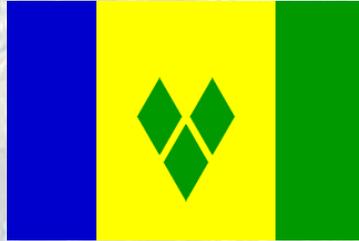


St. Vincent and the Grenadines



Third National Biodiversity Report

Submitted to:

Environmental Services Unit
Ministry of Health and the Environment
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

October, 2006

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

This report was prepared primarily by a team of six local persons with careers in the field of environmental management. Each team member completed this questionnaire based on an assigned thematic area. The thematic areas assigned were inland water biodiversity, marine and coastal ecosystems, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity.

Team members used information from key documents and from interviews with local biodiversity managers and stakeholders to answer the questions in this report. Following the completion of the individual reports, the information was compiled into a comprehensive report, reflective of all thematic areas. The comprehensive report was then reviewed by the team, interviewees, other stakeholders who

were not initially interviewed, directors and technical officers of the various line agencies.

The main agencies consulted in the preparation of this report were:

- Agriculture Diversification Programme Implementation Unit
- Physical Planning Unit, Ministry of Housing, Informal Human Settlements, Physical Planning, Land & Surveys
- Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Environmental Services Unit, Ministry of Health and the Environment
- Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Meteorological Office
- National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Youth and Sports
- Plant Protection Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Tourism Department, Ministry of Tourism, Youth and Sports

Documents used in the preparation of this report included:

- Culzac-Wilson, L. 2004. National Report on the Status of Biodiversity in St. Vincent and the Grenadines: A Report on the Capacity of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Conserve its Biodiversity. Prepared for Environmental Services Unit, Ministry of Health and the Environment.
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- Simmons and Associates, Inc., 2000. Draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Report prepared for the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Submitted to Environmental Services Unit, Ministry of Health and the Environment.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. 1997. Strategic Plan for Agricultural Diversification and development 1997–2006.
- Homer, F and D. Shim. 2004. St. Vincent and the Grenadines Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan 2004 – 2006. Canadian International Development Agency.
- Government of St, Vincent and the Grenadines. 2006. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 2006 (with projections for 2007 and 2008).
- The Nature Conservancy. 2006. 1st St. Vincent and the Grenadines Protected Area System Gap Assessment Workshop Report.
- The World Bank. 2006. Project appraisal document on a proposed grant from the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (in the amount of USD 2.1 million) for the benefit of Governments of dominica, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (through the Caribbean Community Climate

Change Center (CCCC) for a special program on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project).
Woodruff, R.E. et al. 1998. A Checklist and Bibliograph of the Insects of Grenada and the Grenadines.
Center for Sysyematic Entomology. Gainesville, FL.

Legislation used in the preparation of this report included:

- Environmental Health Services Act No 14 of 1991
- Fisheries Act No. 8 of 1986
- Fisheries Regulations Statutory Rules and Orders 1987 No. 1
- Forest Resource Conservation Act No. 47 of 1992
- Town and Country Planning Act No. 45 of 1992

Websites consulted included:

Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, University of the West Indies
<http://cermes.cavehill.uwi.edu>

Convention on Biological Diversity: www.biodiv.org

Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines: www.gov.vc

Reef Environmental Educational Foundation: www.reef.org

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) is an archipelagic nation located at 60.56' West longitude and 13.15' North Latitude and forms part of the Windward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean. The country is comprised of more than thirty (30) islands, islets and cays, which together cover a total land area of 150 square miles, with the main island St. Vincent accounting for about 89% of the total land area. The country's smaller islands are referred to as the Grenadines, seven of which are inhabited; Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Palm Island and Petit St. Vincent. The Tobago Cays are uninhabited islands flanked by fringing reefs. These islands form the country's lone marine park.

The largest island, St. Vincent, is rugged and mountainous with steep slopes and fertile yellow earth, volcanic ash and alluvial soils. The highest mountain, the La Soufriere volcano, peaks at about 4048 feet and last erupted in 1979. The Grenadines are characterized by low, dry hills surrounded by extensive coral reefs.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines enjoys a tropical climate with a mean annual temperature of 26.7° C and an annual average rainfall of approximately 80 inches on the southern coast to over 300 inches in the mountainous interior. In the Grenadines, rainfall is significantly lower, averaging about 50 inches annually.

The country is home to about 31, 300 acres of tropical forests, including primary and secondary rainforest, palm brakes, elfin woodland, littoral woodland, dry scrub woodlands and mangrove forests, as classified by Beard (1949) in Caribbean Conservation Association (1991). Marine habitats include coral reefs and sea grass beds.

Biodiversity listings are generally dated, fragmented and incomplete. However, there have been efforts by Government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and individuals to update previous lists. Recent initiatives focus on updating and publishing listings for the Grenadines. Lists can be found in various documents (see documents used on page 4). These documents along with the personal testimony of Mark Da Silva, an avid collector of biodiversity information, reveal that there are at least:

- 1,150 species of flowering plants, including 16 endemics, two of which are now believed to be exotic imports*
 - *Begonia rotundifolia*
 - *Calliandra guildingii*
 - *Columnea speciosa*
 - *Croton guildingii*,
 - *Epidendrum vincentinum*
 - *Gustavia antillana*
 - *Hoffmannia tubiflora*
 - *Malouetia retroflexa*
 - *Meliosma herbertii**
 - *Peperomia cuneata*
 - *Peperomia vincentiana*
 - *Psidium guildingianum*
 - *Spachea perforata**
 - *Tibouchina cistoides*
 - *Tillandsia megastachya*
 - *Trigynaea antillana*
- 163 species of ferns, including 4 endemics
 - *Acrostichum smithii*
 - *Asplenium godmani*
 - *Cyathea tenera*
 - *Pteris longibrachiata*
- 4 species of amphibians, including one endemic (*Eleutherodactylus shrevei*), plus two additional invasive species.
- 21 species of reptiles, including 5 endemics (four lizards (*Anolis griseus*; *Anolis trinitatus*; *Sphaerodactylus kirbyi* (endemic to Bequia and Mustique) and *Gonatodes daudini* (endemic to Union Island)) and one snake *Chironius vincenti*) - two of the 21 species are apparently recent invasive species.

- 190 species of birds, including 2 endemics (*Amazona guildingii* and *Catharopeza bishopi*). Two endemic subspecies of *Myadestes genibarbis* and *Troglodytes aedon* also exist.
- 12 species of bats.
- 25 fresh and brackish water species.
- Over 500 marine species including (at least 450 species of finfish, 12 species of whales and dolphins, 4 species of turtles, 9 species of gastropods, 11 species of seaweeds, 30 species of corals, officially recorded).
- 25 diplopods (centipedes & millipedes).
- 220 arachnids (not including microscopic mites) officially recorded.
- 2,000 insects (officially recorded).
- 875 molluscs (75 terrestrial and aquatic) & (800 marine) recorded.
- 35 terrestrial crustaceans.
- 16 species of nematodes (recorded for Union Island alone).

Evaluation of the status of local biodiversity is largely based on general observations at the ecosystem level, except for a few species such as the endemic *Amazona guildingii* and some invasive alien species which have comprehensive monitoring programmes at the species level. Research on species and their habitats is very limited, resulting in a paucity of local scientific information.

According to 2004 Environmental Investigation and Cataloguing, St. Vincent Cross Country Road Project Report, forest lands are being lost at an annual rate of 3%. The 1991 St. Vincent and the Grenadines Environmental Profile states that deforestation in some watershed areas was estimated at around 60 – 70 acres per year. The population of the *Amazona guildingii* is considered stable, credited mainly to conservation efforts. In marine habitats, a number of species are considered overfished in nearshore areas. Invasive species continue to be enter the country through various modes, some unsuspecting. One endemic species, the rice rat (*Oryzomys victus*) is now considered extinct.

The country's biodiversity is threatened by various factors, including:

- Limited and ineffective land use planning
- Deforestation and other forms of habitat loss and fragmentation
- Excessive use of agro-chemicals
- Forest fires
- Coastal erosion and sand mining
- Coastal and marine resource degradation
- Destructive harvesting practices and unsustainable use of resources
- Soil, water and air pollution
- Solid and liquid waste pollution
- Squatting and encroachment in protected areas
- Invasive species
- Global climate change
- Overexploitation of terrestrial and marine species

The effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is constrained by a number of factors including:

- Weak law enforcement
- Lack of knowledge regarding biodiversity

- Lack of integrated development planning
- Lack of a comprehensive biodiversity policy
- Lack of management plans in some areas
- Inadequate scientific information
- Institutional weakness
- Inadequate legislation in some cases
- Inadequate facilities and equipment
- Inadequate training
- Ineffective management
- Negative social attitudes and behaviour
- Inadequate communication, education and public awareness
- Lack of knowledge and understanding about biodiversity issues at all levels of society
- Poverty and population pressure
- Low levels of stakeholder participation
- An overall lack of financial, human and technical capacity

It is important to note however that while inadequate, there have been improvements in a number of the above areas and efforts are continually being made to address challenges. There have been limited improvements and increases in:

- Human and technical capacity
- Access to information
- Support for conservation initiatives
- Facilities and equipment
- Awareness of biodiversity issues
- Participatory development and sustainable livelihood initiatives
- Regional and international collaboration

As a developing country, collaboration at the national, regional and international levels have helped to increase capacity in some areas, including management of protected areas, monitoring programmes, research and data collection. Current projects and initiatives include:

Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) Project funded and coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which promotes the ecosystem approach and aims to provide data for improved fisheries management.

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL) which aims to create a system of protected areas in OECS member states that conserve ecologically representative samples of the region's biodiversity.

<http://www.oecs.org/esdu/opaal-docs.html>

Sustainable Grenadines Project which seeks to develop a functioning participatory co-management framework for integrated sustainable development of the St. Vincent and Grenada Grenadines.

<http://cermes.cavehill.uwi.edu/susgrenadinesnew.html>

St. Vincent and the Grenadines Protected Areas System Gap Assessment jointly implemented by local biodiversity agencies and The Nature Conservancy, which is a first step to implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		X	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation		X	
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			X
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		X	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	X		
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			X
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	X		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		

t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
e) Inadequate capacity to	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3

act, caused by institutional weakness																		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
n) Lack of economic incentive	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2

measures																		
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
u) Poverty	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
v) Population pressure	3	3	2	2	2	2	2		3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2

a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	Some portions of inland water fall under forest reserves and wildlife reserves, but no direct national target yet set for conservation of inland water.
b) Marine and coastal		X	Marine conservation areas are currently being reviewed by the Fisheries Division. This review along with the gap assessment described above will provide information to help establish national targets. A management plan for the Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) is being formulated and will include targets specific to that area.
c) Dry and sub-humid land		X	The terrestrial areas of the Tobago Cays (part of the Grenadines) fall under a national forest reserve, but no specific conservation targets have yet been made regarding these lands.
d) Forest	X		The Forestry Division has an annual reforestation target of 30 acres.
e) Mountain	X		Some mountainous areas are covered under the Forestry Division's annual reforestation target.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The conservation of special areas has been incorporated into various sectoral strategies, plans and programmes including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry Resource Conservation Plan ▪ Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme ▪ Forestry Department Corporate Plan ▪ Draft Fisheries Management Plan ▪ Fisheries Division Corporate Plan ▪ Fisheries Development Programme ▪ National Parks Authority Conservation Strategy ▪ National Parks Authority Plan for a System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites <p>Other plans are currently being formulated, for example the Tobago Cays Marine Park Management Plan.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Over 10 % of the total land area of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has already been categorized as protected (St. Vincent and the Grenadines Country Profile http://earthtrends.wri.org). The 1st St. Vincent and the Grenadines Protected Area System Gap Assessment Workshop Report (2006) produced by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) indicates that: 47.2 % of marine habitat, 42 % of terrestrial habitat and 38.4% of freshwater habitat are located within protected areas.</p> <p>The following protected areas have been established under various pieces of legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 23 wildlife reserves (Wildlife Protection Act, 1987) 			

- 10 marine conservation areas (Fisheries Act, 1986)
- 3 forest reserves (Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992)
- 1 marine park (Marine Parks Act, 1997)
-

Inadequate resources and poor enforcement of conservation regulations have contributed to ineffective management in many of the reserves and conservation areas. Problems such as squatting, destructive agricultural and fishing practices and unsustainable utilization of biodiversity resources have contributed to the degradation of these areas.

However, biodiversity agencies are currently assessing the system of protected areas in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, RARE Centre for Tropical Bird Conservation and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies at the University of the West Indies. This gap assessment is intended to highlight the deficiencies in the management of these areas and identify strategies for improved management and more efficient conservation.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators have not yet been developed.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

While the amount of area already given protected status is higher than the amount specified in the global target, the main challenge is effective management of these areas, in the face of limited resources and increasing pressures to meet demands for housing, food, tourism and other developments. These pressures give rise to destructive practices such as deforestation, destructive harvesting practices, improper disposal of solid and liquid waste, encroachment of agriculture and housing settlements on reserves and unsustainable utilization of resources. These problems result in consequences such as erosion, habitat destruction, desertification and general land degradation, overfishing, sedimentation, pollution of inland and marine waters and an overall loss of biodiversity.

Other challenges include weak law enforcement, limited land use planning, inadequate public education, poverty and a general lack of financial, human and technical resources.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The country is key a participant in a regional initiative with a numerical target. One of the main objectives of this initiative, the "OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods" (OPAAL) project, is to conserve at least six protected areas and 6,500 ha (~ 16,000 acres) in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). St. Vincent and the Grenadines Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) is one of the project's demonstration sites.

Collaborators on the gap assessment project (see section I above) are formulating a proposal for submission to Cabinet to expand the 2010 challenge as part of a Caribbean Challenge that would increase the percentage of marine and terrestrial habitats protected. Such a challenge will take a form similar to the Micronesia Challenge which seeks to effectively conserve 30 percent of near shore marine resources and 20 percent of forest resources by 2020.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Biodiversity-related legislation (e.g. Fisheries Act, 1986; Wildlife Protection Act, 1987; Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992; Marine Parks Act, 1997) mandate the establishment of special areas for the protection of biodiversity. As a result this target is implicit in national policies, laws, resource management plans, programmes, strategies and activities. Under the various environmental acts, a number of reserves and conservation areas have been established, and regulations have been put in place to govern some of them. Some of the areas have been specially set aside mainly for the protection of one species, as in the case of the endemic parrot, <i>Amazona guildingii</i>, others focus on the protection of multiple species as in the case of bird sanctuaries, and still others focus on the protection of entire ecosystems as in the case of the marine park.</p> <p>It is expected that the gap assessment currently being implemented in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (refer to Box III) would provide crucial information for the improvement of the protected area system, including establishment of additional areas with representative coverage of the diversity of ecosystems in the country.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	A significant portion of inland water ecosystems are subsumed under forest ecosystems, and some are part of sites proposed under the system of protected areas and heritage sites to be implemented by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority. However these ecosystems have not yet been given direct targets. Current protection of these ecosystems focus on the management of water catchments rather than biodiversity protection.
b) Marine and coastal	X		Broad targets have been set for the protection of areas important to marine and coastal biodiversity. Assessments and reviews of these areas are in progress to guide the establishment of more specific targets.
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Broad targets have been incorporated into the Forestry Resource Conservation Plan for the protection of forest and wildlife reserves.
e) Mountain	X		Targets for the protection of mountains important to biodiversity are incorporated into targets for the protection of forests.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

b) No	
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

This target is implicit in the management plans of various line agencies, and annual work plans and budgets include activities that promote the protection of areas important to biodiversity. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) includes targets regarding protected areas and so do departmental plans such as:

- Forestry Resource Conservation Plan
- Forestry Department Corporate Plan
- Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme
- Fisheries Division Corporate Plan
- Fisheries Development Programme
- National Parks Authority Conservation Strategy
- National Parks Authority Plan for a System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The following protected areas have been established under various pieces of legislation:

- 23 wildlife reserves (Wildlife Protection Act, 1987)
- 10 marine conservation areas (Fisheries Act, 1986)
- 3 forest reserves (Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992)
- 1 marine park (Marine Parks Act, 1997)

A gap assessment of the protected areas system is currently being undertaken with the further aim of improving management effectiveness, reducing threats, maintaining sustainability (ecological and financial) and ensuring ecological representation.

The current trend is to plan for the management these areas using the eco-system approach, participatory management and other integrated approaches as outlined in the Convention's PoW on protected areas. There is also a trend of regional cooperation in the management of protected areas, including the sharing of information and joint programmes for areas beyond national jurisdiction (eg. protection of marine habitats shared between the Grenadines of St. Vincent and Grenada).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

There is a general lack of documented measurable targets and corresponding indicators to support the broad objectives for protected areas outlined under national and institutional plans and programmes.

The corporate and operational plans of line agencies such as the Forestry Department and Fisheries Division contain some measurable targets, but few that directly address biodiversity-focused management of protected areas. Related targets in the Forest Department Corporate Plan include forest patrols, research on critical wildlife habitats, research on invasive species, monitoring of the endemic national parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) and its habitat, and teacher training in biodiversity issues. However there is no documentation stating the corresponding indicators for these targets. One of the targets in the Fisheries Divisions Corporate Plan is the review of all marine conservation areas, but as in the case of the forestry plan, there are no corresponding indicators.

The following indicators have been identified in the project appraisal document of the Organisation of

Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL) of which St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a participant:

(i) Institutional framework reforms which will demonstrate concrete improvements in management effectiveness of national PA systems measured against baseline conditions by mid-term and end*of project (50 % of countries showing institutional reforms);

(ii) Number of protected areas and total hectares that conserve globally significant biodiversity (at least 6 PAs and 6,500 ha conserved and protected);

(iii) Number of hectares of production systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation or the sustainable use of its components against baseline scenarios (at least 970 ha of production systems contributing to biodiversity conservation);

and (iv) Number of people showing improved livelihoods based on more sustainable harvesting (at least 30% of targeted local community would benefit from increase in income).

