fifth national report)*

17. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions for the preparation of Part II of the fifth national report, which focuses on NBSAP implementation and biodiversity mainstreaming. It was suggested that Parties should report on all the actions taken to implement the Strategic Plan, instead of focusing only on implementation of the NBSAP. It was also suggested that Parties should consider reporting on implementation of their previous NBSAP, as well as on the progress made in developing their new NBSAP. As with the first part of the report, Parties were encouraged to include more analysis than description, particularly in regard to the effectiveness of the actions which have been taken. Where possible, Parties were also encouraged to incorporate case studies in their national reports. It was also suggested that Parties should consider including in this section information on national biodiversity targets which have been set and information on the effectiveness of biodiversity mainstreaming in their country.

18. Following a question-and-answer session, Ms. Anita James from Saint Lucia shared a review of her country's current NBSAP which was undertaken prior to revising and updating the NBSAP.

Ms. Simone Lewis from Grenada also shared a review of her country's NBSAP, as well as the findings and gaps it revealed. She said that national targets had been set in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the three objectives of the Convention, and that a number of issues not covered in the previous NBSAP, such as poverty reduction, would be addressed in the revised NBSAP. She emphasized the importance of getting relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, involved in the process, and establishing a coordination body to bring all sectors together. Workshop participants then broke into groups and continued to work on the exercise they had started in the previous session. This time they were asked to consider all of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to identify related actions which had been taken to implement their NBSAP and/or the Convention. They were also asked to indicate the level of effectiveness of these actions. The information identified through this exercise was the type of information which should be included in Part II of the fifth national report.

(c) *Assessing progress towards the 2020 biodiversity targets and relevant targets of MDGs (Part III of the fifth national report)*

19. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions on the preparation of Part III of the fifth national report, which focuses on assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the relevant Millennium Development Goals. He informed participants that the overall purpose of this part of the report was to provide an assessment of progress towards any national targets which had been set and their contribution to implementing the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He pointed out that the assessment contained in this section of the report should draw on, and build upon, the information contained in the previous two parts of the report.

20. Several participants gave presentations in relation to Part III of the national report:

(a) Ms. Tasheka Haynes from St. Vincent and the Grenadines introduced her country's institutional structure for implementing the Convention, highlighted key projects to implement the NBSAP, including challenges encountered. She indicated that her country would set 13 national targets to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and post-2015 MDGs, noting that these targets should address national biodiversity issues and go beyond business as usual and take advantage of other available resources;

(b) Ms. Suparna Narine from Guyana made a presentation on the preparation of the fifth national report. She introduced the national process created towards this end, highlighting the stakeholders involved and milestones and mechanisms established. She also advised on relevant national policies, strategies and legislative developments that could contribute to the fifth national report as a result of their relevance to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

(c) Mr. Darshanjit Narang from Trinidad and Tobago shared detailed information concerning progress his country had been making towards each Aichi Biodiversity Target.

21. Following these presentations, participants continued to work in groups on the exercise begun previously. Participants were asked to assess the level of progress made towards the achievement of each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outcomes achieved. They were further asked to identify any relevant indicators or sources of information, cases that could illustrate progress and outcomes as well as stakeholders that needed to be involved to undertake relevant actions or achieve relevant targets.

(d) *Preparation of the executive summary and reviewing the implementation of thematic programmes of work and the cross-cutting issues under the Convention (appendix III of the fifth national report)*

22. Mr. Lijie Cai provided suggestions for the preparation of the executive summary of the fifth national report, emphasizing that it was often the most highly-read section of the report and, as such, should contain the main messages of the report and present important facts, necessary background information and major conclusions. While the executive summary should be concise, it should provide the reader with an overall sense of the content of the entire report. Thus, it should draw from all parts of the

report. It was also suggested that the executive summary could serve as a basis for additional communication or outreach materials. Mr. Cai stressed that the executive summary should not be an introduction to, or outline of, the report.

23. With regard to the appendices, it was noted that these parts of the report offered Parties the opportunity to provide detailed information on topics which were nationally important without increasing the length of the main body of the report. It was suggested that appendix I could be used to provide information on the process followed for preparing the report, while appendix II could be used to include additional references or links to relevant reports. Lastly, appendix III could be used to report on implementation of the thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention. It was noted that there were a number of decisions of the Conference of the Parties requiring that such information be included in the national report (although much of this information was likely to be reflected in the three main parts of the report). However, if specific issues were particularly important to national circumstances and warranted further presentation of details, this information could be included in appendix III. Mr. Cai concluded by stating that countries could use tools (e.g. matrices) to summarize actions and outcomes in implementing the thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

24. Following a presentation on preparation of the executive summary and appendices, participants continued their work on the table of exercises begun previously and a draft plan for preparing the fifth national report.

