



Assessing Progress Towards The 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets And Relevant Targets Of MDGs

ST.VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES





THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

**SVG became a Party to the UNCBD in 1992
Objectives of the Convention:**

NBSAP DONE IN 2000

4NR IN 2010

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Implementation

CROSS SECTORAL:

Agencies include:

The Forestry Department

Fisheries Division

Plant Protection Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture etc.

Physical Planning

National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority

Tobago Cays Marine Park

CWSA

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NBSAP Implementation



- A number of one-off projects :
 - The Grenadines Marine Resource Space-use Information System (MarSIS) project implemented by CERMES and the Sustainable Grenadines Project compiled information on marine space-use in the Grenada Bank (upon which the Grenadine islands sit)
- Under the OECS PERB Project, a biodiversity inventory and assessment was conducted for the Kingshill Forest Reserve. The information collected will be entered into a web-based OECS database that will be periodically updated with the help of the OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU).
- □ Fisheries Survey for the South Coast of St. Vincent was conducted in late 2009 by the Fisheries Division in conjunction with the Nature Conservancy. The final report will contain important information on the health of the marine habitat and fisheries stock in the area. (future Marine Park)



BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines NBSAP has been far from ideal.

Most of the specific activities outlined under each of the priority areas in the NBSAP have gone undone and the NBSAP does not routinely inform planning in key sectors.

Although some progress has been made through one-off initiatives undertaken by the various sectoral agencies, **the absence of a systematic monitoring and evaluation system makes it difficult to determine the actual effectiveness of any of these initiatives.**



Lack of awareness of the NBSAP and the value of biodiversity to human well-being.

There is a clear need for enhanced awareness-building both at the level of the general public and at the political (policy) levels.

Setting National Targets

A set of national biodiversity goals and targets should have the following characteristics:

- cover the main national biodiversity issues in the country;
- address three objectives of the Convention (conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing) and the five Strategic Goals;
- be ambitious – go beyond business as usual (BAU);
- not limited to existing resources;
- be intricately tied to the NBSAP;
- be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process

Future Implementation Goals

- Implement the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- MDG Ensure Environmental Sustainability will be focus





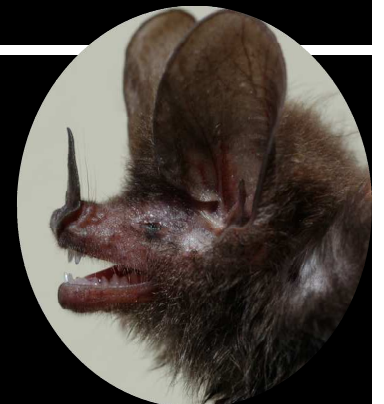
The Way Forward

AICHI TARGETS FOR FOCUS FOR SVG : 13 TARGETS

Revise NBSAPs
Mainstreaming Biodiversity
Understanding Values (Economic
Valuations)
Sustainable Production
Reduce Rate of Biodiversity loss
Sustainable Fisheries

Reduce Pollution
Reduce Invasive
Species
Minimize Reef Loss
Prevent Extinctions
Restore Ecosystems
Improve Knowledge
Protected Areas

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The END