



Convention on Biological Diversity

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES
ON UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS
St. George's, Grenada 17-21 October 2011

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020). In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, and to review, update and revise, as appropriate, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9. The Conference of the Parties also urged Parties and other Governments to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial-planning processes.
2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
3. In response, the Executive Secretary is organizing a series of regional or subregional workshops on updating NBSAPs in 2011 and 2012. The workshop for the Caribbean region was held in St. George's, Grenada from 17 to 21 October 2011 and was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Foreign Trade and Export Development of Grenada and with the generous financial support of the Government of Japan.
4. Integrated into this workshop was a dedicated day with a specific focus on valuation and incentive measures to help to facilitate implementation of targets 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (as well as other related targets and decisions), and their translation into national targets and commitments.
5. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:
 - (a) Facilitate national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by assisting Parties to develop national biodiversity targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

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(b) Assist Parties in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing their national biodiversity strategy and action plans, with consideration given to how they can serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies and for implementing the programme of work on island biodiversity;

(c) Raise awareness to stimulate early actions to implement other Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, in particular, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹ and the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;²

(d) Support countries in making use of the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3)³ and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study,⁴ and in considering how the findings could be integrated into updated and revised NBSAPs;

(e) Facilitate active learning opportunities and peer-to-peer exchanges for national focal points and persons in charge of implementing and revising NBSAPs;

(f) Make use of the findings of the study on the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (TEEB);

(g) Integrate the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes.

6. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question and answer sessions, discussions in small working groups, interactive sessions to introduce relevant tools and a field study visit. A copy of the presentations, as well as reports and other documents for this workshop, can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/caribbean/>.

7. The workshop was attended by government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or implementation of NBSAPs, and representatives from the development planning and finance ministries from: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Additionally, representatives from indigenous and local communities (ILCs) attended. Various resource persons from the region representing different organizations also attended the workshop: The Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI), Coastal Zone Management Authority Institute of Belize, Global Island Partnership (GLISPA), Island Conservation, Jamaica Environment Trust, The Cropper Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, Turismo y Conservación Consultores, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and University of the West Indies. These resource persons contributed their expertise in mainstreaming biodiversity, stakeholder engagement, valuation of biodiversity, spatial planning, incentives, as well as communication, education and public awareness (CEPA). The list of participants for the workshop can be found in appendix 4. The workshop was conducted in English.

8. This report provides an overview of the workshop sessions, discussions, conclusions of the meeting, and next steps going forward. Annexes to this report present more detailed information about the workshop; the programme is presented in appendix 2.

¹ Decision X/1, annex.

² Decision BS-V/11, annex.

³ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Global Biodiversity Outlook 3. (Montreal 2010).

⁴ See www.teebweb.org.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP AND CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON BIODIVERSITY

9. The opening of the workshop and the launch of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity for the Caribbean countries started with the presentation of the official video of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

10. Aria St. Louis, Environment Specialist from the Ministry of Environment, Foreign Trade and Export Development, welcomed the participants. Ms. St.Louis began her statement by mentioning the link between climate change and biodiversity loss, especially in small islands, as well as the link between sustainable use and poverty eradication. She informed participants that Grenada had signed the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), and that the country had developed a system for protected areas and a study will take place on economic valuation of hidden values in these areas. She invited the countries from the region to look for synergies and share activities to overcome the shortage of financial resources. Ms. St.Louis ended her statement by exhorting participants to participate actively and engage in the workshop.

11. Sakhile Koketso, who presented a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, thanked the Government of Grenada for hosting the workshop. She stressed the importance of revising NBSAPs and informed participants that the Government of Japan had established a Japan Biodiversity Fund to assist eligible countries in translating the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into NBSAPs before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in India in 2012.

12. H.E. Joseph Gilbert, Minister of Environment, Foreign Trade and Export Development of Grenada, welcomed participants and acknowledged the support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well the financial support from the Japanese Government. He reiterated Grenada's commitment expressed during the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to effectively conserve at least 25 per cent of its near-shore marine area and at least 25 per cent of its terrestrial area by 2020, as a means to contribute to the sustainable livelihoods for its people and to contribute to the protection of the world's biodiversity. He exhorted the scientific community to work with the public to increase awareness and education about biodiversity, and the implications of its loss on livelihoods and quality of life now and for future generations. He also made reference to the International Year of Forests, and shared that one of the many commendable examples of community involvement in collaboration with government to manage biodiversity involves the Forestry Division. He opened the workshop and acknowledged the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity.