ITEM 6. USE OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

25. Mr. Lijie Cai provided an overview on indicators for monitoring changes in biodiversity, conducting assessments and reporting on progress in implementation. He noted that indicators were useful for tracking and monitoring progress, guiding policy development, highlighting those areas where action was needed and for communicating with stakeholders. He however pointed out that while an indicator might provide information on a number of issues, a single indicator would never provide a complete picture. In this regard, additional explanations and interpretation of information were important so as to avoid misconceptions. He also pointed out that indicators could be divided into two categories: quantitative (numerical) indicators and qualitative indicators, based on expert opinion, and that both types of indicators can be used in national reports. Relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties on indicators were presented, in particular decision XI/3 and the indicator framework contained therein. The indicators database developed by the Secretariat was also highlighted. Mr. Cai concluded with information on the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, noting that the Partnership had developed a range of tools and information related to indicators and national indicator development, and had been running a series of indicators workshops in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Participants were encouraged to use indicators (although still imperfect) wherever possible so that assessments and reporting were more scientifically based.

ITEM 7. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK

26. Mr. Lijie Cai provided an overview of the production plan for the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4). It was noted that the Global Biodiversity Outlook was the flagship publication of the Convention and that the fourth edition of the report would provide a mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The main source of information for GBO-4 would be the fifth national reports and, as such, it would be imperative that the reports be submitted by the submission deadline (one of the main weaknesses of GBO-3 was the limited amount of national information included). It was also emphasized that there were a number of ways for Parties to participate in the preparation of GBO-4, including by providing advance drafts of their fifth national reports and other assessments, providing case

studies, and participating in the process of peer review of GBO-4 drafts. In this regard, he urged participants to provide advance drafts, case studies and other related information as early as possible.

**ITEM 8. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE
SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

27. Under this agenda item, Mr. David Persaud from Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of Mr. Floyd Homer, SBSTTA Bureau Member from the region) provided an overview of the preparations for the seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. He further provided information on the agenda and the new format for conducting the meeting.

28. Mr. Lijie Cai added that changes to the format of the meeting were being introduced to improve the effectiveness and functions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. Panel discussions and other ways of sharing information during the meeting were intended to assist delegates in making informed decisions. Moreover, draft recommendations had not been prepared, providing delegates with flexibility regarding decision-making, and findings from discussions of the Subsidiary Body would be presented to Conference of the Parties in the form of conclusions rather than recommendations.

29. Following consultations with participants, it was agreed that sessions under this agenda item should focus on identifying scientific and technical needs of countries of the Caribbean region to implement the Strategic Plan. Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18 were selected for discussion. A summary of the scientific and technical needs identified for implementing these targets in the Caribbean region is contained in annex IV below.

ITEM 9. OTHER MATTERS

30. Under this agenda item, participants from each country developed their plans for preparing the fifth national report, including a calendar indicating the anticipated time of completion and submission of the report. The Secretariat had one-on-one discussions with each country about their draft plans, as well as in regard to the potential challenges that lie ahead in this regard.

31. On the afternoon of 19 September, a field trip was organized by the host country. Participants had a boat tour of the Canaries & Anse la Raye Marine Management Area (CAMMA), ending up at the Soufriere Marine Management Area (SMMA). Participants were briefed about how conflicts between fishermen and yachtsmen were resolved and some of the challenges faced in the management of the marine protected areas addressed. Participants also visited a rural women's community enterprise (Rainforest Foods) in Fond St. Jacques, Soufriere, where granola cereal is made from natural ingredients, such as coconuts, local dried fruits, honey and oats.

ITEM 10. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

32. Before closing, participants agreed to the key messages and suggestions that had emerged from the workshop, as contained in annex III.

33. Mr. Olivier de Munck, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, thanked the Governments of Saint Lucia and Japan for their support to the workshop. He also thanked participants for their hard work and expressed the hope that the workshop would be useful in assisting countries to prepare their fifth national reports and develop their national clearing-house mechanisms.

34. On behalf of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology of Saint Lucia, Mr. Sylvester Clauzel, Permanent Secretary, delivered closing remarks. Mr. Clauzel thanked all of the participants for their active participation, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for its support, and the Government of Japan for the financial support it had provided to the workshop. He concluded by noting the importance of the national reports to the Convention process, to the next edition

of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and to the region. In this context, he emphasized the need for the timely submission of the fifth national reports. The workshop closed at 1 p.m. on 20 September 2013.