* Project implementation period is November 1, 2004 to October 31, 2009.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The major challenges include:

- Ineffectiveness of current management systems in place for protected areas
- Lack of an integrated protected areas management plan that focuses on biodiversity protection
- Lack of mainstreaming biodiversity issues into sectoral plans and national policies
- Inadequate capacity due to institutional weakness and lack of human, financial and technical resources
- Population pressure leading to unsustainable utilization of resources and encroachment in protected areas
- Poverty and economic challenges that place basic short-term needs over long term goals of environmental protection
- Inadequate public education leading to lack of awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues
- Inadequate laws and lack of supporting regulations
- Inadequate stakeholder participation
- Weak enforcement of legislation
- Insufficient information on the status, dynamics and components of protected areas (this is intended to improve after the completion of the gap assessment in progress)
- Threats of climate change and natural disasters
- Lack of incentives for the conservation of areas important to marine biodiversity
- Lack of alternative livelihoods

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The Tobago Cays Marine Park has been chosen as a demonstration site for a regional project, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL). According to the project appraisal document, "The end-goal of the program is to create an integrated system of protected areas among the OECS member states (MS) which will protect and conserve ecologically-sustainable, representative samples of the region's rich biodiversity endowment, while creating sustainable livelihoods for communities in and around these protected areas." The project is the first phase of a proposed 15 year programme. The project implementation period for this first phase is November 1, 2004 - October 31, 2009.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>National targets exist for several marine and terrestrial species. These species are protected by law through total bans, quotas, close seasons, size, weight and gear restrictions and trade restrictions.</p> <p>Marine species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caribbean Spiny Lobster (<i>Panulirus argus</i>) - close season; size, weight and gear restrictions ▪ Humpback Whale (<i>Megaptera novaengliae</i>) - international quota reflected in national law ▪ Queen Conch (<i>Stombus gigas</i>) - weight, size and trade restrictions ▪ Leatherback Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>) - close season; size and weight restrictions ▪ Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>) - close season; size and weight restrictions ▪ Hawksbill Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) - close season; size and weight restrictions ▪ Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) - close season; size, weight and trade restrictions ▪ All species of corals – total ban and trade restrictions <p>A number of other species have been identified in the Draft Fisheries Management Plan, but these have no legal protection. Targets for marine species involve biological and habitat research, resource enhancement, monitoring programmes and public education.</p> <p>Terrestrial species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>) ▪ Agouti (<i>Dasyprocta agouti</i>) ▪ Opossum (<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>) ▪ Armadillo (<i>Dasybus novemcinctus</i>) ▪ Certain species of waterfowl including yellowlegs, snipe, sandpipers, plovers, ducks ▪ Certain species of landbirds including doves, pigeons, chachalaca and quail <p>All other birds including the St. Vincent parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>) are totally protected through a complete harvesting ban.</p> <p>Targets for the endemic St. Vincent Parrot, <i>Amazona guildingii</i> involve <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation, public education, species monitoring and a captive breeding programme. The targets are specifically geared at preventing the extinction of the species. Of all protected species the St. Vincent Parrot is given the most extensive focus.</p> <p>Population assessments and biological research of several species (including species of milkweeds, hummingbirds, bats and lizards) are in progress. The resulting data will be used to establish specific targets.</p>	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal	X		Targets include the monitoring of natural coral reefs, artificial reefs for lobsters, monitoring of sea turtles and public education.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		Targets include research and monitoring of endemic species and their habitats.
f) Mountain	X		Same as targets for forests, since some protected species (e.g. <i>Amazona guildingii</i>) inhabit elevations that fall in the category of mountains.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Both the global and national target have been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as well as institutional plans, programmes and strategies. Targets under the NBSAP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amending relevant legislation to include additional protected species ▪ Undertaking in-dept studies on selected species (including various species of birds) ▪ Research on the status of species in protected areas ▪ Monitoring and assessment of selected species (including sea turtles) <p>Other targets are outlined in various sectoral plans such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Species Conservation Plan for <i>Amazona guildingii</i> ▪ Forestry Resource Conservation Plan ▪ Draft Fisheries Management Plan <p>The Draft Fisheries Management Plan outlines specific management objectives and strategies for species in the following fisheries; coastal pelagics, large pelagics, shallow-shelf and reef fishes, deep-slope fishes, lobster and conch. These objectives and strategies correspond with the global and national targets. Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing fishing effort ▪ Modify fishing gear to improve selectivity ▪ Improving data collection ▪ Using of artificial reefs to rebuild depleted stocks ▪ Seeding habitats with juveniles (e.g. <i>Strombus gigas</i>) ▪ Mapping critical habitats <p>Broad targets that apply to a range of species have been identified in the Draft Fisheries Management Plan.</p>			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) receives significant attention and therefore more scientific data is available for this than most other species. This parrot's population is considered to be stable.

Fisheries catch and effort data are available for commercial species, however the time series is limited and a range of factors must be considered before conclusions are made. Still, anecdotal evidence suggests over-exploitation of near-shore target species of shallow shelf and reef fishes, lobster and conch. In addition, sea turtle populations in the Western Atlantic are considered to be over-exploited.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators not yet developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges include:

- Lack of scientific data and inadequate research capacity
- Inadequate monitoring and assessment
- Inadequate human, financial and technical resources to conduct research
- Weak enforcement of regulations (e.g. close seasons and other restrictions)
- Population pressure resulting in habitat destruction and unsustainable utilization of resources
- Climate change factors (e.g. global warming impact on coral reefs) and natural disasters
- Inadequate public education, and lack of awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Regional targets exist for some species including the Queen Conch (*Stombus gigas*) and related collaborative initiatives are coordinated by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism. Marine species protected by law (e.g. lobster, turtle, conch and coral) are being conserved as part of harmonized regulations in the Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The country's obligations under the Convention for the International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) also support the conservation of turtles, conch and coral. Whales are being conserved under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and tunas under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

The following research projects are in progress:

Heliconia/Hummingbird Study

Researchers from the Smithsonian Institute and the George Washington University (USA) are investigating the breeding system and heliconia-hummingbird interactions in SVG. The duration of this study is March 2006 to March 2008. The research will involve focus on pollinations biology, behavioural ecology, plant-animal interaction and population genetics. Target species include *Heliconia bihai*, *H. caribaea*, the Purple-throated Carib (*Eulampis jugularis*) and Green-throated Carib (*E. holosericeus*). This research will provide information on the dependence of hummingbirds on Heliconias as a principal source of food and the role of hummingbirds in maintaining genetic diversity in Heliconia populations. A similar research being conducted in Dominica, St. Kitts and St. Lucia.

Phylogeny, phytogeography and anther appendage evolution in the endemic West Indian Matela subgenus *Ptycanthera* (Apocynaceae - Asclepiadoideae)

This study seeks to create a greater understanding of the science of this group of plants (commonly

known as milkweeds) in the West Indies. According to the Curator of the Herbarium – Carolina State University (USA), only a single species has been reported from the Lesser Antilles – *Gonolobus martinicensis*. The study is intended to:

- Develop a framework for the revision of the West Indian *Gonolobus-Matela* complex, this study seeks to:
- Test the monophyly of the controversial West Indian subgenus of *Matela-Phycanthera* through the development of a phylogeny based on both molecular and morphological data.
- Test for homoplasy in the dorsal anther appendage character used to delimit *Gonolobus* from *Matela* among West Indian taxa, using the inferred phylogeny as a framework for mapping character evolution.
- Systematically revise the group accordingly
- Yield a more precise and lasting classification and serve as an initial step for revision of the larger *Gonolobus-Matela* complex in the West Indies and beyond.

Milkweed are threatened by habitat loss caused by human disturbance.

Study of Bats

U.S. scientists (Universities of Scranton, Nebraska, South Dakota State and Texas Tech) are investigating bats to augment existing data. The last bat study conducted in 1994/95.

The objectives of this study include documenting bat species found, habitats utilized, and comparing bat populations with neighbouring islands.

Specifically, it involves/includes determining bat species currently inhabiting St. Vincent and the Grenadines (population and genetic survey to determine biodiversity and biogeography).

Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>A focused programme on the St. Vincent Parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>) aimed at preventing extinction through habitat protection, cessation of international trade and hunting, and through environmental education and national pride. Specifically, <i>in-situ</i> conservation is a priority. There is a concerted effort to continue the progress seen in the growth of the population. The species (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>) is listed under Appendix 1 of the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and as <u>Vulnerable</u> on the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Red List.</p> <p>Some of the fisheries conservation measures put in place under the Fisheries Regulations, 1987 are intended to improve the status of threatened species such as the Leatherback Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>), Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia Mydas</i>) and Hawksbill Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) which have been listed as <u>Endangered</u> on the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Redlist, and the Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), listed as <u>Vulnerable</u> on that same list. All sea turtles are listed under Appendix 1 of the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Regulations also exist for the Queen Conch (<i>Strombus gigas</i>) which is listed under Appendix 2 of CITES.</p>	

Targets to improve the status of other vulnerable species such as lobster, conch and coral are enshrined in the Draft Fisheries Management Plan and the Fisheries Division Corporate Plan. These targets include habitat management, stock assessment, resource enhancement, implementation of monitoring programmes and public education.

There are also national targets for agricultural species threatened by invasive species such as:

- Mango seed weevil – *Sternochetus mangifera*
- Pink Mealy Bug - *Macollenicoccus hirsutus*
- Citrus Black Fly – *Aleurocanthus woglumi*
- West Indian Fruit Fly – *Anastrepha obliqua*

Efforts to improve the status of the mahogany species *Swietenia mahogany*, listed as Threatened by IUCN, include planting and promoting use of a hybrid mahogany with similar characteristics.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Targets involve control, eradication and public education programmes to safeguard important agricultural crops threatened by invasive species
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal	X		Improvement of the status of lobster, conch, turtle and coral through habitat management, stock assessment, resource enhancement, implementation of monitoring programmes and public education.
c) Dry and sub-humid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Targets to improve the status of the St. Vincent Parrot and other vulnerable species include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biennial census of wild parrot population ▪ Monitoring of nest trees ▪ Research on critical wildlife habitats ▪ Patrol of Wildlife Reserves for illegal wildlife hunting and poaching ▪ Implement wildlife husbandry at the Nicholl's Wildlife Complex ▪ Monitor all custodian-held parrots
e) Mountain	X		Same as above for areas over 1400 feet

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

b) No	
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Targets are an integral part of the Forestry Department's Corporate Plan and are supported by the Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992 and the Wildlife Protection Act, 1987. They are also part of the Species Conservation Plan for the parrot and the work plan of the Animal Health and Production Unit of the Veterinary Division.

Various activities geared toward the improvement of the status of threatened species such as sea turtles are part of the Fisheries Corporate Plan, its Operational Plan and the annual work programme of the Fisheries Division. Some of the activities being undertaken include a national monitoring programme for nesting turtles, a tag and release programme and a national education campaign to support the conservation of sea turtles.

Targets to improve the status of agricultural crops threatened by invasive species are included in the Ministry of Agriculture work plan. These targets falls under various programmes including:

- Mango Seed Weevil Eradication Programme
- Pink Mealy Bug Eradication/Control Programme

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Increases have been seen in both captive and wild population of the endemic parrot *Amazona guildingii*. Population in wild considered stable to increasing with an estimate of just over 700 parrots. Data gathering and monitoring activities continue and include geo-referencing and monitoring of additional nest trees. In addition, at least 446 man-days are annually dedicated to forest patrol in an effort to discourage poaching of the endemic parrot and other threatened species.

There is a general lack of scientific information on the status of other threatened species, but anecdotal evidence suggests that the population of other species may be declining. These include seas turtles, which are considered severely over exploited in the Western Atlantic as a whole; lobster, conch and commercial species of shallow-shelf and reef fish, which are considered over-exploited in nearshore areas.

Stock enhancement activities for lobsters have included the deployment and monitoring of two artificial reefs. A national sea turtle conservation campaign has been launched with Government funding in an effort to improve the status of sea turtles. Campaign activities include tagging, monitoring and public education, and involve community participation to a large extent.

The Fisheries Division, the key agency for management of marine and coastal resources, has continued to promote the use of unutilized and under-utilized species as a way of reducing pressure on commonly utilized. The Division in also pursuing experimental fishing and lab trials for value-added products from these species.

(Refer to section I under this target for more information).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The main indicator used for the endemic parrot *Amazona guildingii* is an increase in wild and captive population. There is an overall lack of documented indicators for other species.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges include:

- General lack of human, financial and technical resources, particularly in the areas of data collection, monitoring and stock assessment
- Inadequate scientific information
- Lack of expertise in species management
- Weak enforcement of conservation regulations and inadequate support from law enforcement agencies
- Lack of public education, awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues
- Limited public support for conservation activities
- Population pressure resulting in habitat destruction and unsustainable utilization of resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Efforts to conserve genetic diversity are limited, however the Agriculture Department had established 3 germplasm plots in an effort to conserve the genetic integrity of species important to agriculture. In addition, the Taiwan Agricultural Mission uses tissue culture to propagate vegetables, fruit trees and other other horticultural crops.</p> <p>The country also collaborates with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) which undertakes a number of activities related to generic diversity, including developing improved breeds of sheep and goats and improved germplasm of a wide range of crops (www.cardi.org).</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The main targets are to develop and preserve germplasm plots and to continue collaboration on tissue culture.
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
b) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
e) No			
f) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
g) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National targets have been included in the operational plan of the Agriculture Department.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Efforts are being made to improve tissue culture and germplasm plots. In addition, the Government			

collaborates with Cuba to train persons in the field of biotechnology. Collaboration on biotechnology also exists with a number of other agencies, including the UNFAO, the Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) and the Scientific Research Council, which is an agency of the Government of Jamaica. In addition, the country is currently formulating a biosafety framework which is expected to address conservation of genetic diversity.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

There is a general lack of measurable indicators.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main challenge is inadequate human, financial and technical capacity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The principle of sustainable utilization is an important Government policy and is evident in conservation regulations such as close seasons, weight, size, gear and trade restrictions, public education programmes and other activities that promote this principle.</p> <p>Primary biodiversity agencies such as the Forestry Department and the Fisheries Division have incorporated into their plans and programmes, strategies and activities that promote sustainable use of resources.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
a) Marine and coastal	X		Targets are included in public education programmes such as the Public Awareness Campaign on the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources and the National Sea Turtle Conservation Programme
b) Dry and subhumid land		X	
c) Forest	X		Targets are included in the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), the Forest Resource Conservation Plan, and the Forestry Department's Environmental Education Programme

			which promotes sustainable use of forest resources
b) Mountain	X		Targets subsumed under forestry programmes that address elevations higher than 1400 feet
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
c) No			
d) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
e) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The main goal of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is stated as “The conservation and sustainable utilization of all biological diversity throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines”. Strategies identified as necessary to achieve this goal include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development and articulation of a National Biodiversity Policy which fosters the sustainable use of biological resources and the maintenance of biodiversity. ▪ Integration of biodiversity conservation into the national planning process. ▪ Encouraging integrated natural resource management techniques with emphasis given to developing practical and cost-effective measures for the preservation of natural habitats. ▪ Creation of conditions and incentives for effective conservation at both national and local level. ▪ Strengthening the human capacity for conserving and using biodiversity sustainably. <p>This target is incorporated into the following sectoral plans and programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forestry Resource Conservation Plan ▪ Forestry Department Corporate Plan ▪ Integrated Forestry Management and Development Programme ▪ Draft Fisheries Management Plan ▪ Fisheries Division Corporate Plan <p>The Fisheries Corporate Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A national education campaign to promote the sustainable use of marine resources ▪ A licensing and registration system for fishing vessels and their operators ▪ A programme to monitor high seas fishing vessels ▪ An experimental fishing programme to explore the use of un-utilized and under-utilized species as a means of shifting fishing pressure from traditional species ▪ A programme to develop value added products from un-utilized and under-utilized species ▪ A programme to redirect fishing fleets into fishing grounds that have relatively low levels of fishing pressure <p>These programmes are also part of the Fisheries Division Operational Plan and the annual work plans of the various units of that agency.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Species for which close seasons have been established include iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>), agouti (<i>Dasyprocta agouti</i>), opossum (<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>), armadillo (<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>) and certain birds (wading birds such as yellowlegs, snipe, sandpipers, plovers, ducks and landbirds such as doves, pigeons, chachalaca and quail). All other birds including the St. Vincent parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>) are totally protected through a complete harvesting ban.</p> <p>Marine species to which restrictions apply include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Caribbean Spiny Lobster (<i>Panulirus argus</i>) - close season; size, weight and gear restrictions 			

- Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*) - international quota reflected in national law
- Queen Conch (*Stombus gigas*) - weight, size and trade restrictions
- Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) - close season; size and weight restrictions
- Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) - close season; size and weight restrictions
- Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) - close season; size and weight restrictions
- Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*) - close season; size, weight and trade restrictions
- All species of corals – total ban and trade restrictions

Even with the previously stated legal restrictions, there is evidence (mostly anecdotal) of over-exploitation of a number of species, due to a number of challenges including those listed in section VI under this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Apart from the St. Vincent Parrot, there is an overall lack of documented indicators for other species. The main indicator used for the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) is an increase in wild and captive population.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges include:

- Population pressure and poverty resulting in habitat destruction and unsustainable utilization of resources
- Weak enforcement of conservation regulations and inadequate support from law enforcement agencies
- Lack of public education, awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues
- Limited public support for conservation activities
- Use of destructive harvesting gear and methods
- Reluctance on the part of consumers to try un-utilized and under-utilized species
- Slow transition on the part of fishing fleet to move into fishing grounds of relatively lower fishing pressures
- General lack of human, financial and technical resources

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
b) No	
c) Yes, the same as the global target	
d) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>This target is achieved mainly through the promotion of sustainable use of resources (see answers under Target 4.1). However, there are a few activities specific to this target which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of sustainable livelihoods ▪ Promotion of un-utilized and under-utilized species and development of value-added added 	

products from these species

- Promotion of a transition from harvesting near-shore fisheries resources to those with lower harvesting pressures such as deep slope species
- Promotion of the development and use of selective fishing gear that minimize by-catch
- Forest patrols

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal	X		Targets included in programmes to promote sustainable livelihoods, use of un-utilized and under-utilized species, development and use of selective fishing gear, transition from species under high harvesting pressure to those with lower pressure.
a) Dry and subhumid land		X	
b) Forest	X		Forest patrols and promoting under-utilized species
d) Mountain	X		Same as forest

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

c) No	
d) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
e) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

This target is incorporated into:

- Forest Resource Conservation Plan
- Forestry Department Corporate Plan
- Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme
- Draft Fisheries Management Plan
- Fisheries Division Corporate Plan
- Sustainable Grenadine Project