ITEM 2. REVIEW OF FINDINGS OF THE THIRD EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK (GBO-3) AND OVERVIEW OF THE AICHI-NAGOYA OUTCOMES

13. After the opening ceremony, Ms. Koketso started the workshop with an icebreaker session, showing a video on the meaning of biodiversity and asking participants to introduce themselves and present their expectations. The most common expectations were:

- (a) Get a better understanding on how to mobilize their resources;
- (b) Learn how to mainstream biodiversity into national planning and economic development, share what has been successful in the region;
- (c) Learn from other countries on the implementation of NBSAPs;
- (d) Get an insight of how they can best prepare the NBSAP;
- (e) Explore how to find financing sources;

(f) Increase synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity related Conventions.

There was also a comment, regarding the video, on the importance of involving stakeholders, especially the involvement of communities.

14. Under this agenda item, Ms. Koketso presented the findings of GBO-3 and provided an overview of the Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, outlining the decisions of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the Nagoya Protocol, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization⁵ (elaborated after being adopted at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties). She then presented in more detail another outcome: the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Ms. Koketso introduced the five Strategic Goals as well as the targets under each of these goals.

15. After the presentation, participants broke up into country groups to work on an exercise where they assessed how the Strategic Plan and its goals were addressed in their current NBSAP. The results of this exercise, presented in annex II, show that the goal that had been addressed the most is goal E, as opposed to goal D, which had been poorly addressed.

16. Under this same item, on Friday, Oliver Rukundo, from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Suhel Al-Janabi, representing the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, co-delivered a presentation on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. This session was meant to introduce key ABS concepts. Participants were also shown a video called “ABS simply explained”, and Mr. Al-Janabi presented an overview of the work of the Initiative and some of the activities that the Initiative is undertaking or plan on undertaking in supporting the national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

17. Mr. Rukundo linked the Nagoya Protocol to the third objective of the Convention, and introduced the history of the negotiations of the Protocol and highlighted its advantages to users and providers of genetic resources, as well as to indigenous and local communities. He also referred to the activities undertaken under a Global Environment Facility (GEF) Medium Sized Project executed by the Secretariat to support the ratification and early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol. He explained that activities undertaken under this project include briefing sessions for decision makers and capacity-building workshops for national focal points and indigenous and local communities. He concluded the presentation by explaining the necessary steps that countries had to take in terms of the signature and ratification of the Protocol.

ITEM 3. REVISION AND UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS: ASSESSMENT AND GUIDANCE OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

18. Under this item, Ms. Koketso covered some country examples of best practices in NBSAPs and presented an overview of the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) study on the implementation of NBSAPs, entitled “Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans”. Some of the main conclusions of this study were:

(a) Women and indigenous communities were largely missing from participation in NBSAP formulation;

(b) Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) was often only mentioned in NBSAPs as an add-on chapter and not integrated;

(c) Very few NBSAPs place biodiversity in a broader development policy context; but newer NBSAPs have a stronger emphasis on development;

⁵ Decision IX/11 B.

(d) Most NBSAPs highlight the need to value and create economic incentives for biodiversity, but few move beyond general statements.

19. After this introduction, Ms. Koketso led participants in an exercise, where in their country groups they drew a graph of the different milestones regarding their NBSAP performance. Some of these milestones were: the establishment of a programme of work on protected areas; the inclusion of environment in national development plans, more capacity-building with regard to deforestation; better stakeholder participation; and so on. The complete results of the exercise are presented in annex III.

20. Under this same item, Mr. Maurice Rawlins, from The Cropper Foundation, presented Trinidad and Tobago's National Biodiversity Assessment (NBATT), which was undertaken by the University of the West Indies and The Cropper Foundation. The objective of this assessment was to get deeper knowledge and information on Trinidad and Tobago's biodiversity, in order to establish a baseline for holistic research and more effective management of the country's biological resources.