Annex I

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Annex II

WORKSHEET FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT

The following worksheet was compiled from work provided by some participants, with some adjustments by the Secretariat. The information presented in the table is for illustration purposes only, as it reflects only some of the issues discussed during the course of the workshop.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Part I Biodiversity status, trends, and threats and implications for human well-being		Part II The NBSAP, its implementation, and the mainstreaming of biodiversity		Part III Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and contributions to the relevant Millennium Development Goals			
	State of relevant biodiversity component or pressure	Impacts on or implications for human wellbeing	Implementation actions/case studies	Action effectiveness	Assessment of progress towards Aichi Targets and MDGs	Key outcomes/ possible national targets	Indicators/other information	Relevant stakeholders or cases
Target 1 – Awareness increased	<p>State: Awareness of citizens of biodiversity yet to be increased</p> <p>Pressures: -Urbanization -Lack of exposure to natural surroundings -Demanding academic curriculum for students</p>	<p>Impacts: Lack of public support for biodiversity actions</p> <p>Inadequate public actions to protect biodiversity</p>	<p>Actions: Formation of the subject Ministries and a strategic framework</p> <p>Organizing awareness activities for the public</p> <p>Incorporating biodiversity into school's curriculum informally</p> <p>Formation of environmental clubs within schools</p> <p>Using various media to communicate importance of biodiversity</p>	<p>Medium, since the Ministry is fairly new and still in the process of getting funding and staffing is still ongoing</p> <p>Medium-high (activities organized in connection with IBD, WED, etc.)</p> <p>Medium (biodiversity components included in school education, however still optional in many schools not a part of curriculum)</p> <p>Medium-High (several media such as TV, social networking, papers, Internet are used)</p>	Medium	<p>By 2015, collaborate with NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and youth environmental groups to have a regional campaign</p> <p>By 2018, include environmental management/ biodiversity in school curriculum across the region</p>	<p>Participation and partnership: Number of agencies/private companies/ NGOs/ academic institutions involved in biodiversity actions</p> <p>Education and awareness: Number of outreach or public awareness events held in the city per year</p> <p>Biodiversity in school curriculum</p>	<p>NGOs, youth groups, CBOs, CSOs, schools</p> <p>Schools, Ministry of Education, PTAs</p>

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Target 2 – Biodiversity values integrated	<p>Status: No system of national and subnational accounting having incorporated biodiversity values</p> <p>Challenges: Low awareness of biodiversity values No national or subnational studies undertaken of the values of biodiversity Lack of mainstreaming of biodiversity into various sectors</p>	<p>Ecosystem services not valued properly thus related actions not provided with appropriate financial support</p> <p>Inadequate policy design and implementation</p> <p>Market distortion</p>	<p>Actions: Conduct economic assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Develop economic indicators that account for the values of biodiversity and the ecosystem services and what they contribute to the national gross domestic product</p>	Low since there are limited information, assessments and technical knowledge on how to carry out studies. Additionally, there is no financing.	Low	<p>By 2020, to establish natural capital accounting system</p> <p>By 2020, to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services accounting into national economic accounting system</p>	<p>National TEEB undertaken</p> <p>National economic accounting system that has included biodiversity values</p>	<p>Planning Ministry, Development Ministry, Ministry of the Environment, national statistics office</p>
Target 3 – Incentives reformed	<p>Status: -Republic Act 7900, also known as the High-Value Crops Development Act, passed in 2002 -The 1960s Green Revolution strategy adopted, and as a result, the total area planted to high yield</p>	<p>It encourages the replacement of traditional varieties with those that are more popular for export. This also led to increased use of fertilizers, pesticides and water.</p> <p>Biotechnology's</p>	<p>Incentives are provided to reduce use of agrochemicals in some places as well</p>	Low (alternatives to agricultural chemicals are still few)	Low (identification of the instruments that provide for incentives and subsidies harmful to biodiversity not yet done)	<p>Discussions initiated on harmful subsidies that currently exist and have a potential impact on biodiversity</p> <p>Situation analysis being conducted of such incentives that may be harmful</p>	<p>Number of programmes of payment for ecosystem services in place</p> <p>Incentives perverse to biodiversity identified and removed</p>	<p>Ban of ozone-depleting substances, ban of mercury in mining sector, regulation of agrochemicals</p>