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Unsustainable consumption of resources continues amid numerous challenges including those listed under section VI of this box. However, efforts to reverse this trend are being implemented through sustainable and alternative livelihood programmes and projects such as the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), the Sustainable Grenadines Project and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Lack of documented indicators for national targets.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Challenges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population pressure and poverty resulting unsustainable consumption patterns Weak enforcement of conservation regulations and inadequate support from law enforcement agencies Lack of public education, awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues resulting in inadequate cooperation from stakeholders General lack of human, financial and technical resources
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
This target is being achieved through local regulations (such as those prohibiting the trade of protected species during close seasons) and international treaties such as the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal	X		Targets included in programmes to prohibit illegal trade of protected species (see Box 4.1, Section IV)
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Targets included in programmes to prohibit illegal trade of protected species (see Box 4.1, Section IV)
e) Mountain	X		Same as forest
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			

c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
This target has been incorporated into the operational plans of Fisheries Division, Forestry Department, Veterinary Unit, Trade Department, Port Authority and Customs and Excise Department.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
While there are inefficiencies in the enforcement of local conservation regulations such as the sale of protected species during close season, CITES and local trade laws are strictly enforced. Apart from the strict procedures that must be followed for species listed under CITES, trade in other species is monitored through trade licences and mandatory inspections of all imports and exports of terrestrial and marine species. Despite these efforts, there are various challenges, including those listed in section VI of this box. Some of these challenges are exacerbated due to the archipelagic nature of the country, which presents various opportunities for smuggling of species for the illegal pet trade, food industry and other uses. Public education and patrols are ongoing as means of solving the problem of illegal trade.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Lack of national documented data on indicators, however two of the more commonly used indicators is the number of arrests made for illegal trading and the number of reports of smuggling.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Challenges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population pressure and poverty resulting unsustainable consumption patterns ▪ Archipelagic nature of the country ▪ Significant lack of human, financial and technical resources for monitoring and surveillance, especially in the Grenadine islands ▪ Lack of public education, awareness and understanding of biodiversity issues resulting in inadequate cooperation from stakeholders 	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.	
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
This target is a significant component of the management plans of key agencies in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The management plans of these agencies outline various		

strategies to achieve this target. These strategies include:

Marine Habitats:

- Monitor coastal development particularly near critical habitats
- Modify traps to improve selectivity and to reduce ghost fishing
- Promote mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
- Encourage management of Marine Protected Areas
- Control land-based pollution and coastal development
- Expand Marine Reserve Areas (MRAs) and Fishery Protected Areas (FPAs)
- Limit sand-mining
- More rigorous enforcement of existing regulations
- Manage and protect habitats of turtle and other threatened species

Terrestrial Habitats:

- Annual reforestation programme
- Reduction of forest fires through public education, advocacy and involvement of stakeholders
- Decrease in aerial application of banana pesticides
- Implementation and expansion of Good Agricultural Practices

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Targets included in programme to promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal	X		See section I under this target
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Annual reforestation programme (30 acres per annum) and Integrated Forest Management and Development programme which promotes sustainable use and alternative livelihoods in an effort to discourage deforestation due to illegal agriculture
e) Mountain	X		Same as forest

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

b) No	
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

This target is incorporated into:

- Forest Resource Conservation Plan
- Forestry Department Corporate Plan
- Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme
- Draft Fisheries Management Plan

- Fisheries Division Corporate Plan
- Fisheries Division Operational Plan
- Ministry of Agriculture Operational Plan
- Sustainable Grenadine Project

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

There is a general degradation of both marine and terrestrial habitats due to human pressures for housing, agriculture, tourism development and other uses. These pressures have led to destructive practices such as deforestation, illegal harvesting of species, sand mining, poor management of solid and liquid waste, widespread use of biocides in agriculture, use of destructive fishing gear and methods and poorly regulated coastal development. These in turn have led to declining populations of some species, overall habitat destruction, coastal erosion, sedimentation and decreasing water quality.

It is estimated that 60 – 70 acres of forest are lost annually in some watershed areas. The Forestry Department has been relatively successful at achieving its annual reforestation goal of 30 acres per annum, but this effort is clearly inadequate to compensate for forest loss.

Critical marine habitats like coral reefs, mangrove swamps and sea grass beds are being destroyed at an unknown rate. The Fisheries Division is currently experimenting with two artificial reefs designed primarily to attract lobster.

Poorly regulated inland and coastal development continues to account for unknown levels of habitat loss. Lack of integrated marine and coastal area management and inadequate legislation requiring Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) aggravate this situation.

The Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) was established in 2003 due to a recognition of the “alarming rate of deforestation for both legal and illegal crops and the loss of coastal forest for urban and other development; the loss of effectiveness of the conventional approach to enforcement against illegal activities in the forest; and global economic changes affecting and threatening rural livelihoods.” One of the main components of the project is the development of “viable employment alternatives in rural communities, preventing deforestation while promoting the sustainable use of the forest resources” (*Plan for the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme, 2003*).

Other efforts to curb habitat destruction mainly involve public education programmes.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Lack of documented indicators regarding this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main challenges to implementing this target include:

- Inadequate human and financial resources to implement all the national targets
- Lack of enforcement of legislation that support the reduction of habitat loss
- Lack of alternative livelihoods for persons who contribute to habitat loss in their quest to make a living
- Lack of adequate and economically attractive incentives
- Climate change factors and natural disasters
- Lack of integrated management approaches, including the ecosystem approach
- Inadequate legislation requiring Environmental Impact Assessments

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Control of alien invasive species is a collaborative effort by a number of key agencies, including the Plant Protection Unit, Fisheries Division, Veterinary Division, and Forestry Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Customs Department, Trade Department, and the Port Authority. Pathways are controlled through a licensing and inspection programme for all imports and exports.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Targets include the control and eradication of the West Indian Fruit Fly (<i>Anastrepha oblique</i>) and Amblyomma Tick (<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>)
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National targets have been incorporated into management and operational plans of relevant units in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, particularly into the plans and programmes of the Plant Protection Unit, Forestry Department, Veterinary Division, Customs Department and Port Authority.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Efforts regarding this target focus on the control, monitoring and eradication of alien invasive species that threaten agriculture. Invasive species include: Mango seed weevil (<i>Sternonchetus mangifera</i>),			

Pink Mealy Bug (*Macollenicoccus hirsutus*), Citrus Black Fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) (West Indian Fruit Fly (*Anastrepha oblique*), Giant African Snail (*Achatina fullica*), Moko Disease (*Ralstonia solanacearum*) and Amblyomma Tick (*Amblyomma variegatum*). Efforts have been made to upgrade the Plant Protection Unit so that it is better equipped to deal with the problem of alien invasive species. Recent improvements include the establishment of a laboratory and the enactment of the Plant Protection Act 2005.

Some effort is also being made to address other species, e.g. the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypos novemcinctus*) that threatens forest biodiversity. Apart from the licence and inspection system, limited to no attention is given to invasive species that do not directly affect agriculture.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The Plant Protection Unit uses a number of indicators, including number of individual pests per tree terminal, per tree.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The multi-island nature of the country presents a particular challenge in that there are inadequate human and financial resources to have completely monitor and control illegal entries via some of the smaller islands and islets.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
There are national targets for species that threaten agriculture (including <i>Anastrepha oblique</i> and <i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>), and for <i>Dasypos novemcinctus</i> which threatens agriculture. National targets involve research, control, monitoring, surveillance, quarantine and eradication of alien invasive species.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Targets involve the control and eradication of species that threaten agriculture (see Box XII, Target 6.1, IV)
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Target for the control of and research on the nine-banded armadillo <i>Dasypos novemcinctus</i>)

e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National targets have been incorporated into the plans of the Plant Protection Unit, the Veterinary Division and the Forestry Department.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Ongoing programmes include a licensing and inspection programme for all imports and exports of flora and fauna, and research, control, eradication, monitoring, surveillance and quarantine programmes for species that threaten agriculture (see Box XII, Target 6.1, IV).			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
There is an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity to address the problem of alien species. The multi-island make-up of the country also makes it difficult to provide efficient and effective protection at all points of entry.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
This target is not directly being addressed, however the country is involved in a Special Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) which focuses on implementing climate change adaptation measures that protect biodiversity. In addition, the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) is collaborating with the Forestry Department to investigate resilient plant species that can be used to provide coastal protection.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
An overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity to address this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Although there are provisions in various pieces of legislation for the prevention of environmental pollution (e.g. the Environmental Health Services Act No. 14 of 1991 prohibits the improper disposal of solid and liquid waste in to the environment), and although some agencies implement activities aimed at addressing pollution, there is no direct national target corresponding to the above global target.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and sub-humid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Some agencies implement activities that may support the above target. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of water quality by the Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA) and the Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries ▪ Implementation of a national solid waste management programme coordinated by CWSA ▪ In addition, the country is party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, which requires Parties to be responsible for the prevention and control of marine pollution within their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The country is also party to a number of other I conventions that addresses marine pollution by ships, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region, 1983 (Cartagena Convention) ▪ International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78) ▪ International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1962 ▪ Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972 (London Convention) ▪ Establishing local law to support international conventions, e.g. The Management of Ship Generated Waste Act, No. 16 of 2002 enforces Annex 4 of MARPOL and the Dumping at Sea Act, No. 53 of 2003 enforces the London Convention. ▪ The formulation of a Draft Oil Spill Contingency Plan with plans for review and update in the near future. ▪ The establishment of a Department of Maritime Administration in 2005, responsible for managing marine pollution by ships. <p>One of the activities proposed in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the provision of incentives to reduce the use of toxic chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
There is a general lack of measurable indicators.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
National targets include the establishment and maintenance of forest plantations, reforestation, maintenance of forest boundaries, wildlife management and sustainable utilization of terrestrial and marine resources, marine resource enhancement, promotion of the use of un-utilized and under-utilized marine species and the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Promotion of Good Agricultural practices (GAP), control and eradication of alien invasive species, and control usage of pesticides and toxic chemicals.
a) Inland water	X		Stream bank maintenance and management of water catchments.
b) Marine and coastal	X		Promotion of sustainable utilization of marine resources, implementation of resources enhancement projects (e.g. artificial reefs for lobsters) and programmes to promote the use of un-utilized and under-utilized species.
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Promotion of sustainable utilization of forest resources, Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), establishment and management of forest plantations and promotion of sustainable livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism).
e) Mountain	X		Same as for forest.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.

Global and national targets have been incorporated into:

- The Forestry Department Corporate Plan
- Forest Resource Conservation Plan
- Integrated Forest Management and Development Plan
- Draft Fisheries Management Plan
- Fisheries Division Corporate Plan
- National Parks Rivers & Beaches Authority Management Plan
- Strategic Plan for Agricultural Diversification and Development (1997 – 2006)

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Various projects promote the maintenance of the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods. Ongoing programmes include the promotion of sustainable utilization through the implementation of conservation measures such as close seasons as well as gear, size and weight limitations; maintenance of forest plantations and promotion of the use of un-utilized and under-utilized species.

Additional initiatives being implemented include alternative livelihoods projects (e.g. training of tour guides use of materials from the thinning and pruning of forest plantation for production of charcoal) and the artificial reef experiment aimed at enhancing lobster resources. Opportunities for sustainable livelihood projects continue to become available through regional initiatives such as the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) Project and the UNFAO Technical Cooperation Programme which promotes effective forest management and sustainable forest-based livelihoods.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The Forestry Department Corporate Plan contains the following indicators:

Silviculture

- Reforest 17 acres on crown land
- Reforest 13 acres on private holdings through Agro forestry and cooperative Forestry.
- Tend 205.9 acres of forest plantations at an average of 2-3 times per year.
- Thin 49 acres of forest plantations
- Produce 15,000 seedlings in the Nursery at Campden Park for reforestation programme.
- Prune 13 acres of forest plantations.

Forest Boundary and Trail Maintenance

- Clean and maintain 108 miles of forest boundary
- Clean and maintain 29 miles of forest trails.

Forest Protection

- Clear and maintain fire traces around 13 acres of plantation forest on fire prone areas at 3 sites.
- Augment patrol capability of Forestry Department Staff through use of 446 man days as of forest patrol assistance in critical forest areas and 300 man days in fire prone areas.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Challenges include:

- Weak law enforcement
- Population pressure, poverty and lack of alternative livelihoods for persons who continue to put pressure on critical habitats

- Lack of understanding about the importance of biodiversity issues at all levels of society
- Inadequate participation of local communities in resource management

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2		Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
National targets focus on the implementation of conservation measures such as close seasons, gear, weight and size limitations and on the implementation of the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal	X		Implementation of conservation measures for whales, lobster, sea turtles, conch and coral.
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest	X		Implementation of conservation measures for various species of birds, mammals, reptiles and waterfowl.
e) Mountain	X		Same as for forest.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Global and national targets have been included in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Forestry Department Corporate Plan ▪ Forest Resource Conservation Plan ▪ Draft Fisheries Management Plan ▪ Fisheries Division Corporate Plan 			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
There is a general lack of scientific information on the population status of species important to livelihoods, food security etc. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that there has been depletion in some areas. Efforts to address this problem include resource management initiatives (e.g. artificial reef for lobsters) and promotion of the use of un-utilized and under-utilized species to take pressure off species considered to be over-utilized. For example, the Fisheries Division promotes the use of larger vessels that can facilitate harvest of off-shore species to take pressure off overfished nearshore species. The Division also promotes the use of under-utilized species such as sharks, squids and rays.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

b) No	
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>This target has been incorporated into the Draft Fisheries Management Plan of which one objective is to "Take into account traditional knowledge and interests of local communities, small-scale artisanal fishers and indigenous people in development and management programmes." The target has also been incorporated into the Fisheries corporate, operational and work plans, particularly under co-management programmes to maintain, upgrade and safe guard through legislation and appropriate projects various marine related indigenous practices. These practices include those of the Bequia whaling community (under aboriginal subsistence regulations stipulated in the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling), the Blackfish whalers of Barrouallie and the beach seine fishers throughout the country.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Various projects have been implemented to aid in the protection of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of local communities, including the upgrade of facilities used by the Bequia and Barrouallie whaling communities, and the documentation of traditional practices of beach seine fishers with plans for integration of these practices into fisheries legislation.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
<p>There is a general lack of measurable indicators.</p>	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	

b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Efforts to address such rights are incorporated into the plans of the legal sector and include the establishment of the Intellectual Property Rights Office which is responsible for developing legislation to ensure the protection of all intellectual property, including knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
So far copyright laws have been enacted.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
b) No			X
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
General Government policy supports this target but no specific programmes have been put in place to address it.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
General Government policy supports this target but no specific programmes have been put in place to address it.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a developing country.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

b) No	X
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a developing country.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
a) Inland water		X	
b) Marine and coastal		X	
c) Dry and subhumid land		X	
d) Forest		X	
e) Mountain		X	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

b) No	MID
c) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
d) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<p>Direct efforts to achieve this target have not yet been initiated. However a number of lists of agricultural, forest and ornamental species have been compiled from various sources. Some of these compilations have been included in biodiversity reports such as a 2004 report by L. Culzac-Wilson titled "National Report on the Status of Biodiversity on St. Vincent and the Grenadines: A Report on the Capacity of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Conserve its Biodiversity". This report contains a list of 75 agriculturally important species and a list of 33 species of scientific importance to biodiversity, 7 of which have been identified as having common medicinal uses. A checklist of 163 ferns (Proctor, 1977 In Howard 1977) and a list of all endemic species can be found in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2000).</p> <p>Non-governmental organisations and individual have also sought to compile lists of species in specific locations. Published works containing such lists include <i>A Natural History Monograph of Union Island</i> by Jacques Daudin (2003) and <i>A Natural History of Mustique: A Field Guide to the Common Flora, Fauna and Marine Species</i> by Mark de Silva and Dianne Wilson (2006).</p> <p>Compilations are generally considered incomplete (not exhaustive), dated, and some contain discrepancies. For example, the Soufrière Tree (<i>Spachea perforate</i>), previously listed as endemic to SVG is now known to be an introduction from South America.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries plans to upgrade the list of flora, but no specific target has been set.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) includes a strategy to "Expand, revise and enhance biodiversity research and inventorying initiatives." One of the activities listed under this strategy is to "Undertake detailed inventory in order to determine the quantities, locations, habitats etc. of the existing marine and terrestrial biodiversity. In addition, ensure that regular field surveys are conducted to capture biodiversity data, and ensure that the database remains current."</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Partial lists are being used and some (e.g. list of invasive species and affected plants) are being updated. In general however, efforts continue in a piecemeal fashion.</p>	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
There have been some efforts by employees of the Forestry Department and the Plant Protection Unit to upgrade relevant lists. These efforts include the addition of species recognized by these employees, but not included in previous lists. However, these employees have little taxonomic training and much of their work is based on personal initiative, rather than on a documented plan for upgrade of relevant lists.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
No documented target and corresponding indicators.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
The main constraint is a general lack of technical expertise, particularly in the area of taxonomy, as well as an overall lack of human and financial capacity.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is aware of species listed under the Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), however there have been no direct efforts to achieve this target. The protected areas gap assessment in progress (refer to Box III – Goal 1 – Target 1.1) may yield information that could be used to develop national targets corresponding to the above.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) contains a strategy to “Establish a national programme of on-going monitoring to document the status and patterns of change in terrestrial flora, and fauna species, and their habitats.”	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
No actions have yet been taken to achieve this target.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
No actions have yet been taken to achieve this target.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
The main constraint is a general of human, financial and technical capacity to implement this target. In addition, this target may not be viewed as a priority by agencies responsible for plants, as it has not been included in the operational plans of these agencies. It is therefore evident that a lack of mainstreaming the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) and other relevant initiatives into sectoral plans, is also a constraint.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No initiatives proposed or implemented to achieve this target.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
No measures yet been taken to achieve this target.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Constraints include:

- Limited human, financial and technical capacity to achieve this target
- Lack of mainstreaming the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) and other relevant initiatives into sectoral plans

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

This information is also found in Box III - Goal 1 of the 2010 Target.

As part of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), RARE Centre for Tropical Bird Conservation and the Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus, University of the West Indies (UWI), the country intends to establish and maintain a comprehensive system of effectively managed and ecologically representative protected areas on land by 2010 and at sea by 2012.

In general, national targets corresponding to the one above are not stated in numerical terms. However broad targets are included in the plans and programmes of the Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. These targets are guided by the Forestry Resource Conservation Act, 1992 and the Wildlife Protection Act, 1987, and are generally geared to the management of the three forest reserves and twenty three wildlife reserves established under these acts.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

This target has been incorporated into the Forest Resource Conservation Plan, the Forestry Department Corporate Plan and the Integrated Forestry Management and Development Programme (IFMDP).

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

See Box III - Goal 1 for additional information.