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	rice increased from 10% to 60% in just a decade As of 2008, 28 genetically modified organisms (GMOs) approved for importation	potential to negatively impact on biodiversity in light of poor implementation of relevant regulations, particularly in terms of monitoring					Incentives favourable to biodiversity developed and implemented	
Target 4 – Sustainable consumption and production	Status: Lack of framework governing sustainable consumption and production (SCP) including monitoring of trends	Impacts: threats to food security, livelihoods, long-term sustainable development	Ban on hunting (Trinidad and Tobago) Whaling is permitted only twice a year (St. Vincent and the Grenadines [SVG]) Development of fisheries management plan	Low (lack of enforcement capacities) Medium (plan being implemented however results yet to be seen)	Medium (the Government has included impact mitigation as part of the environmental impact assessment process, so that the use of natural resources is within safe ecological limits)	By 2015, management plans for natural resources will be developed for all relevant sectors	Policy and legislative framework in place Relevant incentives in place Management plans for sustainable use of natural resources in place	Production sectors, consumer groups, local communities
Target 5 – Habitat loss halved or reduced	State: Inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal ecosystems and island ecosystems have experienced significant losses since late 1950s Main pressures: Development	Serious threats to livelihood of a large number of people living in coastal areas and islands and relying on fisheries for food and using coasts as natural barriers from disasters	Designation of protected areas Development of strategies, e.g. low carbon development strategy (LCDS) Development of management plans for protected areas	Low to medium on all actions	Medium (actions needed to reduce the rate of habitat degradation or fragmentation have been identified in the National Action Plan under the UNCCD)	By 2015, land-use planning/ management policies will be developed and implemented By 2015 the rate of loss of natural habitats such as forests will be reduced, including through encouraging	Number of environmental impact assessments undertaken for new development projects that impact vulnerable ecosystems Rate of habitat loss or fragmentation	Forest sector, land-use management authorities, environment sector, planning department

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	activities		Inclusion in the environmental impact assessment permitting process for new developments			restoration projects		
Target 6 – Sustainable management	<p>Status: Overexploitation of marine resources and forest products</p> <p>Pressures; -Infrastructure development in ecologically sensitive areas -Change in land-use pattern -Tourism -Pollution -Poor literacy -Lack of alternate livelihoods</p>	<p>Impacts: Loss of biodiversity and threats to livelihood and food security Climate change related issues Un-eco-friendly tourism leads to degradation of biodiversity; threat to future livelihoods and food security</p>	<p>Actions: -Ban on fishing of specific species -conducting fisheries stock assessments e.g. red snapper, lobster, conch</p>	<p>Low (lack of effective enforcement) Medium (however, there is ineffective implementation of management plans)</p>	<p>Medium (recent bans on commercial shrimp trawlers and restriction on harvesting of a few freshwater species implemented) Medium (new legislation to manage protected areas and revised legislation to manage the fishery has been drafted)</p>	<p>Regulations in place for monitoring and evaluation Quota systems in place Fisheries management plan in place</p>	<p>Trends in fish yield and export Assessment of sea moss harvesting in Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Sea moss management Flying fish industry</p>
Target 7 – Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	<p>State: Agriculture and aquaculture unsustainable</p> <p>Pressures: -Population growth -Increasing consumption of fish -Policy to increasing agriculture products</p>	<p>Impacts: Uncontrolled forest clearance for agricultural lands Mangrove destruction Coastal erosion</p>	<p>Actions: Stakeholder engagement Food security programmes Harmonizing food security with</p>	Low-medium	Medium (relevant laws and policies are developed, approved and implemented)	<p>National forest policy, national protected areas policy recently adopted Draft wildlife policy revised and awaiting approval</p>	<p>Reduced use of agricultural chemicals Sustainable forest management plan in place</p>	Campaigns on hydroponics and other agricultural practices

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	(rice, shrimp, rubber) for export	Landslide Water pollution	conservation efforts Regulated aquaculture			Guidelines on sustainable agricultural, aquaculture and forestry best practices		
Target 8 – Pollution reduced	State: Pollution to agricultural ecosystems increased Pressures: -Increasing use of pesticide impact on fauna in soil, freshwater and pollinators - Increasing use of inorganic fertilizers impact on soil fauna, freshwater -Untreated effluent from industries -Sewage contamination -Improper management of solid waste	Impacts: -Creation of low-oxygenated water resulting algal blooms with implications for livelihood, -Health, -Tourism, -Quality of drinking water, -Infrastructure	Actions: Regulate the use and type of agrochemicals Integrate into environmental impact assessment permitting process Monitoring runoff water Artificial wetlands created for water pretreatment	Low (lack of effective enforcement) Low (lack of technical capacities for undertaking environmental impact assessments) Low (monitoring is challenging) Medium (pilot project being undertaken)	Medium (air and water pollution rules under the Environmental Management Act provides for some control)	Development of specific regulations to manage air quality, noise pollution and water quality, among other parameters Include the requirement of including mitigation measures in the permitting process Monitoring exercises are completed as per environmental management plans	Major pollutants reduced	Forestry development projects, or other projects such as construction of power stations
Target 9 – Invasive alien species	Status: The impact caused by IAS is particularly strong that tends to intensify on a long	Impacts: IAS reduce the populations and distributions of native species	MTIAS in the Caribbean (pilot project to developing strategies to curb invasive species)	Medium	Medium (pathways for several invasive alien species identified and a draft national invasive species strategy was	By 2015, a national strategy on management of IAS will be developed and implemented	List of IAS within the country identified IAS tracking system in place	Lionfish management in the region