Patrol and reforestation activities are undertaken in the forest and wildlife reserves. Public education activities focus on encouraging public participation in the conservation of these areas. However the reserves are threatened by the activities of squatters, poachers and persons engaging in both legal and illegal farming. The gap assessment in progress will identify threats to biodiversity, biodiversity significance, ecological gaps, management effectiveness, capacity and financial needs of forest and wildlife reserves, as well as other protected areas. This information will be used to develop additional national targets toward the global goal.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The Forestry Resource Conservation Act, 1992 and the Wildlife Protection Act, 1987 established 3 forest reserves and 23 wildlife reserves respectively. Conservation activities include reforestation, forest patrols and public education.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

There is a general lack of documented measurable indicators. However the Forestry Department has an annual reforestation target of 30 acres and sets aside 446 man days for patrols. The department has been relatively successful in achieving these targets.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include:

- Lack of human, financial and technical capacity
- Weak enforcement of legislation
- Lack of regulations to support the associated Acts
- Population pressure and poverty leading to habitat degradation and unsustainable utilization of resources
- Encroachment by squatters and persons practising legal and illegal farming
- Limited land use planning
- Inadequate public education and participation
- Lack of attractive incentives

VII) Any other relevant information

See Box III - Goal 1 – Target 1.1 for additional information.

XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<p>According to the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Environmental Profile (1991), "An official proclamation of August 22, 1912, reserves all crown lands in St. Vincent above 1,000 feet in elevation to protect them from any act that would be prejudicial to forest conservation (Birdsey, et al., 1986); this area has been estimated at about forty percent of the total land area of the island." There is also a national policy to keep 30% of the total land area under natural forest.</p> <p>The 1st St. Vincent and the Grenadines Protected Area System Gap Assessment Workshop Report (2006) states that 42% of terrestrial habitats are already located within protected areas. Furthermore, in an effort to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, the Government has committed to establishing an ecologically representative system of protected areas on land by 2010 and at sea by 2012. The Protected Area System Gap Assessment in progress will provide information to guide the establishment of additional areas that protect plant biodiversity. In addition, the Government recently (2006) signed a co-financing agreement with the European Union to fund the implementation of the National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites, which seeks to provide added protection to areas important to plant and animal biodiversity.</p> <p>However, even though national policy, legislation, plans and programmes promote the protection of plant biodiversity, no official declaration has been made regarding a numerical target corresponding to the above.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>National targets for the protection of plant biodiversity have been incorporated into the Forest Resource Conservation Plan, the Forestry Department Corporate Plan and the Integrated Forest Management and Development Plan (IFMDP).</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>The Forestry Department currently manages 3 forest reserves and 23 wildlife reserves for the protection of plant biodiversity. However there are a number of inefficiencies related to management of these areas. These inefficiencies are being identified under the protected areas gap assessment in progress, with a view to improved management.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

Measures include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of legislation to protect plant biodiversity (Forest Conservation Act, 1992) ▪ Implementation of protected areas gap assessment as a first step in implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas ▪ Implementation of the National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites as being coordinated by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
There are no documented indicators.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Although there are no numerical targets to match the above, the country has national targets related to the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) which promote the conservation of plant diversity through actions such as the reduced use of biocides. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries promotes the sustainable production of timber and soil conservation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National targets have been incorporated into the operational plan of the Ministry of Agriculture.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A number of farms have implemented EurepGAP standards and others are working toward these standards as part of an initiative promoted by a body of European agricultural retailers and their producers. Some farms are also working towards more stringent standards required by UK-based retailer TESCO.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

Public education activities promote the implementation of EurepGAP standards.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

The main indicator for this target is the number of farms that have implemented GAP standards.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Inadequate human and financial capacity.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No corresponding numerical target has been established, but in-situ conservation of a number of species is promoted through the establishment of protected areas.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National targets have been incorporated into the Forest Resource Conservation Plan, the Forestry Department Corporate Plan, the Integrated Forest Management and Development Plan (IFMDP) and the management plan of the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There have been challenges regarding encroachment in forest reserves for housing and agriculture. Problems of illegal farming in forest reserves also continue. The Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) was established to promote co-management of forests and alternative livelihoods for people who continue to destroy the forest in their bid to make a living. It is expected that upon completion of the protected areas gap assessment, efforts will be made to improve the management of protected areas.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Measures taken include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of legislation to protect plant biodiversity (Forest Conservation Act, 1992) ▪ Implementation of protected areas gap assessment as a first step in implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas ▪ Implementation of the National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites as being coordinated by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority. ▪ Implementation of the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) to promote co-management of forests and alternative livelihoods for people who continue to destroy the forest in their bid to make a living. ▪ 	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No documented indicators available.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

Constraints include:

- Weak law enforcement
- Lack of financially attractive alternative livelihoods
- Poverty and population pressure
- General lack of human and financial capacity

VII) Any other relevant information

XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible *Ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

No corresponding numerical targets have been set. However, there are national targets regarding the management of germplasm plots and the national Botanical Gardens.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

National targets have been included in the operational plans of the Agriculture Department and the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The Agriculture Department manages 3 germplasm plots and the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority manages the Botanical Gardens. These provide some measure of ex-situ conservation.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Efforts to achieve this target have been limited, but include the development and maintenance of germplasm plots.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

No measurable indicators set.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

A general lack of human, financial and technical capacity.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There are no direct national targets corresponding to the above. However this targeted is supported through general programmes for plant conservation, which include the establishment of forest reserves and germplasm plots.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The Agriculture Department manages 3 germplasm plots.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Development and maintenance of germplasm plots.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No measurable indicators set.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
A general lack of human, financial and technical capacity.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There are no numerical targets corresponding to the above.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National targets have been incorporated into the operational plan of the Plant Protection Unit.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Control, eradication, surveillance, monitoring, quarantine and research programmes in place for major alien species that threaten agriculture, including:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mango seed weevil – <i>Sternochetus mangifera</i> ▪ Pink Mealy Bug - <i>Macollenicoccus hirsutus</i> ▪ Citrus Black Fly – <i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> ▪ West Indian Fruit Fly – <i>Anastrepha oblique</i> 	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Management plans have been put in place for species mentioned in III of this box.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There is a general lack of documented indicators.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
A general lack of human, financial and technical capacity.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There are national targets to ensure to protect species identified on the redlist of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Fauna and Flora (CITES).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National targets have been incorporated into the operations plans of the Agriculture and Forestry Departments.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A licensing and inspection system is in place for all imports and exports of plants.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Establishment of a licensing and inspection system for all imports and exports of plants.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There is a general lack of documented indicators.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
The archipelagic nature of the country puts added pressure on human and financial resources allocated for monitoring and surveillance, particularly on smaller islands and islets, which present opportunities for entry and exit of illegal trade.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	

Please specify
This target has been incorporated into the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP).
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
While measures have been taken to prevent the decline of plant resources, efforts to halt associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and local practices have been limited. Measures to halt the decline of plant species include the establishment of forest reserves through the enactment of the Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992 and the promotion of co-management initiatives through the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP).
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
See information above (section III of this box).
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
No measurable indicators set.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Overall lack of human and financial capacity.
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
National targets have been set by the Forestry Department and the Environmental Services Unit (ESU).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Global and national targets have been incorporated into the Forest Resource Conservation Plan, Forestry Department Corporate Plan and the operational plan of the Environmental Services Unit.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

The Forestry Department Environmental Education Unit conducts on-going school and community programmes which highlight the importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation. The unit also implements this target through dissemination of education materials, radio programmes, whistle stops and an annual month of activities (Forestry Focus) that focuses on forestry management. The Environmental Services Unit promotes plant conservation through its newsletter and the unit recently (2006) hired an environmental educator who is responsible for developing education programmes that support the CBD, UNFCCC and the UNCCD. In 2004, World Food Day activities included school competitions and the development of teaching aids that promoted biodiversity conservation.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

See information above (section III of this box). In addition various education strategies, activities and projects have been included in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

There is a lack of measurable indicators.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

At the Forestry Department, constraints are mainly associated with technical and staffing capacity and lack of equipment to support education programmes.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

There are national targets to enhance the human and technical capacity of relevant institutions such as the Agricultural and Forestry Departments, however these targets are not directly related to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

National targets have been incorporated into the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP).

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

There have been a few additions to the staff of the Forestry Department under the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), but inadequate training and technical capacity continue to be a challenge.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The Agricultural and Forestry Departments have made use of training opportunities provided as part of regional and international initiatives. In addition, the latter has endeavoured to increase capacity by collaborating with international organisations such as The Nature Conservancy on conservation initiatives. The Forestry Department also encourages and supports employees who take personal initiative to obtain training and continues to seek additional opportunities for its staff.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

See information above (section III of this box).

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Constraints include limited opportunities and funding for training, as well as a general lack of human, financial and technical capacity. Opportunities are also diminished for employees with relatively low academic qualifications.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

Networks have been developed with various organisations that promote sustainable agriculture and plant conservation. Organisations include the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), CAB International, EurepGAP, University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), among others.

Linkages are also facilitated through the Caribbean Agricultural Science and Technology Network System (PROCICARIBE) and its associated thematic networks. PROCICARIBE was set up by CARDI (in response to a mandate given by Caribbean Heads of Government) to provide an "institutional framework within which Caribbean governments, R&D institutions, the private sector, NGOs, farmer groups and other stakeholders design and implement strategies for the integration and co-ordination of agricultural research and development efforts at both the national and regional levels with linkages to international organisations." The main purpose of the network is "the sustainable development of the Caribbean's agricultural sector while ensuring food security, poverty alleviation and environmental protection." (<http://www.procicaribe.org/main/aboutus.htm>)

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify
National targets have been incorporated into the operational plans of the various units, divisions and departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Linkages have resulted in joint agricultural research, sharing of information and training opportunities in areas related to plant conservation, for example in pest/disease management.
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
See information above (section III of this box).
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
There is a general lack of measurable targets.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>National targets have not been set in direct response to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), however national targets share mutually supportive objectives with the GSPC. Plant conservation activities focus largely on pest/disease management, control/eradication of alien invasive species and reduction of the use of pesticides. The Agriculture Department has also established germplasm plots in an effort to conserve important species. Constraints include lack of knowledge regarding the GSPC, lack of integration of the GSPC into management and operational plans, and an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity.</p>

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	X

6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

borders.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently involved in a regional project that focuses on the application of the ecosystem approach across national borders. The project, Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) project, is funded and coordinated through the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and began in 2002. Its main purpose is to improve fisheries resource management within the Lesser Antilles region by balancing economic and ecological concerns and promoting sustainable use. The Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZs). The project takes into consideration the migratory nature of the region's pelagic species and their complex connections among species and with their environment.

The project's main activity is the collection of data on the region's pelagic fisheries and their ecosystem. It also focuses on capacity building within the region and has a large training component in a variety of relevant areas.

Some of the more immediate objectives of the project include:

- Obtaining improved estimates of the abundance of key components of the Lesser Antilles pelagic ecosystem, including cetaceans (whales and dolphins) and other top predators.
- The formulation of a food web model of the ecosystem as a means for investigating ecosystem interactions and impacts.
- The development of an ecosystem management plan for the pelagic waters of the EEZs of the participating countries, which include management strategies for key species of fishery interest in the sub-region, as well as for other affected and dependent species.
- The development of research and management capacity for ecosystem-based management of their pelagic waters at a national and sub-regional level

In addition to the LAPE project, there is regional cooperation in the management of protected areas through the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) Project. This project is being coordinated by the Environmental and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat. Countries participating in the OPAAL project are Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The project promotes the principles of the Ecosystem Approach through collaborative management of the region's protected areas with strong participation from local communities.

Another project, the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project is in early stages of development and, according to the project's implementation plan (2006), is intended to help achieve "sustainable management of the shared living marine resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and adjacent areas."

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

Exchange of information and technology regarding the ecosystem approach is facilitated through regional workshops, particularly those associated with the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) and OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) projects described in question 6 above.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

One very important manner through which an enabling environment is provided for the implementation of the ecosystem approach is through the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM). The objectives and principles of this mechanism embody the Ecosystem Approach to a large extent. Its objectives are:

- The efficient management and sustainable development of marine and other aquatic resources within the jurisdictions of Member States;
- The promotion and establishment of co-operative arrangements among interested States for the efficient management of shared, straddling or highly migratory marine and other aquatic resources;
- the provision of technical advisory and consultative services to fisheries divisions of Member States in the development, management and conservation of their marine and other aquatic resources.

The CRFM is currently facilitating ongoing consultations at all levels on a Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP&R) designed to promote the responsible utilization of the fisheries resources in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), particularly in light of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME).

The overall policies, legislation, management and operational plans of the Fisheries Division incorporate the principles of the ecosystem approach to a large extent in that they emphasize among other elements, sustainable use, consultation with all stakeholders and regional harmonization of management strategies. For example, the Fisheries Act, 1986 makes provisions for regional harmonization of data collection, licensing systems and enforcement measures. It also promotes a co-management approach by making provisions for local fishers organisations to manage resources in their communities. These and other provisions strongly support most of the principles of the ecosystem approach and have been practically expressed through various local and regional projects/programmes.

Of high priority at the Forestry Department staff training. It is expected that collaborative projects with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) would provide some technical training. There is intention to review policies and legislation to include these issues related to this question.

Additional policies and legislation to provide an enabling environment for the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach are also under consideration. These include a draft Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act formulated to provide an integrated approach to the implementation of biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Generally, an enabling environment for the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach has been created through various policies, legislation, plans and systems that promote an integrated approach to biodiversity management. In addition, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NEMS) support the Ecosystem Approach to a large extent.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or sub-regional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	X
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The country cooperates bilaterally with Grenada in the management of biodiversity in the Grenadines through the Sustainable Grenadines (SusGren) project managed through the Office of Research, School for Graduate Studies and Research, University of the West Indies. The main purpose of the project is to develop a functioning participatory co-management framework for integrated sustainable development in the Grenadine islands belonging to both St. Vincent and the Grenadines and to Grenada.</p> <p>The country cooperates with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and other Caribbean countries in the management of regional fisheries resources through the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) (refer to Question 8), and through projects such as the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) project (refer to Question 6). The country also cooperates with other countries in the Caribbean through various agreements and protocols, including the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW), St. Georges Declaration (SGD) of Principles, Cartagena Convention and International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).</p> <p>The country cooperates with international countries through Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW), the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, among others.</p> <p>The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) has an initiative to formulate a regional Forestry Development Strategy (stimulated/caused by recognition of the fact that to provide some protection for the agriculture industry regionally, the forest and its resources (biodiversity) must also be protected).</p> <p>The country is also engaged in collaboration with international NGOs and educational institutions. One such collaboration is evident in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Government, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), RARE Centre for Tropical Bird Conservation and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), University of the West Indies (UWI), to implement activities that would help the country achieve the targets under the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.</p>	

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	

c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
<p>The country collaborates with other Parties to develop mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention through regional organisations such as the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), and through regional agreements such as the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW). The SPAW Protocol is a sub-programme of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention), developed to regionalize global conventions and initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). One of its main objectives is to develop a strong regional capability for the co-ordination of information exchange, training and technical assistance in support of national biodiversity conservation efforts.</p> <p>Some existing mechanisms and relationships have been strengthened, such as collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on implementing the work programmes regarding protected areas and island biodiversity. TNC has sought to improve collaboration between the Caribbean and Latin American countries with which it works, bringing together representatives from said countries for training relating to the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. These training workshops facilitate sharing of information and experiences, not only at the workshop but continually through an E-group and website.</p> <p>Additional mechanisms have been developed through projects such as the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project. The Regional Forestry Development Strategy being initiated by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Council on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) (see question 9) will also bring about collaboration between stakeholders of agricultural and forestry resources.</p>	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The Environmental Services Unit (ESU) in the Ministry of Health and the Environment was established in the mid-1990s for the primary purpose of coordinating the implementation of MEAs. Steering committees for projects associated with MEAs bring together technical officers from the various environmental agencies in the country. In addition, the ESU hosts a number of workshops to discuss MEAs, their requirements and the synergies among them, and promotes mainstreaming of the various agreements and their incorporation into national laws.

In addition, issues regarding MEAs are sometimes discussed at departmental meetings. There have been continuing discussions about harmonizing the various pieces of environmental legislation into a comprehensive one. The proposed Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act 2006, submitted by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, presents an opportunity for the country to make tangible, long-held views of one comprehensive environmental legislation .

In the past, the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and supporting National Environmental Advisory Board (NEAB) established by Cabinet provided an integrated approach to environmental management and the implementation of MEAs. However the NEAP needs to be revised and the NEAB needs to be revived. The National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) provide plans for integrated environmental management, but these have generally not been incorporated in to sectoral plans.

The country is also involved in a regional project coordinated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) that address participatory forest management. This project focuses on analyzing the capacity of countries in the region to implement international conventions related to the management of forest resources. It is expected that On requisite plans will be developed to address any gaps identified during the analysis.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) The establishment of the Environmental Services Unit (ESU) is beneficial in that it provides a focal point for the various MEAs. This unit continues to coordinate the implementation of these agreements and holds various workshops to raise the awareness of biodiversity managers about their roles in such implementation. Although more officers have been gradually added, the Environmental Services Unit remains understaffed and the task of coordinating and monitoring MEAs remains a great challenge.

b) While the ESU works to raise awareness about the requirements of the various MEAs, it is the environmental agencies that are responsible for the actual implementation of these agreements. Mainstreaming these MEAs, regional agreements and the various national plans into the everyday work of these agencies is a big challenge. While these agencies effect various activities that are mutually supportive of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the CBD, many of them do not purposely seek to implement Convention. However this is gradually changing as more people become aware of the Convention and its requirements.

c) Concerns already noted in b)

d) While various biodiversity related projects are monitored by steering committees, there are still inefficiencies when it comes to an integrated approach to overall biodiversity management. The National Environmental Advisory Board (NEAB) established by Cabinet in 1996 has not been functioning. This board was established to advise the Minister of Health and the Environment on environmental policies and to guide the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). This plan was formulated in the early 1990's, and since then various other plans have been developed including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Environmental Management Strategy. The NEAB therefore, should have been guiding the implementation of these plans. However, in the absence of a functioning NEAB there remains an overall lack of coordination in biodiversity management and the implementation of associated plans. Furthermore, biodiversity related agencies have not made enough effort to incorporate the NBSAP and NEMS into their management and operational plans. It is important to note however that biodiversity managers are gradually becoming more aware of the various MEAs and associated work programmes so it is expected they would become more mainstream with time.

f) Participation in some of the international meetings associated with MEAs is hampered by inadequate funds to pay membership fees. This problem resonates throughout the region and it is often necessary to seek regional representation through various regional negotiating mechanisms.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The country has completed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) which provides a framework for the implementation of the CBD. Other plans such as the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NEMS) contain biodiversity components and support the principles of the CBD. However both these plans have generally not been incorporated into the work programmes of line agencies.

A proposed framework for comprehensive biodiversity legislation, submitted by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), is being reviewed. This proposed legislation is referred to as the

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act 2006 and seeks to harmonize the implementation of biodiversity-related MEAs in the OECS. If accepted and enacted this piece of legislation will provide a national framework for implementing the CBD and other biodiversity-related MEAs.

The country is also participating in a number of projects designed to implement various requirements in the CBD. One such project is the Protected Area System Gap Assessment, currently being implemented with assistance from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and other partners. This project is part of the effort to address the Global Program of Work on Protected Areas defined at CBD COP 7.

In addition, biodiversity related agencies have management plans specific to their fields (eg. fisheries, forestry, agriculture, national parks) which incorporate the three objectives of the convention.

13. Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Some of the targets in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (NEMS) are measurable. In addition, line agencies (e.g. Forestry Department and Fisheries Division) set short and medium term objectives in their corporate and operational plans, some of which are measurable. In general however, sectoral plans do not have measurable targets, but rather broad objectives, for which measurable indicators are not usually given.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The NBSAP identifies a number of priority areas and outlines projects that can be implemented to address these areas. The NBSAP also categorizes the level of priority to be given to each area the time frame for the implementation of the projects, the cost and implementing agencies.

The priority areas are:

- Education awareness
- Wildlife conservation, institutional strengthening, human resource development
- Flora conservation/biodiversity data cataloguing and storage
- Marine resource conservation

- Marine resource inventory/educational awareness
- Biodiversity resource conservation

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The three objectives of the Convention have been incorporated into the management, corporate and operational plans of the main sectors that impact biodiversity, namely fisheries, forestry, agriculture, tourism, health and environment. The objectives have also been incorporated into the policies and laws that govern these sectors. The education sector has also been working on incorporating aspects of environmental education into the school curricula.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	
b) No	X

I) If **YES**, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	

II) If **NO**, please briefly indicate below

(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	The country is involved in a number of national activities associated with various international and regional agreements that address migratory species (e.g. the collection and submission of data on migratory species to the relevant secretariats). In addition, the country has translated some of the requirements of these conventions into local laws, as in the case of the International Convention on the Regulation of Whaling and the High Seas Fishing Act 2001.
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	There is currently a review of legislation to address diseases that may be carried by migratory species such as birds (e.g. avian flu).
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	<p>The country is party to a number of conventions that address migratory species including the UN Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of UNCLOS relating to the conservation and management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species (a.k.a. the "Fish Stocks Agreement"), the International Convention for the Conservation of Whaling (ICRW) and the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).</p> <p>The country participates in the management of migratory fish species through the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and is currently involved in an FAO project to promote ecosystem based management of pelagics in the Lesser Antilles (ranging from Antigua in the north to Trinidad and Tobago in the south).</p>

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
a) No, but some projects or programs are under development	X
b) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre is coordinating a Special Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) funded by GEF with co-financing from the country and other donors. Under SPACC, a project has been approved to (1) Develop an integrated ecosystem approach to climate change on the Grenadine islands of Bequia and Union Island and (2) Facilitate climate change risk management in Spring Village on mainland St. Vincent. The project will support the establishment of climate change adaptation measures that conserve biodiversity while at the same time addressing issues of land degradation.</p>	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
b) No	
c) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
The SPACC project mentioned above was developed in line with the country's commitments under	

the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The SPACC project outlined under question 17 is the first major project that seeks to integrate climate change issues with biodiversity conservation. The project's financial agreement was signed October 3, 2006, so information about the success of the project is not yet available.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	X

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The Fisheries Division has a programme which identifies biodiversity at the ecosystem level, using the Reef Check system as well as the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Resource Assessment (AGRRA) methodology. The main purpose of the programme is to determine the health of coral reefs. In addition reef surveys are conducted from time to time, resulting in inventories of specific areas. The Fisheries Division also implements an on-going data collection programme that identifies economically important marine species.

There is also documentation of inventories done in Union Island and the Tobago Cays. Furthermore, the country is currently engaged in a Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) project, funded and coordinated by FAO, which involves the identification of components at the species and ecosystem level. Partial inventories include lists of marine and freshwater species, amphibians, reptiles, trees, ferns, wild plants and agriculturally important species.

20. On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	Coral reefs
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	There is a systematic data collection

	programme for marine species of economic importance. The Forestry Department systematically monitors the national bird, the St. Vincent Parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>) which is endemic. The Department also implements an bi-annual census on this species.
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	No programmes at the genetic level
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	

21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.	
<p>The Fisheries Division and the Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA) have an ongoing system to monitor water quality.</p> <p>The Agriculture Department monitors invasive species that threaten agriculture, including: Mango seed weevil – <i>Sternochetus mangifera</i> Pink Mealy Bug - <i>Macollenicoccus hirsutus</i> Citrus Black Fly – <i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> West Indian Fruit Fly – <i>Anastrepha oblique</i> Giant African Snail – <i>Achatina fullica</i> Moko Disease – <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Amblyomma Tick – <i>Amblyomma variegatum</i></p>	

22. On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management

at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>The Fisheries Division operates a comprehensive database to organize catch and effort data. This database is part of an integrated data system operated by CARICOM fisheries agencies. The Forestry Department compiles its data (e.g. from parrot census, inventories and monitoring) in the form of reports and have not yet established an electronic database to store the information.</p> <p>The Physical Planning Unit has entered some environmental data into GIS format and has recently (2006) increased its capacity to implement a National Land and Information Management Project (NALIMP) which would provide an integrated GIS system for the organisation of data from all stakeholders. This system will facilitate more efficient organisation and use of, as well as access to information relevant to land use planning, including biodiversity information.</p>	

23.  Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>The Fisheries Division uses Reef Check Atlantic indicators to help assess the status of coral reef biodiversity. These indicators can be found at www.reefcheck.org.</p>	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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a) Monitoring is mainly being done on an ecosystem level, and less so on a species level, with the exception of the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*). Over the past two years, there have been improvements in the monitoring of coral reefs and The Nature Conservancy is currently training fisheries staff in the monitoring of mangroves.

b) The assistance of The Nature Conservancy provides assistance in fulfilling Goal 1.6 of the Strategic Plan, that is, collaboration to implement the Convention.

c) Improvements in the monitoring of marine ecosystems will help to provide information that will be used to establish more effective management systems, particularly in protected areas.

d) The National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) outlines various activities that support this article. However this plan has not been widely used by biodiversity managers and has not been incorporated into sectoral work plans.

f) The main constraint is lack of human, financial and technical capacity to carry out identification and monitoring programmes. There is a general need to first identify the components of areas important to biodiversity, particularly protected areas. This information is critical if proper management is to be achieved. Monitoring of threats and taking corrective action is also necessary. Capacity to undertake such activities is severely lacking. Another major constraint is the organisation and accessibility of data; even with the limited data collected, there is need to improve the way it is organised and efforts need to be made to make it more readily accessible to biodiversity managers. The Government Intranet system currently being established should help to alleviate these problems.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

Little attention has been given to the Global Taxonomic Initiative as annexed to decision IV/1, primarily due to lack of capacity.

25. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Some of the major biodiversity agencies have had recent infrastructural development while others have plans for such development. The Fisheries Division was recently (2005) upgraded and now has improved laboratory facilities. The Plant Protection Unit is currently undergoing infrastructural development with improved laboratory facilities, while the Forestry Department hopes to establish an herbarium in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institute. This should take place between 2006/2007.

26. ☒ Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
Only short-term training has been made available, primarily in the form of workshops to identify alien species threatening agriculture. Almost no attention is paid to increasing taxonomic capacity because of a significant lack of human, financial and technical resources.	

27. ☒ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	
d) Yes, for all major institutions	X

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, sub-regional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide	

details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ◊ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavoured to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<p>There is conservation-based legislation including the Fisheries Act, 1986; Fisheries Regulations, 1987; Wildlife Protection Act, 1987; Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992; Marine Parks Act, 1997; Marine Parks Regulations, 1998 and National Parks Act, 2002.</p> <p>Conservation-related activities are included in the management plans of the Fisheries Division and Forestry Department, the main agencies responsible for biodiversity protection. These agencies are also involved in regional projects that promote biodiversity conservation, including a gap assessment, an Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) protected areas and alternative livelihoods project, a management effectiveness initiative and a sustainable use initiative for the Grenadines.</p>	

34. ◊ On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>The Fisheries Regulations, 1987 provide for the protection of some species of shellfish and all species of sea turtles and coral found in national waters. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1987 provides for full protection of the country's endemic species, over 75 species of birds; and partial protection of several mammals, reptiles and waterfowl. The various pieces of legislation listed in question 33 also establish a number of protected areas.</p>	

35. ◊ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	

b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	
Forest patrols are conducted to discourage poaching and other illegal activities. An Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) has been implemented to promote collaborative management with stakeholders and encourage alternative livelihoods. Public education activities promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while discouraging destructive activities.	

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation
<p>a) The most successful activities regarding this article are probably public education programmes. However little evaluation has been done to confirm such. Enforcement of legislation has been weak, so that there is great reliance on voluntary compliance.</p> <p>b) There is a general lack of human, financial and technical capacity to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>c) There is some work being done in relation to Goals 1, 2, 4 and 8 of the 2010 Goals and Sub-Targets, but inadequate capacity to make progress toward achieving the other goals.</p> <p>d) The National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) outlines various activities that support this article. However this plan has not been widely used by biodiversity managers and has not been incorporated into sectoral work plans.</p> <p>f) An overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity as well as a lack of integration of biodiversity concerns into development planning. Other constraints include population pressure and inadequate participation of stakeholders.</p>

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	X
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Government in 2005 seeks establish and maintain a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative system of protected	

areas on land by 2010 and at sea by 2012 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. A gap assessment is currently underway as a first step in achieving this goal. The results of this assessment will provide information to be used in the establishment of measurable targets and indicators. Current documented targets are broad.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively un-fragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

It is expected that the gap assessment mentioned in question 36 would lead to an expansion of protected areas. In addition, a system of parks and protected areas proposed by the National Parks Rivers and Beaches Authority recommends an extension of the number of protected areas in the current system from 36 to 47.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

Answer: c) No, but relevant actions are being considered

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) mentioned in question 36 seeks to address this issue. In addition, a review of marine conservation areas is being undertaken by the Fisheries Division. There are currently 10 marine conservation areas, including one marine park. The system of parks and protected areas proposed by the National Parks Rivers and Beaches Authority recommends 3 additional parks with marine components.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

The National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority Action Plan, when implemented, will address this issue. The protected areas gap assessment in progress may also provide recommendations for addressing this issue.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

Answer: d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1992 requires that EIAs be done for projects that are likely to cause pollution or likely to have adverse effects on the environment. The law is not specific to projects likely to affect protected areas, but includes them. The Physical Planning Board requires EIAs for both Government and private sector projects.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Answer: b) No, but relevant work is under way	
A protected areas gap assessment is in progress and will address gaps in management effectiveness.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
<p>Apart from assessing ecological gaps, the protected areas gap assessment in progress will address management effectiveness and capacity to abate threats and improve key weaknesses. The assessment will also address financial capacity to manage current PAs as well as establish additional areas. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is currently engaged in training activities designed to improve capacity. Additional capacity building programmes are being implemented under the Sustainable Grenadines project and the OECS protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods project. The national parks system proposed by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority also addresses capacity needs for proper management of current and proposed protected areas.</p> <p>In addition a National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) project is in its final stages. This project addressed capacity needs for the implementation of the CBD, the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.</p> <p>A capacity needs assessment has been done to address biodiversity, land degradation and climate change in the Montreal/Majorca watershed and this information will be used as model for all other watersheds in SVG.</p>	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	X

c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
The protected areas gap assessment in progress will address country-level financial capacity to effectively manage protected areas.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
The methodology currently being used to evaluate the effectiveness of protected areas is the Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Areas Management (RAPPAM). This methodology is used to evaluate PAs based on management, threats, vulnerabilities and degradation. More information on this methodology can be found at www.panda.org .	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Although the country has 36 protected areas, a number of the activities listed in Article 8 (a) to (e) are in development stages. Progress in implementing these activities will be facilitated by the protected areas gap assessment currently being undertaken.</p> <p>b) Progress toward the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan is being made in the area of capacity building.</p> <p>c) Progress toward the 2010 Goals and Sub-Targets is being made in Target 1.2 (Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected) in that significant attention is now being given to protected areas.</p> <p>d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) recommends that the carrying capacity of protected areas be determined to guide management plans. However, this still has not been addressed.</p> <p>f) The lack of basic studies on the components, threats, management effectiveness had</p>

been a major constraint in the implementation of Article 8 (a) to (e), however the gap assessment in progress will provide this information. It is expected that even after some of the gaps are addressed, there will still be a general lack of human, financial and technical resources, particularly as the country is a developing one with a number of islands under its jurisdiction. In addition, weak enforcement of legislation, population pressure and participation at the community level will remain as challenges.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	X
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

47. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The Animals (National and International Movement and Disease Prevention) Act, 1994 and the Plant Protection Act, 2005 were enacted to address alien species.

Preventative measures include a permit/licensing system for all plants, animals, fruit and fish entering the country. The system requires an import permit from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and a health certificate from the country of origin. Items may be permitted to enter the country, but under strict stipulations and mandatory inspections. Items may also be subjected to quarantine and ongoing monitoring and surveillance.

Eradication, control, surveillance, monitoring, research, and public education programmes are part of

on-going efforts to address problems associated with alien species. These programmes however focus on alien species that pose a significant threat to agriculture.

48. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or sub-regional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

49. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

The precautionary approach is being used in many cases, and its use is evident in the implementation of the preventative activities mentioned below question 47.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Although deliberate attention is not given to the CBD's Guiding Principles listed in Decision VI/23, national programmes that address alien species are based on most of those principles. The principles implemented in national programmes include the precautionary approach, research and monitoring, education and public awareness, border control and quarantine measures, cooperation, eradication, containment and control. Needs have been identified for implementing these principles.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

Various line agencies work together to coordinate national programmes that apply the guiding

principles listed in the answer to question 50. The main departments involved in national programmes are the Plant Protection Unit, Veterinary Division, Fisheries Division, Forestry Department, all of which come under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as well as the Public Health Department, Customs Department and Port Authority.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

Improvements have been made in various areas and include the enactment of the Plant Protection Act 2005, the construction of labs (to rear natural enemies of pests, for soil testing and plant pathology), the training of additional persons to work with alien species, and the employment of additional staff.

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

Enhanced collaboration exists among the agricultural, trade, customs, tourism, health and communication sectors in the implementation of national programmes that address alien species.

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighbouring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X

Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighbouring countries.

The country collaborates with all trading partners.

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment

(EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
Activities in this area include training and collaborative initiatives with organisations such as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
Increases have been made in the budgetary allocations for programmes to address alien species and an overall enhancement of line agencies such as the Plant Protection Unit is being undertaken. Improvements have also been made in the legislative framework (see answer to question 52). There is strong Governmental support for programmes to prevent, reduce and control threats associated with alien species, particularly those which affect agriculture.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) There are various national programmes that address alien species and some of these have been given additional support in recent times. Most initiatives focus on alien species which threaten agriculture and include, control/eradication, licensing, inspection, border control, quarantine, training, public education, research and monitoring programmes. There have also been infrastructural development (e.g. construction of labs) within the past two years. Public education programmes have served to increase public awareness about alien species and associated threats. There are still various limitations however and a general lack of capacity to address the issue of alien species in a more comprehensive manner, for

example the development of programmes to address species that may threaten biodiversity not considered agriculturally important, but provide important ecological services nonetheless.

b) & c) Progress has been made in some areas of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Targets, but there is still a need for increased capacity to implement these targets, and to integrate relevant concerns associated with non-agriculturally important biodiversity into sectoral plans and programmes.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan does not adequately address alien species.

f) The main problem in addressing Article 8(h) is an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity to fully implement all the guiding principles in Decision VI/23. As a result of these limitations some sectors (e.g. tourism, fisheries, shipping, construction) are unable to adequately address the issue of alien species. Another serious challenge is the archipelagic nature of the country providing additional opportunities for inadvertent entry of alien species.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

Limited attention paid to GURTs.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
<p>Measures undertaken with regard to the above question are evident in the fisheries sector. For example training workshops have been held for fishers on the Grenadine islands of Bequia and Mustique to promote co-management of the artificial reefs in those communities. Consultations were held with fishers in these areas prior to the deployment of these reefs and information obtained during these consultations was used to guide the artificial reef experiment.</p> <p>In addition, a series of consultations were held with beach seine fishers throughout the island with the aim of translating traditional practices into legislation for the purpose of managing the beach seine fishery. Furthermore, the knowledge and practices of local communities regarding the conservation of sea turtles is currently in focus, and individuals as well as community-based groups are being trained to tag, monitor and collect data on turtles nesting in their communities.</p> <p>Capacity-strengthening initiatives is central to the Sustainable Grenadines project which aims to</p>	

equip local communities with the tools necessary for the sustainable use and management of their resources.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

There is a national policy of consultation-driven management. For example, on the international level, fishers make up part of the contingent to the International Whaling Commission (IWC). On the regional level, fishers are part of consultations to establish the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (CFP & R) and on the national level, fishers organisations are part of various consultations. The Fisheries Act, 1986 also stipulates that local fishers and other affected persons must be consulted in the preparation and review of the Fisheries Management Plan.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

Some mechanisms are in place for the participation of local communities in biodiversity management, but no specific provisions have been made regarding the CBD as a whole, nor for the participation of women in the various programmes of work.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No

b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)

X

c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)

Further information on the support provided.