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	time basis. The number of IAS is rapidly increasing. Pressures: -Increasing international trade -Increasing international shipping -International tourism	through predation and competition. They will also impact on fishery and horticulture	Identifying pathways of alien species Border control of plants and animals Agricultural pest control		prepared and is being reviewed through broad-based consultations)		Measures in place to control and eliminate IAS	
Target 10 – Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced	Status: Marine ecosystems still vulnerable primarily due to climate change and human activities such as tourism - coral reef	Impacts: Reduced functions of coral reefs as fish nursery, affecting production of fish resource, and the livelihood of local people Reduced aesthetic value of the ocean - and reduced economic benefit	Development of adaptation strategies, DRR guidelines to environmental management Coral reef monitoring projects	Medium	Medium (monitoring of anthropogenic pressures and climatic variables on coral reefs is ongoing by the IMA and management interventions are proposed)	Increased areas of coral reefs protected Increased area of coral reefs rehabilitated	Areas of coral reef protected Areas of (degraded) coral reefs rehabilitated	Marine Park Department Forestry department, NGOs, local communities, fisheries department
Target 11 – Protected areas	Status: Terrestrial as well as marine protected areas systems have been developed for	Livelihoods could be affected Increased recreational opportunities such as	Additional protected areas and reserves have been designated Protected Areas Act/Regulations	Medium (integration of protected areas into national development strategies/spatial planning)	Medium (designation of protected areas is still ongoing and new areas with rich biodiversity and ecosystems are being	Established management plans and implemented through collaborative management	Number of protected areas with effective management plans	Soufriere Marine Management Authority (Marine Reserve)

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	most Caribbean countries Pressures: Land tenure and acquisition need to be expanded to private lands Lack of enforcement in protected areas and definition of boundaries for protected areas	ecotourism	Increased public awareness of protected areas	Medium (increased appreciation from public perspective for tourism)	examined)	Increased measures taken to protect marine and coastal areas		
Target 12 – Extinction prevented	State: A number of species are threatened with extinction Pressures: Sea turtle due to loss of habitat and use as food Illegal hunting, capture and export (smuggling) of other species	Impacts: Food security and livelihood Loss of species and affected ecosystem Impact food chain in the wild Loss of biodiversity and lose natural scavengers Loss of biodiversity and ecosystem change and loss of	Certain species of national importance are no longer listed as endangered (e.g. SVG parrot, Grenada dove, hook-billed kite) Captive breeding and ex-situ conservation initiatives	High (very effective captive breeding cases)	High (species of national importance well protected)	Species protection plan implemented Recovery and action plans developed and implemented Ongoing monitoring	Species numbers on the increase Population stabilized	SVG parrot numbers have been on the increase

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		country's national animal						
Target 13 – Genetic diversity maintained	<p>State: Genetic diversity of plants, animals is declining</p> <p>Pressures:</p> <p>Introduction of new crop and animal varieties</p> <p>Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)</p> <p>Introduction of invasive alien species</p>	<p>Implications:</p> <p>Food security</p> <p>Loss of genetic diversity of endemic species (flora and fauna)</p>	<p>To establish gene banks</p> <p>To prevent introduction of invasive alien species and GMOs</p> <p>To put access and benefit-sharing system in place as incentive to preserve genetic diversity</p>	<p>Medium (one gene bank established for genes of local plants and animals, capacities still limited)</p> <p>Medium (mechanisms established for tracking invasive alien species and GMOs; however, actions still limited)</p> <p>Low (no system in place yet and awareness still low)</p>	<p>Medium (more needs to be done for access and benefit-sharing)</p>	<p>To put access and benefit-sharing system in place by 2016</p> <p>To establish one more gene bank by 2016</p>	<p>Number of gene banks</p> <p>Local community initiatives to preserve genetic diversity of local plants and animals</p> <p>Access and benefit-sharing system at various levels</p> <p>System to track invasive alien species and GMOs</p>	<p>E.g. cocoa gene bank in Trinidad and Tobago, cauliflower varieties in Guyana</p> <p>Seed banks and breeding of livestock varieties</p>
Target 14 – Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded	<p>Status: Various ecosystem services have been evaluated, e.g. coastal zone protection</p> <p>Pressures: sea level rise, altered wave action</p>	<p>Most coastal communities affected by sea level rise</p>	<p>Integrated coastal management zone (ICZM) plans and policies developed</p>	<p>Low (implementation capacities limited)</p>	<p>Low (though various evaluation projects are being undertaken on ecosystem services)</p>	<p>Increased research</p>	<p>Baseline data gathered on ecosystem services</p>	<p>E.g. ProEcoServ project in Trinidad and Tobago</p>
Target 15 – Ecosystems restored and enhanced	<p>Status: ecosystems being restored and enhanced</p>	<p>Increased coastal defence (mangroves)</p> <p>Carbon sequestration</p>	<p>Reforestation activities lead to formation of community groups</p>	<p>Medium (plantation effective; however, monitoring is low)</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Improved fish stock</p> <p>Increased forest cover</p>	<p>Improved water quality</p> <p>% live cover of coral</p>	<p>REDD+, restoration of Nariva Swamp in Trinidad and Tobago</p>