Some level of support for community-based biodiversity management plans is being given through the Sustainable Grenadines Project (see para. 3 below question 61) and through local projects formulated under the Special Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC). SPACC projects have been formulated for Bequia and Union Island in the Grenadines and for Spring Village on mainland St. Vincent, and involve the implementation of climate adaptation measures that promote conservation of biodiversity.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Some level of participation by local communities in biodiversity conservation is achieved through co-management initiatives by the various line agencies and also through special projects like the Sustainable Grenadines project. However biodiversity management is often a component of these initiatives and projects, rather than the main purpose for them. Occasionally a few community-based groups will become very active in biodiversity-related work, but lack of support and other factors give way to eventual dormancy. A main concern is the continuity and sustainability of the initiatives, projects and groups themselves in a manner that would make a more significant impact on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

b) & c) Actions taken are still inadequate to significantly halt or reduce biodiversity loss.

d) Local communities have not been involved in the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

e) Constraints include:

- **Inadequate public education and participation, and lack of understanding of biodiversity matters and how it affects the survival of local communities**
- **Challenges regarding the balance between biodiversity conservation and "bread and butter" issues**
- **Inadequate support for and lack of continuity of biodiversity related actions initiated**

by local communities

- **Overall lack of community-initiated actions regarding biodiversity conservation**
- **Lack of a sense of ownership of biodiversity-related projects initiated by persons outside the communities, so that projects do not receive enough support to make them truly successful**
- **Inadequate capacity building programmes for local communities**
- **Inadequate attention given by line agencies to traditional knowledge, innovation and practices relevant to biodiversity conservation**
- **Overall lack of human, financial and technical support**

Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

67. On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

There is a captive breeding programme in place for the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) at the Nicholls Wildlife Complex housed in the Botanical Gardens. There is also an international consortium (St. Vincent Parrot Conservation Consortium) of persons who acquired St. Vincent Parrots before 1987 when the Wildlife Protection Act came into force. After 1987, it became illegal to acquire these parrots.

The Botanical Gardens, managed by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority, provides a form of *ex-situ* conservation for selected plants. Three germplasm plots managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries also provide this form of conservation for some species important to agriculture.

68. On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

There is a private sanctuary for Green (*Chelonia mydas*) and Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) turtles on the Grenadine island of Bequia, which reintroduces these turtles in the wild when they are about 2 years old. However these turtles were not bred in captivity, but rather collected as hatchlings and reared.

69. On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

A safety-net population of the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) has been established *ex-situ* in support of the wild population. This safety-net population includes parrots being held illegally after the full implementation of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1987, parrots born in captivity as part of the national breeding programme (see question 67), and those housed with private custodians who were permitted, through written agreements, to keep their pets after the act came into force.

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) There is limited capacity to pay earnest attention to ex-situ conservation. Apart from the programmes associated with the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) (see answer to question 67) and germplasm plots managed by the Agriculture Department, ex-situ initiatives are generally not given high priority. Current conservation efforts focus on in-situ protection.

f) The main constraint is an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity, in the face of demands to address "bread and butter" issues and to develop other programmes, particularly those that are production oriented.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The conservation and sustainable use of biological resources is an important policy in the management of the country's natural resources management, and has been incorporated into various

pieces of legislation that guide the various line agencies. This legislative framework contains conservation measures (e.g., total harvesting bans, close seasons, size and weight limits etc.). The conservation and sustainable use of biological resources is also an important cornerstone in the management and development plans of the various biodiversity sectors, such as fisheries and forestry.

71. ❖ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Comprehensive measures are manifested in legislation (including harvesting and trade restrictions, environmental impact assessments) and inspection, monitoring/surveillance, habitat enhancement, research, alternative livelihoods and public education programmes.

72. ❖ On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Legislated conservation measures encourage sustainable use through close seasons, weight, size and gear restrictions and quotas. Public education programmes and co-management initiatives support these measures to a large extent.

73. ❖ On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Policy measures are in place for the support of community-based organisations, some of which choose to undertake remedial action in degraded areas. For example, the Bequia UNESCO Sandwatch/ Small Island Voices community group has replanted vegetation on hillsides adjoining beaches to reduce beach erosion and sedimentation in an effort to prevent further degradation of

coral reefs. In addition, line agencies promote and support similar activities. Support is also given at the governmental and line agency level for larger projects such as Sustainable Grenadines which empowers communities to develop needs-based programmes to address environmental problems that affect them. Such programmes may involve remedial action.

74. ❖ Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There has been some degree of identification of indicators and incentives, but at a very limited level. Generally, documented indicators are broad and often not measurable. A few measurable indicators have been included in departmental operational plans and sectoral plans such as those contained in the national Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. Incentive measures have been identified for some programmes and projects.

75. ❖ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Line agencies promote the establishment of community organisations (e.g. co-operatives) that can pursue sustainable use activities for the purpose of poverty alleviation. For example the Fisheries Division implements a programme for the strengthening of fishers organisations for this purpose, and the Government has undertaken significant infrastructural development in fishing communities in support of this effort. In addition, various projects such as Sustainable Grenadines and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project provide opportunities for the sustainable use of biodiversity in pursuit of poverty alleviation. Other activities include the promotion of ecotourism activities such as annual training programmes for tour guides who work in areas rich in biodiversity (e.g. the Botanical Gardens and the Vermont Nature Trails).

76. ❖ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on

the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Though inadequate, there is some level of involvement by the private sector in sustainable use initiatives. For example the annual training of tour guides is an initiative that involves the private sector (see answer to question 75). Current initiatives include the Fisheries Division's collaboration with dive shops to monitor coral reefs. Line agencies continue to pursue other means of involving the private sector in sustainable use activities, example in the management of protected areas.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

A process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines has not been directly initiated, however the principles have been incorporated into a number of projects currently being implemented, for example the Sustainable Grenadines and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) projects. In addition, the Government has made progress in incorporating obligations under international conventions into the national legislative framework. For example the High Seas Fishing Act, 2001 was enacted to support the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) have been incorporated into the High Seas Fishing Act, 2001 and the Aboriginal Subsistence Whaling Regulations, 2003 was enacted to support the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

Currently a Draft Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use Act 2006, formulated by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) has been submitted for review, in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other biodiversity related agreements.

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Initiatives have been undertaken that support the Addis Ababa principles, but not in direct response to them. For example, there have been initiatives to incorporate international conventions into the national legislative framework (see answer to question 77), to promote participatory approaches to management of resources and to implement public education programmes that encourage sustainable use of biodiversity.

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

The protected areas gap assessment in progress includes a comprehensive assessment of threats to these areas, including threats from tourism activities. It is in this regard that the impacts of tourism are being assessed. It will be necessary however to expand such assessment to areas besides those given protected status.

80. Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

The Tourism Department conducts annual training workshops for new and established tour guides and operators. This is supported by the Forestry Department which provides training on various aspects of forests and related resources.

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

The Tourism and Forestry Departments work to increase capacity of local communities in the area of product development by providing training opportunities in the field of tour-guiding, while the Skills Training Division provides training in the sustainable use of resources to develop craft products.

The Sustainable Grenadines project works with local communities in the Grenadines to build capacity to participate in tourism planning, development and management in these islands.

The Tobago Cays Marine Park and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project also provide capacity building to support the involvement of local tourism operators in the management of the Tobago Cays.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	X
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

The Government's policy is one of participatory development and as a result stakeholder involvement is central to the management and operational plans of relevant agencies such as the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority (NPA) and the Tourism Department as a whole. The plan proposed by the NPA for the establishment of a system of protected areas and heritage sites recommends a decentralized system of parks and protected areas, in which community groups are responsible for the management of sites in their communities. This is in keeping with the principles of multi-stakeholder involvement in policy-making development planning and management. Furthermore, the proposed system includes an Education and Public Awareness Committee, whose operation would be based on principles outlined under the element of Education, Capacity-Building and Awareness-Raising. The European Union has recently signed a financial agreement (2006) with the Government to implement this system of protected areas and heritage sites.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Efforts are being taken to involve local communities in sustainable tourism activities, such as tour-guiding, community farming and ecotourism initiatives. The Tourism Department also promotes and supports the establishment of community groups that can participate in tourism planning. The main constraint in the effective implementation of these activities is an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ♦ Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details)	

below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
A few programmes are in place, including duty free concessions for fishing gear and equipment that support sustainable use of marine resources, and co-management and alternative livelihood programmes such as those associated with the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) and with regional initiatives such as the Sustainable Grenadines project and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project.	

84. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	
Mechanisms and approaches that take into consideration both market and non-market values of biodiversity have been incorporated into the management and operational plans of line agencies such as the Forestry Department, the Fisheries Division and the National Parks and Rivers and Beaches Authority. These mechanisms and approaches have also been incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan.	

85. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Attention given to incentive measures has been minimal.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	X
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Some policies and practices that generate perverse incentives are generally known, but only limited progress has been made in removing them. Practices that generate perverse incentives include weak enforcement of conservation and land use regulations, which lead to squatting, encroachment on protected areas, illegal farming, unsustainable utilization of resources, among other problems. Efforts to remove and mitigate these problems include the establishment of the Integrated Forestry Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) and the implementation of alternative livelihoods and co-management initiatives.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Not enough attention has been given to incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Lack of financial resources is a main reason for this, but it is also possible that biodiversity managers do not fully recognize the importance of incentive measures in natural resource management. Efforts to promote alternative livelihoods have only realized limited progress partly because the recommended alternatives are not perceived to be financially attractive enough. As long as there is weak enforcement of legislation intended to protect biodiversity, the problem of perverse incentives will continue.

b) & c) Regarding the issue of incentive measures, progress toward achieving the goals of the Strategic Plan, and the 2010 Targets has been limited.

d) One of the strategies of the National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) is "To provide economic and financial incentives which promote and encourage sustainable utilization of SVG's biological and natural resources." However only limited progress has been made in implementing activities identified under this strategy.

f) Constraints include:

- **Lack of financial resources**
- **Inadequate understanding of the importance of incentives**
- **Presence of perverse incentives such as weak enforcement of conservation and land use regulations**
- **Poverty and population pressure**
- **Lack of financially attractive alternative livelihoods**

Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Collaborative programmes exist with regional and international organisations such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Japan Fisheries Agency.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Fisheries Division is involved in a number of research projects that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. These include the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) project and an artificial reef experiment designed to enhance lobster habitat.

The Forestry Department is collaborating with the Smithsonian Institute and the George Washington University (USA) to investigate the breeding system and heliconia-hummingbird interactions in the country., with the Carolina State University in a study of milkweeds and with the Universities of Scranton, Nebraska, South Dakota State and Texas Tech in a study of bats.

In general, line agencies do not have the capacity to engage in individual research projects and therefore collaborate with regional and international institutions in this regard.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The country cooperates in the use of scientific advances associated with the projects identified in question 89.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Short-term training opportunities in scientific, technical and research applications are usually provided through regional and international initiatives coordinated by relevant organisations. Occasionally these organisations may offer long term training, but these remain inadequate to meet the country's needs. The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the University of the West Indies Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, offers a masters degree in Natural Resource and Environment Management, as well as masters and PhD research degrees. However, scholarships are needed for biodiversity employees to enter these programmes. Other organisations that conduct biodiversity related research include the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). While agencies are involved in some research initiatives, inadequate capacity and resources often do not allow for the full utilization of the training received.

b) & c) There is need for additional assistance from developed countries to assist in the implementation of the goals of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Targets relevant to this article.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) does address this article, however inadequate human, financial and technical resources limit implementation of the proposed activities.

f) Constraints include a general lack of human, financial and technical resources, and inadequate financial support that allows biodiversity employees to pursue long-term training that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

Line agencies such as the Forestry Department and the Fisheries Division have environmental education units responsible for implementing CEPA strategies. The programmes undertaken by these units focus largely on promoting conservation of biodiversity, and therefore in this regard, support the Convention. In addition, during 2006, an environmental education officer was employed to work in the Environmental Services Unit (ESU). Since this unit is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CBD, it is expected that a comprehensive CEPA strategy to support the Convention will soon be undertaken. To date the ESU has held various workshops to raise awareness of the CBD and other MEAs.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a)	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

A few activities in the CEPA PoW are being undertaken, particularly relating to Programme Element 3, Operational Objective 3 which deals with the enhancement of stakeholder participation and community development. However, these activities are undertaken as part of institutional plans and not in direct response to the PoW. Inadequacies continue to exist because of lack of human, financial and technical capacity. Moreover, CEPA activities are not given enough prominence in sectoral plans and employees associated with these activities are not often seen as professionals in need of capacity building.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

The education units of the Forestry Department and Fisheries Division promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the use of public service announcements, newsletters, flyers brochures, posters and other educational materials, and occasionally through radio and television programmes. These units also implement on-going school programmes and occasional intensive campaigns. The Environmental Services Unit (ESU) produces a newsletter in collaboration with the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), made available through stands located at various public and private sector offices. The ESU also publishes a weekly environmental column in a local newspaper. However because of capacity limitations and lack of an integrated CEPA strategy, current promotion efforts are inadequate to fully address biodiversity issues in a comprehensive manner.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

School programmes and occasional community presentations help to promote biodiversity issues at the community level. In addition, occasional national campaigns often have community centred components. One example is the National Sea Turtle Conservation Campaign in progress, which provides training opportunities at the community level and involves the participation of locals in

educating their own communities on conservation matters.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

Activities are indirectly supported through the implementation of national programmes that share some objectives with the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Limited capacity development has been undertaken and includes the recent (2006) employment of an education officer for the Environmental Services Unit (ESU), enhancement of departmental libraries in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the establishment of a Committee on the Environment currently working on a manual for teaching Environmental Education in schools.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
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b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Limited CEPA activities are implemented by line agencies and deal with issues such as the conservation and sustainable use of marine and forest resources. Specific topics currently in focus include coral reef degradation, sea turtle conservation and prevention of bush fires.	

99. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
The Government supports such initiatives through institutional budget allocations, and line agencies provide technical assistance to NGOs, schools and community-based organisations (CBOs) engaged in relevant activities.	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	
Communication about the 2010 Targets and linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development is minimal and largely incidental in areas where national programmes share objectives with these initiatives.	

Box LII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) b) & c) While public education programmes implemented by the Forestry Department, Fisheries Division and Environmental Services Unit have served to raise public awareness about certain environmental issues, the programmes are implemented in a piecemeal manner and do not give the public a comprehensive understanding of biodiversity issues. This lack of an integrated approach pervades the overall management of biodiversity. Furthermore, resources allotted to these programmes remain inadequate. An integrated approach must be adopted if CEPA programmes are to be effective. The addition of the education officer to the staff of the Environmental Services Unit (ESU) should serve to facilitate implementation of education programmes specific to the Convention and associated PoWs, strategies and targets. The recent establishment of an Environmental Education Committee is also commendable, but care must be taken to include all critical stakeholders.

f) Constraints include, a lack of an integrated CEPA strategy, an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity and inadequate regard for the importance of CEPA activities.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1992 gives the Physical Planning and Development Board the authority to require EIAs for projects likely to cause pollution or have adverse effects on the environment.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1992 provides a mechanism for consideration to be given to environmental consequences of national projects, by requiring EIAs required for projects likely to have adverse effects on the environment. EIAs are also required for Government projects with external funding. The requirement of EIAs however does not guarantee that adequate consideration is given to the environmental consequences, and the balance between development and environmental protection remains a challenge.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

The country has signed/ratified and acceded to various MEAs that impact biodiversity in other countries, and is implementing activities under these agreements. Such agreements include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention).

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

The National Hazard Mitigation Policy addresses this issue to a limited extent.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	X
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
The Town and Country Planning Act, 1992 addresses this issue to a limited extent, by giving authority to the Minister to "take such steps as are necessary to remove, mitigate or prevent any condition that poses or is likely to pose a threat to the environment."	

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
Legislative measures include EIA requirements and associated actions as outlined in questions 102 and 107. Additional measures can be found in the Fisheries Regulations, 1987; the Wildlife Protection Act, 1987 and the Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992, which seek to protect biodiversity through harvesting bans, close seasons, and weight, size and gear restrictions.	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) has submitted to the Environmental Services Unit, a Draft Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act 2006 for further submission to Cabinet. The Act was prepared in an effort to develop and harmonize comprehensive biodiversity legislation for OECS territories. However this draft Act does not clearly state measures for liability and redress. Such measures should be considered in the formulation of associated regulations.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a), b) & c) The EIA requirements in the Town and Country Planning Act do not guarantee adequate consideration of environmental impacts of development projects and current actions to minimize adverse impacts on biodiversity are inadequate. Efforts should be made to apply the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment, as contained in the annex to decision VI/7.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and action Plan (NBSAP) recommends "an Environmental Protection Act which clearly supports the policy of biodiversity conservation through its legal and regulatory instruments, and appropriate enforcement measures." Current legislation outlined in questions 107 and 108 only achieves this to a limited extent.

f) Constraints include:

- **Lack of an integrated approach to biodiversity management among the various sectors (e.g. Tourism, Forestry, Fisheries, Physical Planning)**
- **Inadequate understanding of the value of biodiversity to the overall well-being of a nation**
- **Inadequate integration of biodiversity concerns into national planning processes**
- **Poverty, population pressures and the challenge of balancing development with environmental protection**

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. Has your country endeavoured to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses is facilitated through policy and administrative measures.

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Collaborative research is conducted at bi-lateral and multi-lateral levels, e.g. through the Taiwan Agriculture Mission and regional organizations like the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). Research programmes are usually implemented on a reciprocal basis and conducted based on guidelines set out in Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs).

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

Policy and administrative measures are in place.

113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Government policy and administrative measures share mutually supportive elements with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	X
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

National guidelines are mutually supportive of Bonn Guidelines.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

An Intellectual Property Rights Officer was established in 2003 to address matters of this nature. Relevant policies, measures and legislation are in development stages.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

There has been limited involvement in capacity-building activities through bi-lateral and multi-lateral collaborative projects including those coordinated by the Taiwan Agricultural Mission, the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Work with genetic resources is limited, however the country ensures, mainly through administrative and policy measures, access to and equitable sharing of such resources for environmentally sound uses. The country has benefited from collaborative work on tissue culture with the Taiwan Agriculture Mission particularly in improved cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees and other horticultural crops. The country has also benefited from regional cooperation with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), which has improved breeds of sheep and goats, as well as improved germplasm of a wide range of crops.

b) National policies are in line with Article 15 of the CBD and Goal 10 of the 2010 Goals and Sub-Targets.

c) A national biosafety framework is being developed.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) does not adequately address access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources.

e) The main constraint is a general lack of human, financial and technical capacity.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Administrative and policy measures are in place.

118. On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

Administrative and policy measures are in place, but may need strengthening.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Refer to Box LIV.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

Limited financial and technical support and training in technology related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is obtained primarily through regional and international collaborative efforts such as the Protected Area Gap Assessment coordinated by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the joint artificial reef experiment between the Japan Fishery Agency and the local Fisheries Division and the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem Project coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

Since this is a developing country, there is little capacity to fund multi-country initiatives. However, the Government supports these initiatives, to the extent that they benefit the country, and provides required co-funding, in-kind contributions and other forms of assistance.

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

Answer: c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken

Technology needs assessments have been done as part of adaptation to climate change projects, but the attention given to biodiversity related technology is inadequate. A National Capacity Self Assessment, regarding the capacity of the country to implement the UN Convention to Combat Diversification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), is in its final stages.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

This has not yet been done, but a biosafety framework is being developed and related assessments are expected to follow its completion.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

Some information systems have been identified and progress is gradually being made in the area of technology transfer and cooperation. Examples of recent cooperation through appropriate systems include a network of Caribbean protected area stakeholders coordinated by the Nature Conservancy. Efforts to establish a biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) were initiated, but not maintained.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	X

c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Awareness of the CBD and its requirements is gradually increasing and as a result, it is expected that more biodiversity managers will seek out information regarding support for the implementation of the Convention and its associated PoWs, targets and strategies. The lack of maintenance of the CHM will need to be addressed. Some relevant technology is being transferred through regional and international projects that support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, for example the artificial reef experiment jointly undertaken by the Japan Fisheries Agency and the local Fisheries Division, and the protected areas initiative jointly implemented by The Nature Conservancy and local biodiversity agencies. The overall lack of human and technical capacity remains a challenge.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ♦ On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ♦ On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
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Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Efforts to establish a biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) were initiated, but not maintained. As a result, the CHM project never really took off. Current information exchange directly related to the Convention is achieved mainly through collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

Information exchange is also facilitated through other projects indirectly related to the Convention, e.g. the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem project being coordinated by FAO, the Sustainable Grenadines project coordinated by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus, University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods (OPAAL) project.

The Government intranet system is in its final stages of development and work is currently taking place to bring all ministries on stream. This system will provide for national information exchange and should improve networking regarding the implementation of the CBD and other MEAs.

b) & c) Progress is gradually being made in the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the goals in the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Targets. However, apart from collaborative efforts regarding the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, little direct effort is made to access and transfer for the purpose of implementing the Convention. Technology transfer through other projects (see answer a) above) provide some indirect support for the Convention.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) strongly supports the exchange of information among national biodiversity managers, but pays little attention to exchange of information with other Contracting Parties.

f) Constraints include an overall lack of human, financial and technical capacity, particularly to maintain the CHM, a general lack of awareness about the Convention and its requirements and inadequate access to the Internet for persons involved in biodiversity management.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128.  On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Measures taken include:

- A Memorandum of Understanding signed with The Nature Conservancy and other partners to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.
- Bi-lateral cooperation with Japan on management and enhancement of marine resources
- Cooperation with various international universities on research projects (see answer to question 89)

129. On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Relevant joint-ventures and joint-research work include:

- The artificial reef experiment, a joint project with the Japan Fisheries Agency to research the effectiveness of resource enhancement technology
- The Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem project, a joint project which utilizes ecosystem-based technology to improve fisheries resource management in the region

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	
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b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Work on the CHM was begun, but is currently at a standstill.	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box LVIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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a), b) & c) Measures have been taken to enhance technical and scientific cooperation, particularly as it relates to marine biodiversity. Collaborative work with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has been strengthened and as a result more attention is being given to the Convention. However, there is still need for additional cooperation as the country greatly lacks capacity to fully implement the Convention.

Efforts to utilize the Clearing House Mechanism have come to a stand still because of lack of human and financial capacity.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) does not explicitly address international technical and scientific cooperation, but focuses more on national cooperation.

e) The main constraint regarding this article is lack of human, financial and technical capacity. This lack has particularly affected efforts to develop and maintain the CHM.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a), b) & c) Current measures to implement this article are mainly policy and administrative. A draft report, *Biotechnology: Prospects for development in emerging economies, the case of St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, prepared as part of the project to develop a biosafety framework, provides an inventory of the current status and uses of modern biotechnology.

f) The main constraint is inadequate human, financial and technical capacity.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

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137. ♦ On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ♦ On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ♦ On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	

140. ♦ Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ♦ Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details)	

below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), RARE Centre for Tropical Bird Conservation and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus, University of the West Indies (UWI), to collaborate in the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
Biodiversity issues have been integrated into assistance programmes coordinated by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) (see answer to question 143) and by the European Union which is providing co-	

funding for the implementation of the National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites. Biodiversity issues have also been included in the development plans of the Fisheries, Forestry and Tourism sectors.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	

Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilatera l	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)			
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X		
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a), b) & c) Financial contribution by the Government is included in budgetary allocations to biodiversity related institutions such as the Forestry Department, Fisheries Division, Environmental Services Unit (ESU) and the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority. These agencies include in their management and operational plans, activities to conserve and promote sustainable use of biodiversity.

Generally however, these activities were not designed to directly fulfil Convention requirements, but often support these requirements. Nevertheless, it is important to note that in recent times, employees of these agencies have become more aware of the Convention and its requirements, and have been making efforts to include these requirements in institutional work plans.

In addition, the Environmental Services Unit coordinates inter-ministerial workshops that promote the mainstreaming of the CBD and other MEAs into sectoral plans and programmes. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to implement the PoW on Protected Areas is also an important step in meeting Convention requirements. The signing of this MOU promotes mainstreaming of the Convention into the plans and programmes of the relevant institution.

With the added attention being given to biodiversity, it is expected that national budget allocations and efforts to source external funding for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use will increase.

f) A major constraint is lack of financial capacity on the part of the Government to provide funds to adequately fulfil the Convention's requirements. As a developing country, the Government is greatly challenged in meeting the basic needs of its people, so that finances allocated to biodiversity conservation remain inadequate.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	2	2	3	2	3
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	3	3	3
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	3	3	3
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	3	3	3	3	3
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	3	2	2	2	3
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	3	2	2	2	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	3	3	3	3	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2

(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	3	3	1	3	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	3	2	3	2	3
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	3	3	3	3	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	3	3	2	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	2	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	2	2	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	3
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	3	1	1	3	3
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	3	2	2	3	3
(u) Poverty	2	3	2	1	3	1
(v) Population pressure	2	2	3	3	3	3
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	3	3	2	3	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	3	1	3	1

(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	2	2	3	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	3	3	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	3	3	2	3	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies	X			
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			X	
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	X
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	X
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			X
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?			X
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?		X	
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		X	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			X

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied **"YES"** above.

Improvement of data in a) b) & c) is being undertaken as part of the implementation of the national system of protected areas and heritage sites by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority.

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a), b) & c) Inland water is being managed by various Governmental and statutory agencies, primarily the Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA), the St. Vincent Electricity Services, the Forestry Division and the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority. The first two agencies are not generally concern with biodiversity issues, but however support conservation efforts by providing joint funding for the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP). The National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority has recently embarked on the implementation of a National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites. This system includes inland water and the Authority intends to incorporate the PoW on Inland Water into its management plan.

f) Constraints include:

- **Lack of an ecosystem approach to management of inland water (current efforts through the IFMDP) are still inadequate**
- **Lack of understanding of biodiversity issues and participation on the part of the public**
- **Encroachment in water catchment areas**
- **Weak enforcement of legislation**
- **Inadequate human, financial and technical capacity**

Financial capacity has recently increased with the signing of a financial agreement with the European Union for the co-funding of the implementation of the National System of Protected Areas and Heritage Sites. The implementation of this system should also help to address some of the human and technical inadequacies.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>There is now significant focus on the assessment, development and management of marine protected areas at the national and regional levels. The country has 10 marine conservation areas, including a marine park which are currently part of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A marine conservation area review coordinated by the Fisheries Division 2. A gap assessment in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and other partners <p>These assessments will provide valuable information that will be used in the development of new sites (a), more effective management strategies (b) and improved protection of spawning and nursery areas (e).</p> <p>In addition, the Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP) is currently part of a regional project, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL), which is the first phase of a 15 year project to conserve and protect ecologically sustainable, representative samples of the region's biodiversity. The formulation of a management plan for TCMP is also in progress.</p> <p>A proposal for the institutional enhancement of the Fisheries Division is now in its final stages of development, and includes increased staff for the Biology/ Research, Conservation, Public Education and Extension Units of the Division. This is intended help to build capacity for the management of marine and coastal resources (c). There is also focus on co-management of resources with fishers organisations and community-based environmental groups.</p>	

Marine conservation regulations (eg. close seasons, size and weight restrictions, gear restrictions) have been put in place to control excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices (g) but limited resources have contributed to inadequate enforcement. Special focus is being given to public education programmes as a way of fostering compliance with legislation and management systems. A national turtle conservation campaign has been launched. Ongoing education programmes include school presentations, radio announcements and distribution of education materials.

The incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into resource management (i) is mandated by the Fisheries Act, 1986 and is a major part of national strategies, plans and programmes. Such knowledge is achieved in through formal and informal community consultations and through special projects such as the Marine Space Use Information System (MarSIS) being developed by a PhD student at the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), University of the West Indies. MarSIS is designed to integrate scientific information about the marine environment with traditional knowledge. CERMES is also coordinating a project called Sustainable Grenadines which seeks to develop a functioning management framework for integrated sustainable development in the Grenadines.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

Apart from the proposal for the institutional enhancement of the Fisheries Division (refer to details under question 153), the Government continues to recruit new staff for the general management of marine and coastal resources. In addition, the Fisheries Division continues to advise the government on policy and legislative frameworks, such that there have been new and amended legislation. Institutional and legislative arrangements for the management of the Tobago Cays Marine Park have also been strengthened. However, the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management approaches (whether in protected areas or otherwise) is still in development stages, particularly regarding the ecosystem approach, development of indicators, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded areas and development of incentives that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

It is expected that the protected areas gap assessment in progress would provide valuable information to guide the implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management in protected areas. It would be important as well to extend such management to other areas.

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	X
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	

e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem approach to management of marine and coastal resources.	
<p>While knowledge of ecosystem-based management is increasing, inadequate resources, limited planning and the absence of an integrated system of biodiversity management make it difficult to implement this type of management on a large scale. However some aspects of ecosystem-based management (eg. co-management) are being implemented on a smaller scale through initiatives such as the OECS Protected Areas and Alternative Livelihoods Project (OPAAL) and the Sustainable Grenadines project (see details under question 153).</p> <p>In addition, under the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) and other forest-related programmes, integrated watershed management efforts will have positive spill-offs for the coastal zone. However, direct involvement of coastal zone managers and users is not actively pursued as part of these efforts. That is, the forestry programmes target farmers and fisheries programmes target fishers, but there is little concerted effort to integrate the management of forest and other terrestrial ecosystems with the management of coastal and marine ecosystems.</p>	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
Answer: c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
The protected areas gap assessment (see details under question 153) currently being implemented will identify the significance of and threats to biodiversity in critical habitats such as coral reefs and mangroves.	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			X	

b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			X	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments		X		
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services			X	
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			X	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists	X			
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		X		
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality		X		
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats		X		
j) Others (please specify below)				

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Implementation of the Convention's work plan on coral reefs is achieved primarily through collaboration on regional projects that focus on the management of areas designed to protect coral reefs. Two such projects have been described in the details under question 153. In addition, the work of the Fisheries Division regarding coral reefs and some aspects of the Convention's work plan on coral reefs are mutually supportive. Ongoing activities include:

- Assessment of coral reefs using surveys designed by Reef Check as well as the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Resource Assessment (AGRRA).
- Limited socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders as requirements for fisheries development projects in fishing villages. Socio-economic information can also be extracted from the Fisheries Licensing and Registration System and from the national statistical office responsible for census data.
- Alternative livelihoods for people who depend directly on coral reefs are sought through the OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL) and the Sustainable Grenadines project (see information under question 153).
- Stakeholder participation obtained in reef monitoring activities (e.g. participation from fishers, dive shops and environmental NGOs).

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	X
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	X
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

Ten marine conservation areas were established under the Fisheries Regulations, 1987. The Tobago Cays, originally part of a marine conservation area, were given marine park designation in 1997 under the Tobago Cays Marine Park Act. Comprehensive management plans for the marine conservation areas have not yet been developed, but will follow a marine conservation areas review currently in progress. In addition, review and development of comprehensive marine parks legislation is in progress.

A number of management plans have been formulated for the Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP), but these focus on tourism development rather than biodiversity conservation. The TCMP Board is in the process of preparing an updated management plan.

A comprehensive system of protected areas and heritage sites was proposed under a 2004 study commissioned by the National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority as part of a joint project between the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the European Union. This system includes marine and coastal protected areas and outlines site development and management plans for the Tobago Cays Marine Park.

Effective management (with enforcement and monitoring) of these protected areas is however in early stages of development and efforts to achieve such are expected to intensify after the protected areas gap assessment currently being conducted.

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Mariculture is not yet being pursued, but plans for its development and the implementation of a pilot project are in early stages of development.</p>	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

A comprehensive system for the control and eradication of alien species introductions has not yet been developed. However control mechanisms do exist through compulsory inspections of all imports and exports of marine and freshwater species.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Convention is now receiving more attention, particularly through collaborative efforts with regional and international partners to implement the Programme of Work (PoW) on Protected Areas. As a result the existing marine conservation areas and marine park are the focus of evaluation and planning to improve their effectiveness in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Since a significant portion of marine and coastal biodiversity already lies in protected areas, advances in the implementation of the PoW on protected areas would go a long way in achieving the broader goals of the PoW on overall marine and coastal biodiversity.

It is also important to note that activities outlined in national fisheries management plans and programmes are mutually supportive of those in the PoW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. The Fisheries Division, the main agency with responsibility for marine and coastal area management, continues to include additional conservation-related projects in its budget proposals, and these have been largely approved by Cabinet, the highest Government body. For example, the recently launched National Sea Turtle Conservation Campaign is being funded by the Government. Nevertheless, financial and technical support from external sources will be needed to further achieve the goals of the CBD Strategic Plan, the 2010 Goals and Sub-Targets and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Various constraints affect the implementation of the PoW, including inadequate capacity due to institutional weaknesses, limited human, financial and technical resources, inadequate public education and stakeholder participation, weak enforcement of conservation measures, and socio-economic factors such as poverty and population pressure.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agro-biodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

Plans and programmes are in place for the:

- Implementation of the EurepGAP standards. (EurepGAP is a global initiative for safe and sustainable agriculture).
- Control of toxic chemicals used in agriculture
- Eradication, surveillance, monitoring and control of invasive species and research work on these species
- Maintenance of germplasm sites

162. Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity

such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
Assessments have been done for major alien species that affect agriculture.	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	
No comprehensive assessments have been carried out, but surveys done by individual researchers include information on the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers. One such survey was undertaken by a local farmer on the cultural practices of small farmers.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
Individual researchers have monitored certain areas, for example a study of the movement of chemicals from banana fields to the river, was undertaken by a PhD student in the early 1990's	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
Practices identified include the:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of the use of biocides and the rearing of natural pests ▪ Promotion of organic farming ▪ Promotion of more environmentally friendly agricultural standards like EurepGAP ▪ Research, monitoring, surveillance, control and eradication of invasive species 	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	

Capacity building has been achieved mainly through training programmes for farmers on various topics including the reduction of pesticide use, organic farming, agroforestry and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

Plans and strategies for the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (including a reduction of pesticide use) and the control/eradication of invasive species have been integrated into the various sectoral plans.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
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b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	
This is being done to a limited extent, for example through the management of germplasm plots, and the promotion of home gardens, which cultivate species that are no longer commercially important, but that are important to biodiversity and food security.	

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a), b) & c) Activities regarding the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity focus mainly on the reduction of pesticide use and the control/eradication of invasive species. Other initiatives include preliminary work toward the formulation of a biosafety framework, the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and other relevant agricultural standards that address environmental issues, as well as the development of germplasm plots. In addition some supporting work is being undertaken by regional institutions such as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and development Institute (CARDI) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

f) Constraints include:

- Lack of human, financial and technical capacity
- Lack of mainstreaming the PoW on Agricultural Biodiversity into sectoral plans
- Inadequate integration of biodiversity issues into agricultural plans and programmes
- Lack of synergy between relevant minis

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	X
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	X
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	X
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>Various parts of the forest work programme have been incorporated into the Forestry Resource Conservation Plan, the Forestry Department Corporate Plan, the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). This incorporation is however not by design, but rather because national policies, plans and programmes share a number of common goals with the PoW on Forest Biodiversity.</p> <p>Various constraints affect the mainstreaming of the PoW on Forest Biodiversity into national policy, law, plans and programmes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate knowledge of this PoW and the country's obligations under the CBD, by biodiversity managers. ▪ Institutional weakness ▪ Lack of knowledge and understanding at all levels about biodiversity issues ▪ Lack of integration of biodiversity issues into sectoral plans and programmes, including development projects <p>Constraints that affect the implementation of the PoW include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate legislation and weak law enforcement ▪ Population pressure and poverty issues which lead overall degradation of the forests and associated resources 	

- Inadequate effective partnerships with the private sector, regional and international organisations to implement the PoW.
- Lack of understanding of relevant issues and participation on the part of stakeholders
- Inadequate human, financial and technical capacity to fully implement the PoW.

Priority actions outlined in the Forestry Department Corporate Plan include:

- Maintenance of forest boundaries
- Forest protection
- Wildlife management
- Sustainable utilization of forest resources
- Environmental education

Priority actions outlined under the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) include:

- Development of appropriate policy and legislative framework
- Increasing awareness at all levels of society about the importance of forest conservation
- Implementation of an alternative livelihoods programme for forest farmers
- Promotion of community initiatives to manage forest resources
- Strengthening of the Forestry Department
- Protection of forest biodiversity
- Development of appropriate coordinating mechanisms

Priority areas/actions outlined in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) include:

- Wildlife conservation, institutional strengthening and human resource development
- Biodiversity conservation
- Development of a national biodiversity policy
- Integration of biodiversity into national planning processes
- Improved land use planning
- Development of incentives
- Review, amendment and development of appropriate legislation
- Enhancement of research, monitoring, surveillance and data collection
- Improved public awareness and education programmes

Lessons learned include:

- Although there is limited effort and success to integrate the PoW into the management plans of the Forestry Department, a number of actions identified in the PoW are being implemented because of mutually supportive objectives.
- Awareness of the CBD and its associated programmes is increasing, leading to a gradual integration of the PoW into institutional and sectoral plans
- Effective local, regional and international partnerships are essential to the implementation of the PoW.
- Although efforts to mainstream the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) are limited, a number of the recommended actions are being undertaken since the NBSAP and sectoral plans/programmes share mutually supportive objectives.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

This report provides one form of assessment of the implementation of the Forest PoW. In addition, the protected areas gap assessment being coordinated by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will address areas issues that overlap with the Forest PoW.

LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Activities in the Forest PoW are being implemented only to the extent that they coincide with the activities outlined in national plans and programmes. In such cases local communities have been involved mainly in education and training (e.g. tour guide training) programmes. Efforts are currently being made to involve local communities in the alternative livelihoods component of the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP). In addition, the Forestry Department has recently obtained funding under the UNFAO Technical Cooperation programme for the implementation of a project that will facilitate forest management and forest-based livelihood opportunities. The main objective of this project is to increase local capacity for and improved utilization and management of forest resources. The project will focus on capacity building and will be geared towards two main groups, local communities and the Forestry Department.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Efforts to build capacity in human and capital resources include:

- Provision of short and long-term training for Forestry Department staff through national, regional and international workshops and through the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF) in Trinidad) and other institutions
- Training programmes coordinated by international partners such as the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust and The Nature Conservancy
- Training programmes for local communities
- Institutional strengthening through employment of additional staff
- Collaboration with statutory bodies (e.g. the Central Water and Sewage Authority and the St. Vincent Electricity Services) in forest management

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

There is collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, RARE Centre for Tropical Bird Conservation and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus,

Barbados, University of the West Indies (UWI), in the implementation of the PoW on Protected Areas, which overlaps in some areas with the Forest PoW.

Collaboration in efforts that mutually support national plans/programmes and the Forest PoW include:

- Establishment of the International Conservation Consortium for the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*)
- Joint research with universities on local species such as bats, hummingbirds and heliconias, and milkweeds
- Training programmes hosted by regional and international organisations and institutions

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>The ecosystem approach is not being applied to all types of forests, but some effort is being made to promote integrated forest management in some areas of primary and secondary rainforest, particularly in forest reserves. The protected areas gap assessment in progress is expected to address the application of the ecosystem approach in all protected areas.</p> <p>Some aspects of the ecosystem approach currently being applied include the promotion of community involvement in forest management, sustainable use of forest resources and integration of forest management into the management plans of other stakeholders such as the Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA) and the St. Vincent Electricity Services (VINLEC).</p>	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions See further comments
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on		

forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Invasive alien species):

The work being done by the Forestry Department to address prevention of and education on invasive species is limited. Efforts include:

- Preliminary studies on an exotic lizard (*Anolis sagrei*) with a proposal to conduct further studies and eliminate the species.
- Identification of the habitats of the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) which has been identified as a threat to forest biodiversity and watershed quality.
- Plans to combine an eradication programme for the nine-banded armadillo with the alternative livelihood component of the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), and the promotion of the use of its meat through an exhibition and meat fest.

Objective 2 (Pollution):

Pollution is addressed in a limited way through the Forestry Environmental Education Programme. Specifically, the programme addresses water quality, sedimentation of waterways and benefits of watershed management.

Objective 3 (Climate Change):

There is some collaboration on strategies to mitigate effects of global climate change. This coordination occurs through the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy; National Action Programme; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Environmental Management Strategy and the St. George's Declaration of Principles. These strategies, plans and programmes address issues related to global climate change and biodiversity protection. In addition, under the Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC), a pilot project has recently been approved by GEF for the implementation of adaptation measures in the Grenadines islands of Bequia and Union, and also in Spring Village located on mainland St. Vincent. The project focuses on adaptation measures that protect biodiversity and reduce land degradation.

Objective 4 (Forest Fires):

The Forestry Department conducts an annual forest fire prevention programme that lasts the entire dry season. The programme includes:

- Environmental education (e.g. sensitizing schools and communities on the dangers of bush fires through house-to-house visits, schools and community programmes, flyer distribution, whistle stops and media talks)
- Patrolling fire-prone areas (these are limited however)
- Clearing and maintenance of fire traces around fire-prone plantations

In 2006, the Department has also chosen to address forest fires during its annual Forestry Focus celebrations, targeting the Spring Village community on mainland St. Vincent. In addition, the Department's Inventory Unit has mapped the fire-prone areas within SVG.

Objective 6 (Fragmentation and Conversion):

The Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP) is implementing an alternative livelihoods initiative aimed at encouraging persons farming illegally within Crown Lands and other protected forest areas to take up other activities (e.g. legitimate agriculture, charcoal and mauby production) outside of the forest.

Constraints include:

- Lack of human, financial and technical resources
- Significant lack of research capacity
- Institutional weakness
- Gaps in legislation
- Weak law enforcement

- Challenges associated with border control in multi-island nations (re: invasive species)
- Lack of mainstreaming forest biodiversity issues in development planning
- Inadequate planning and inefficient management regarding land use
- Lack of understanding at all levels of society regarding the importance of biodiversity
- Poverty and population pressure resulting in destructive practices and unsustainable use of forest resources

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		See further comments
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Restore Forest Biodiversity):

The Forestry Department has an annual reforestation target of 30 acres. Much of the reforestation work is aimed at augmenting habitat quality and properties and hence improving biodiversity. Other restorative work including stream bank enrichment (vegetative) and the use of wattles/fascines within those areas.

Objective 2 (Conservation of Endemic & Threatened Species):

Practices include, forest patrols, hunting bans and close-season regulations. In addition, the St. Vincent Parrot Conservation Programme involves the monitoring of this species in the wild, a field research programme involving the identification, mapping and monitoring of the St. Vincent parrot nest tree sites, biennial population census and law enforcement/patrolling. An education programme supports the conservation all endemic and threatened species.

Objective 3 (Protected Forest Area Networks):

All activities under this objective are being addressed. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is currently collaborating with local stakeholder agencies and regional institutions/organisations to assess the protected areas network in SVG, with a view to improving the effectiveness of these areas and implementing the PoW on Protected Areas.

The challenges are similar to those outlined in question 176.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
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a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		See further comments
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Sustainable Use) and Objective 2 (Prevent Losses):

Sustainable use is promoted through sustainable livelihoods initiatives, for example the utilization of timber from forest plantations and the use of materials from thinning operations for charcoal. Other initiatives include the use of the Mauby (*Colubrina sp.*) bark to supply the Mauby syrup industry and the promotion of forest tour guide operations. Education programmes support these initiatives and help to discourage unsustainable utilisation.

Objective 3 (Enable Local Communities):

A proposed project to facilitate forest management and forest-based livelihood opportunities, seeks to assist local communities to utilize (sustainably) the forest resources (timber and non-timber) in order to generate additional income for their livelihood, set up a wood-working training centre, establish a functional forest tour guide association and explore viable options for producing and marketing selected wood forest products.

Objective 4 (Information Systems):

The development of information systems is still in early stages. Information is kept in manual and electronic documents, but no database has been set up to provide more efficient management of data (e.g. information from parrot census).

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below This goal and its associated objectives receive very little attention due to institutional weakness and overall lack of technical expertise. Furthermore, the use of genetic components of forest resources is minimal. Some assistance is given to the Forestry Department by institutions such as the New York Zoo (e.g. DNA analysis of feather samples from the St. Vincent Parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>), examining relatedness and other genetic traits within its captive stock and providing assistance regarding the breeding pairs at the Nicholl's Wildlife Complex).

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints,

needs, tools and targets)

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>See further comments</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Improve Understanding):

The Forestry Department Environmental Education Unit undertakes various school and community programmes aimed at increasing awareness about the importance of and threats to forest biodiversity. These programmes also promote compliance with forest conservation regulations. The Department also increases awareness through annual Forestry Focus activities (e.g. community presentations, field trips, discussions) based on a topical forestry issue. This year's activities were centred on the prevention of forest fires. The Environmental Services Unit in the Ministry of health and the Environment promotes overall biodiversity management through a widely distributed newsletter.

Objective 2 (Integration into Policies and Programmes) & Objective 3 (Good Governance):

These objectives are achieved in part through the establishment of the Integrated Forestry Management and Development Programmes which seeks to collaborate with local communities and industrial users of forest products (e.g. Central Water and Sewage Authority and the St. Vincent Electricity Services) in an integrated approach to forest management for the protection of forest biodiversity and water catchments. In addition a draft Forest Policy document has been prepared and forestry concerns have been addresses in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

At the regional level, the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Guyana (UG) has been assigned by the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) to:

- Establish a Regional Steering Committee to coordinate the Forestry Plans in the Region.
- Promote good land use in support of other production activities.
- Assess the Forestry resources in the region.
- Access and provide technical assistance to develop appropriate land use and forestry policies supported by relevant legislation.

Constraints include:

- Institutional weakness
- Lack of technical capacity
- Lack of understanding of the importance of forest biodiversity at all levels of society
- Inadequate political support

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		See further comments below
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Mitigate Socio-Economic Failures and Distortions):

A few measures are being taken to address this objective including the promotion of sustainable livelihoods projects (e.g. initiative which uses materials from the pruning and thinning of fast growing species to make charcoal), agro-forestry initiatives and the involvement of industrial users of forest resources (e.g. water and electricity companies in forest management and financing of conservation activities).

Constraints include:

- Lack of understanding of the importance of forest biodiversity by national development planners
- Lack of integration of forest biodiversity issues in national development planning
- Lack of integration of forest biodiversity issues in sectoral plans and programmes
- Lack of incentives and failure to reform perverse incentives regarding conservation of forest biodiversity
- Lack of translation of international agreements into national laws

Lessons Learned:

The Banana industry is widely known to have caused significant damage to biodiversity in many areas. However, current trade challenges have resulted in a number of abandoned farms, leading to the return of natural vegetation and forest cover in some areas. In addition, butterflies, birds and other beneficial fauna are returning to these areas. Some replacement crops like dasheen (*Colacasia esculenta var esculenta*) do not need intense chemical treatment as bananas. There is qualitative evidence that this has benefited biodiversity in some locations.

On the other hand however, challenges within the banana industry have exacerbated the poverty

situation within the country and as a result some persons have now taken illegal farming which threatens forest biodiversity and increases forest degradation.

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities See further comments
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 (Increase Public Education, Participation and Awareness):

The Forestry Department Environmental Education Unit highlights the importance of and threats to forests and encourages public participation in forest management through school and community presentations, brochures, posters, flyers, radio programmes/jingles/announcements, Forestry Focus Month and occasional national campaigns on a specific topic (e.g. conservation of the endemic St. Vincent Parrot, protection of water resources, prevention of bush fires).

Successes of environmental education campaigns include a greater awareness of open and close seasons and activities that can reduce bushfires in susceptible areas, knowledge of endemic and indigenous species and their importance.

Constraints include inadequate human, financial and technical capacity and access to up-to-date and functioning equipment.

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Work on this objective is still in early stages. As part of t, forest and wildlife reserves have been characterized and training has been received in the may however be addressed as part of the protected area gap assessment
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Lack of human, financial and technical capacity.

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Some level of classification of forest and wildlife reserves was undertaken as part of the protected area gap assessment being implemented with the assistance of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). However the information is mainly being used to assess management effectiveness of these protected areas.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities This objective is being addressed to a limited extent through the Forestry Department Forest Mapping and Inventory Programme (FMIP). The Department is currently using GIS to map forest plantations and hopes to extend similar activities to the natural forest. Ground-truthing activities associated with this mapping process will also help to identify threats to the forest resource. The FMIP also seeks to obtain requisite data for input into the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The main constraints are an overall lack of human and financial capacity and a lack of training in the relevant technologies.

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities See further comments
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Limited work is being undertaken in relation to this objective and includes:

- An investigation of the effects of the introduced *Anolis sagrei* on habitat and possible modes

of eradication.

- Preliminary investigations into the effects of the introduced nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) on forest ecosystem.
- Biennial census on the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) and related nest tree and habitat monitoring
- Proposal to begin a monitoring programme for the endemic Black Snake (*Chironius vincenti*).
- Collaborative research on various characteristics of selected species of hummingbirds, heliconias, bats and milkweeds

In addition, the Forestry Department is a partner of the FAO Forest Resource Assessment programme, and is therefore responsible for collecting forest-related data for input into the global data bank. However capacity limitations prevent the execution of timely assessments (data is required every five years).

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>See further comments</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The Forestry Department requires computer equipment and GIS software to effectively execute this programme.

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) b) & c). The Forestry Department's law enforcement, public education and habitat conservation programmes (patrolling, reforestation etc), though limited, continue to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the reduction of biodiversity loss. The Department however recognizes that much more needs to be done but is hampered by limited capacity at all levels as indicated throughout this document.

The management of invasive species is given relatively low priority. This is not because of lack of recognition of their possible negative impacts, but because of lack of expertise to address them. The Forestry Department is however currently examining appropriate measures to deal with the introduced nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) Armadillo (which is causing much damage to biodiversity in watersheds and forested areas) and *Anolis sagrei* (which is believed to have been introduced in sand imported from Guyana for construction purposes).

The Special Programme on adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project is a regional initiative to address global climate change within St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia and Dominica. It supports the efforts of these countries to implement pilot adaptation measures addressing that promote biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation.

d) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) exposed institutional weaknesses and a lack of capacity of SVG to address biological diversity. Thus a second project was initiated through the GEF to provide assistance to undertake a capacity needs assessment, define country-specific priorities, determine capacity needs to implement the recommendations of the NBSAP and to strengthen the National Documentation Centre to accommodate the Clearing House Mechanism.

e) The Government has developed a Poverty Alleviation Strategy Paper to address poverty issues. Strategies outlined in this paper include the strengthening of natural resource management mechanisms.

f) The need for sustainable practices and policies is recognized by the Department but has not been directly addressed in many instances. Plantation management activities are intended to be sustainable but this is not often achievable due to lack of technical skills (to some extent) but more-so because of inadequate resources to execute management objectives. However, the Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme (IFMDP), collaborative efforts with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the project to improve the system of protected areas and sustainable livelihood initiatives address some aspects of sustainability.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

Activities being supported include the:

- Use and establishment of additional protected areas
- Management of invasive alien species
- Promotion of the sustainable use of water resources
- Implementation of communication, education and public awareness programmes
- Promotion of responsible resource management
- Support for sustainable livelihoods

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the	
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) does not specifically address dry and sub-humid lands or the related CBD PoW, however strategies that address the wider terrestrial environment are applicable to dry and sub-humid lands. The National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD is in progress and should address the integration of the CBD PoW into the plan for the implementation of the UNCCD.	

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
Measures taken include the:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertaking of a National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) to determine the capacity to implement the CBD, UNCCD and the UNFCCC ▪ Participation in the development of a regionally harmonized draft Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act 2006 ▪ Development of projects that combine activities of the CBD, UNCCD and the UNFCCC (e.g. the recently approved Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project that promotes the development of climate adaptation measures that conserve biodiversity and reduce land degradation in the Grenadines where most of the dry and sub-humid lands are located) ▪ Placement of the coordination of all MEAs under one focal point 	

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1987 and the Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992 promote the sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands. The former promotes the protection of some species that inhabit dry and sub-humid lands, while the latter establishes a protected area which encompasses dry and sub-humid lands in the Tobago Cays.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	X
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

National and local capacities have been strengthened but not in direct response to this programme of work. Dry and sub-humid lands exist mainly in the Grenadines where at least two capacity building projects are currently concentrated, (1) the Sustainable Grenadines project which promotes integrated sustainable development and biodiversity conservation and (2) the Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project that promotes the development of climate adaptation measures that conserve biodiversity and reduce land degradation in the Grenadines where most of the dry and sub-humid lands are located

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Dry and sub-humid lands receive little individual attention, and are subsumed under general forest management programmes. That most of these lands are found in the Grenadines, makes it even more difficult to manage since the country is challenged to spread already limited resources over a number of islands. Some of the elements of the PoW are however being addressed through activities associated with UNCCD and the Sustainable Grenadines project coordinated by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus, University of the West Indies (UWI).

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

Measures taken include:

- Policy measures and management plans that promote the conservation of all mountainous areas
- Promotion of alternative livelihoods for persons who use mountain lands (above 1500 ft)
- Stream bank maintenance using fascines/wattles
- Legislation to protect species that inhabit mountainous areas

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Measures taken include:

- A comprehensive conservation programme for the St. Vincent Parrot (*Amazona guildingii*) which inhabits mountainous areas. The programme entails public education programmes, captive breeding, monitoring and data collection.
- Reforestation (at these levels ?)
- Enactment of laws that establish forest and wildlife reserves, hunting bans and close seasons

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
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b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
See answer to question 194	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
Answer: c) Yes, some frameworks are in place	
Legal:	Wildlife Protection Act, 1987 and Forest Resource Conservation Act, 1992 establish wildlife and forest reserves, hunting bans and close seasons
Policy:	The national policy is to keep 30% of the country under forest cover. In addition a Forest Policy document has been drafted.
Institutional Framework:	The Forestry Department is responsible for the management of mountain biodiversity. The Integrated Forest Management and Development Programme was established to address threats to forest/mountain biodiversity.

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
Answer: a) No	

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
A study is being conducted on interrelationships between helconias and humming birds. In addition monitoring and assessment activities are part of the conservation programme for the St. Vincent Parrot (<i>Amazona guildingii</i>).	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain biodiversity is addressed under forest conservation programmes. These programmes have generally sought to encourage compliance with conservation laws, promote sustainable use of resources and to a lesser extent the integration of forest management into national development plans. No documented evaluation of these actions is available, however it is generally agreed that education programmes have helped to raise public awareness of the importance of forest/mountain biodiversity. The main challenge however is the translation of this knowledge into sustainable use practices. Population pressure, failure to convince decision-makers of the need to integrate biodiversity issues into development plans, weak law enforcement and a general lack of human, financial and technical resources continue to limit the full implementation of this PoW.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
Synergies promoted through various regional agencies, projects and other activities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaborative projects coordinated by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Cave Hill Campus, University of the West Indies (UWI) ▪ The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism ▪ Activities relating to regional MEAs such as the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) 	

Protocol, the St. Georges Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

- Regional projects such as the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) Project and the proposed Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME project)
- Regional protected area network coordinated through The Nature Conservancy
- The Caribbean Community (Caricom) Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED)

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes	X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Activities undertaken through the agencies, projects and other activities listed in the answer to question 203 have served to build national capacity. As a result staff members of the various biodiversity-related agencies have become more aware of MEAs like the CBD and

associated obligations. Although to a limited extent, these obligations are gradually being integrated into institutional and sectoral plans, but more effort is needed to translate the obligations in the various MEAs into national law. Regional synergies help to enhance national efforts to implement the CBD and other supporting agreements. With added assistance from international organisations and developed countries, the country will be able to take improve its efforts toward the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of biodiversity.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

While the separation of questions by 2010 Targets, articles and thematic work programmes made for better organisation of this report, these sections shared many common themes resulting in a high degree of repetition. It may therefore be expedient (for the reporter as well as readers) to find ways of grouping targets, articles and thematic work programmes to an appropriate extent.