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	Pressures: conflicts between growing use of natural resources and time needed for restoration and enhancement	Contributes to: Health Livelihoods Water security	Many ongoing restoration and reforestation projects	High (deforestation has been generally halted)			reefs	
Target 16 – Nagoya Protocol	State: Preparations being made for ratification of the Nagoya Protocol Pressures: Low political and public support and awareness of issues related to access and benefit-sharing	May affect implementation of related national regulations or rules, and more importantly interests of relevant local communities	Relevant national regulations and rules are being developed Awareness activities are being undertaken in local communities	Medium (regulations are being developed and ready soon for adoption) Medium (some activities led to increased awareness)	Medium (work under way in preparation for ratification, though formal procedure yet to be initiated)	Draft regulations on access and benefit-sharing in place for consultation	National regulations and rules on access and benefit-sharing in place Mechanisms for benefit-sharing in place at local level Increased implementation capacities	Benefit-sharing cases in use of local herbal plants
Target 17 – NBSAPs adopted	State: NBSAP being updated Challenges: Stakeholder consultation a long process	May affect implementation of NBSAP	Facilitating stakeholder consultations by various means	Medium (travel to many islands caused delays)	Medium (NBSAP likely to be finalized and approved in mid-2014)	NBSAP approved	Updated NBSAP approved and that address key national priorities	
Target 18 – Traditional knowledge respected	State: Traditional knowledge not documented Challenges:	Loss of traditional knowledge will affect conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	Document traditional knowledge Save local languages Raise awareness of	Low (lacking means of documentation) Medium (getting school students learn local languages)	Medium	Traditional knowledge preserved in some local communities	Traditional knowledge documented, preserved, transferred and used	Use of traditional knowledge concerning herbal plants in local communities

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	Traditional knowledge kept in local languages which are being lost		use of traditional knowledge for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in local communities	Medium (some activities led to increased awareness)				
Target 19 – Knowledge improved, shared and applied	State: Clearing-house mechanism under development Challenges: Inadequate technical and financial resources for CHM development and maintenance Different data collection methods used in different islands	Inadequate sharing and application of knowledge for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Harmonize data collection and processing methods Sharing of information and knowledge by various means	Low (methods are being harmonized, however training is yet to be provided for using these methods) Medium (various means are being used, however not as effective as CHM)	Medium	CHM being developed	CHM established Information/ knowledge shared	
Target 20 – Financial resources increased	State: Most funds are from international donors Challenge: Domestic financial resources are very limited and investment in biodiversity is far from actual needs	Most projects are donor-driven, not really address national priorities	Communicate with donors about national priorities Make a case for increasing investment in biodiversity	Medium (donors are considering national priorities when providing aid) Medium (policymakers started to realize importance and long-term benefits of such investment)	Medium (overall funding is still far from actual needs)		Level of domestic financing for biodiversity activities Orientation of international financing towards biodiversity	

Annex III

**MESSAGES FROM THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE CARIBBEAN
COUNTRIES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT
(16-20 SEPTEMBER 2013, GROS ISLET, SAINT LUCIA)**

Preparation process

1. Countries in the region are called upon to initiate the national process of preparing the fifth national report immediately after the workshop considering that there will be less than six months before the report submission deadline set by the Conference of the Parties (31 March 2014).
2. Countries are encouraged to involve relevant stakeholders in the preparation of the report, particularly those sectors whose actions have impacts on biodiversity. The CBD national focal point is encouraged to reach out to those sectoral ministries and relevant institutions that hold relevant data and information to ensure that the fifth national report comprehensively reflects national circumstances and implementation.

Overall suggestions for preparing the report (all parts)

3. Countries are required to do more analysis than description.
4. Countries should focus on outcomes or changes in the status and trends of biodiversity as a result of actions taken.
5. Countries are encouraged to use indicators where available and possible.
6. Countries are encouraged to provide cases/success stories to illustrate impacts of actions.
7. The fifth national report should cover updates or more recent developments, rather than repeat what has already been covered in previous national reports.
8. Countries are encouraged to use graphics, figures, tables and other relevant tools to better present results or findings from analyses.

Suggestions for preparing Part I

9. Countries should provide more trend analysis, using historical data.
10. Countries are encouraged to include evaluation of natural resources and biodiversity to demonstrate the importance of biodiversity.
11. Countries should do some analysis of implications of biodiversity decline or loss for human well-being, livelihood and social and economic development.
12. Countries are encouraged to do scenario analysis if their capacities permit, using experts' opinions or assessments where data is lacking.

Suggestions for preparing Part II

13. In this part, countries should report on all actions taken to implement the Convention (and not be limited to actions taken to implement the NBSAP or to those taken by the Government only).

14. In reporting on the revised and/or updated NBSAP, the relevance of national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the differences between the old and new NBSAPs, should be elaborated upon.
15. It is important to report on mechanisms and approaches employed for mainstreaming biodiversity into different sectors, in addition to the actions taken by the different sectors.

Suggestions for preparing Part III

16. This part should focus on analysis of progress in implementing national targets set in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
17. Countries should draw upon relevant information in Parts I and II and additional relevant information to analyse progress towards each target (if it is nationally relevant), citing specific actions taken, outcomes achieved and relevant cases.
18. Countries are encouraged to use a large table to summarize progress made. This could cover national targets adopted, actions taken, outcomes achieved, indicators used for measurement and a self-assessment (one way of demonstrating progress could be through the use of symbols, e.g. simple “traffic light” scheme).
19. Countries should also report on implementation of Target 7 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as relevant information will assist the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in looking at how biodiversity can be integrated into post-2015 MDGs and global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
20. This part also provides countries with an opportunity to reflect on implementation in the past few years, highlighting areas that are successful and areas where progress is lacking, thereby identifying priorities for the next few years.

Suggestions for preparing the executive summary and appendix III

21. The executive summary should convey key findings and messages from the report, serving as a key communication tool for the general public and decision makers. The executive summary should not be an introduction to, or outline of, the report.
22. In appendix III, countries need to report on national implementation of nationally-relevant thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues, if relevant information is not covered in the three main parts of the report. In doing so, countries should take into consideration relevant information requests from decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Suggestions for harmonization of reporting

23. Countries are encouraged to test the CHART (Caribbean Harmonised Reporting Template) developed by the CARICOM Secretariat as a tool to collect relevant information on a regular basis in preparation for future reporting to relevant conventions.

Other suggestions

24. Strong support should be provided for the establishment of national systems for monitoring implementation of the Convention and NBSAPs, to increase national capacities for reporting and planning.

Annex IV

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS IN PREPARATION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEEDS FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18)

Target 2

- Techniques for incorporating natural resources evaluation into work related to environmental impact assessment (EIA).
- Technical support and capacities for undertaking economic evaluation of natural resources and biodiversity.
- Improving national legislative frameworks to support biodiversity economic valuation being incorporated into national accounting.
- Capacities for identifying baseline data in certain areas, particularly in marine ecosystems where data are lacking. There is a need to first conduct a comprehensive evaluation of all biological resources of a country before its economic contribution can be evaluated.
- Need to consider natural disasters' impacts on biodiversity when evaluating biodiversity, and to recognize the unique difficulty of doing this in a region prone to natural disasters.
- Technical support for retooling national accounting system to allow incorporation of biodiversity values.
- Dissemination of relevant successful case studies and approaches or methods employed to evaluate biodiversity from some countries that have undertaken such studies.

Target 3

- Comprehensive review of incentives and subsidies to determine their impacts on biodiversity, which can be used to develop a checklist to assist decision makers in developing and using incentives and subsidies more responsibly.
- There is need to increase awareness and understanding of the Ministry of Finance about the resulting impacts of economic incentives. There is a need to strengthen communication between incentive developers/policymakers and the environment sector.
- Need to address concerns about the political dimensions of subsidies as well as the impacts of removal/reform of subsidies and incentives on food security and livelihoods of farmers and fisher communities.
- Need to address concerns about international organizations encouraging governments to use fertilizers and pesticides to boost agricultural production, particularly banana cultivation and subsidizing use of these chemicals.
- In reforming incentives or subsidies, there is a need to look at those incentives for both production and consumption.
- The need for Environmental Departments/Ministries to advise on the impacts on the environment of subsidies and incentives before decisions are made.
- Technical support needed to provide alternative livelihood opportunities to farmers and fishermen affected by the removal of subsidies. It was highlighted that the sustainable use of biodiversity can be an avenue for livelihood creation.

Target 4

- Need to build capacities at all levels.
- Need to establish the links between incentives and subsidies with patterns of consumption and production. Some incentives and subsidies can result in unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Target 5

- One participant noted that accelerated forest loss in his country was due to forest fires, hurricanes and use of incentives. In order to address these impacts, his country has reviewed its forest policy and is in the process of revising the Forest Act to encourage better forest management and halt deforestation. His country has also developed a land-use policy that would guide the zoning of the country for different land uses. The need for capacity to implement this policy was identified.
- Technical and scientific support was identified to:
 - Develop forest cover maps;
 - Develop GIS systems for monitoring forest cover loss, especially the occurrence of forest fires and the determination of fire burnt areas;
 - Conduct inventories of forests;
 - Develop land use plans.

Target 6

- Countries shared experiences in marine protected areas management and the management of fisheries access in such areas, and collaboration with the Environment Department and Fisheries Department in managing fisheries in marine protected areas.
- Illegal fishing by fishing vessels belonging to neighbouring countries was highlighted and the need for assistance to develop cooperation arrangements by the border patrols of both countries to curtail such illegal activities.
- Update and review of fisheries regulation was required in order to apply the ecosystem approach to management.
- Management of migratory stocks would require collaboration among the range states of such stocks. Technical and scientific capacity-building in the range countries of such stocks would have to be developed to ensure that all countries would have similar capabilities to implement the agreed management strategy for the stocks.
- There is a need to build capacities for ecosystem-based fishery management.
- The need for assistance in developing recovery plans for depleted stocks and species was identified.

Target 7

- Need to develop mechanisms and procedures for managing forested lands outside of protected areas.
- Need to develop land-use plans.
- Forest inventories and training to develop such inventories required.
- Challenges with hurricanes and their impacts on forest cover loss were identified.
- The development of sustainable forest management practices was a critical factor.
- Need to document traditional use of biodiversity, particularly medicinal plants, was identified. In this regard, the work of the Traditional Medicines of the Islands project, which was cataloguing the medicinal plants, their possible uses and active ingredients, was highlighted. Scientific and technical assistance was required in the identification and cataloguing of medicinal plants.
- The innovations, practices and customary use of local communities need to be documented
- The need for each island to establish a national herbarium was identified.
- It was emphasized that most islands have traditional knowledge about the use of medicinal plants but there was no science behind such knowledge. There was a need to translate such traditional knowledge into science. Bioassays and chemical analysis need to be conducted to identify and catalogue traditional knowledge on plants into three categories: those that are good to use, those that need further research and those that are poisonous.
- Language barrier challenges to local knowledge were identified. Most of the names and descriptions of plants and their uses are only known in local languages. There is a need to transfer such information to scientific names and also make it available in a language understood by

locals. There would always be the need to articulate back to the local communities the determinations from scientific cataloguing of their traditional knowledge.

- The importance of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing in protecting traditional uses and knowledge of biodiversity was highlighted.
- There is a need to develop legislation for the protection of traditional knowledge.

Annex V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document symbol	Document title
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-CAR/1/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-CAR /1/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
Relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; supporting tools and background documents	
Decision XI/3	Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
Decision X/10	National reporting: review of experience and proposals for the fifth national report
Decision X/2	The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/COP/11/27	Monitoring implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including progress in the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
UNEP/CBD/COP/10/8	Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/2	Suggested indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/3	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/3	Global Biodiversity Outlook: Considerations for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook
	Guidelines and a resource manual for the fifth national report available at the CBD website at http://www.cbd.int/nr5/
	Reports of workshops on the preparation of the fourth national reports available at http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr4/workshops/
	Report of the first meeting of the Advisory Group for GBO-4 http://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/UNEP-CBD-GBO-4AG-2.pdf
	Technical report: Current and future status of biodiversity in Central America: http://www.sica.int/ccad/temporal/NAGOYA/INFORMEGLOBIO.pdf
	GBO-3: Biodiversity Scenarios: Projections of 21st century change in biodiversity and associated ecosystem services http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-50-en.pdf
	GBO-2: Cross-Roads of Life on Earth: Exploring means to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-31.pdf
UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/11 (2012)	Proceedings from the expert group meeting on biodiversity for poverty eradication and development and the expert group analysis of the root causes of, and interlinkages between, biodiversity loss and poverty
UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/1/2 UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-AFR-LDC/2/2 UNEP/CBD/RW/5NR-ASIA/1/2	Reports of the first and second regional workshops for African least developed countries on the preparation of the fifth national report and regional scenario analysis, and report of the regional workshop for South, East and Southeast Asia on the preparation of the fifth national report and regional scenario analysis