21. After the exercise, the following observations emerged from discussions on countries' experiences on updating and revising NBSAPs, more specifically on the main elements of their previous NBSAPs, how it was implemented, major lessons learned, plans for revising NBSAPs and constraints to revision: (i) there needs to be good communication with other Ministries as these might have implemented some of the actions in the Strategy that the Ministry of Environment is not aware of; (ii) with Rio + 20 happening in 2012, Parties have opportunities for synergies; (iii) if the process of the NBSAP is correct, then the implementation of it will be correct as well; (iv) new sources of financing needs to be identified; (v) political buy-in and monitoring are essential, for example, one country has recently had its NBSAP approved by Cabinet (Belize), another has had its NBSAP adopted by Parliament (Barbados); (vi) evaluation and monitoring of NBSAPs is very important.

22. The last presentation under this item was delivered by Ms. Koketso, who gave a presentation about updating and revising NBSAPs including guidance from the Conference of the Parties and the training modules⁶ that have been prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to support Parties in the preparation and revision of their NBSAPs. She emphasized that the strategies and action plans did not have to take the form of a single biodiversity-planning document, but that these needed to represent a process in which the society of each Party decided how to face the challenges of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. She also stressed that biodiversity should be mainstreamed in other sectors' and other ministries' plans and activities and that the current challenge was the revision of the NBSAPs and the setting of national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Ms Koketso also presented on the steps in the biodiversity planning process.

23. In this same presentation, Ms. Koketso described the process of how to access funds for updating NBSAPs and how to prepare the Convention on Biological Diversity fifth national report. She mentioned that up to US\$ 500,000 was available per qualifying country and that these funds were available through the GEF Secretariat, through an implementing agency or through a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Umbrella Project (currently under development) and available for least developed countries (LDCs) and small islands developing States (SIDS).

24. Participants were also asked to complete a questionnaire, in preparation for the workshop regarding their plans to update and revise their NBSAP, as well as their plans to mainstream biodiversity into broader policy frameworks. The results of these plans are presented in annex I.

ITEM 4. SETTING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TARGETS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

25. This agenda item was spread over three days and also drew upon presentations and discussions under agenda items 3, 5 and 6.

⁶ See <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/>.

26. Under this item, Ms. Sakhile Koketso made a presentation on the theory and practice of setting national and regional targets, stressing that targets had to be nationally appropriate and achievable given the threats and opportunities for conservation and that they should relate to the biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of the country. Ms. Koketso said that targets would assist countries to move from words to action and to obtain measureable results; targets should be integrated into revised and updated NBSAPs, which should be adopted as a policy instrument at the highest level. She presented some examples of national targets that Parties have set.

27. Ms. Koketso presented goal C, focusing on target 11, which is related to protected areas. She explained that protected areas should be areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services should be effectively and equitable managed, ecological representative, well-connected and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

28. After this presentation, Mr. Rawlins from The Cropper Foundation made a presentation on marine protected areas in the Caribbean, focusing on the considerations for NBSAP planning, more specifically on their impacts and challenges. Mr. Rawlins stated that marine protected areas around the world are under severe pressure with low political priority, funding and regulations, and stressed the fact that marine protected areas are needed to help ecosystems function and to provide ecosystem services.

29. After these scene-setting presentations, participants were invited to participate in an exercise where they outlined the following for their countries: (i) diagnosis, current extent of protected areas; (ii) demands on the national target, opportunities and constraints; (iii) draft targets; (iv) consultation and collaboration; and (v) resources required to reach the target.

30. Some of the results reported back were: (i) conflict resolution among users, lack of funds to train rangers, development conflicts are all issues around protected areas management; (ii) there needs to be more marine protection in the region; (iii) some opportunities were identified as public/private partnerships, protected areas trust, integration on outgoing projects, sustainable development and sustainable tourism; (iv) the constraints identified were: funding, human resources, enabling legislation, private land ownership and communities' conflicts.

31. Some of the targets created during the exercise were as follows:

- (a) By 2020, existing protected areas are well-managed and protected;
- (b) By 2015, include under-represented ecosystems in the protected area system, as well as include those that are not in the system, especially ecosystems with marine areas;
- (c) To set aside, by 2020, 25 per cent of terrestrial and 25 per cent of marine for protection;
- (d) By 2015, characterize protected areas in terms of biological, socio-economic and cultural values, and prioritize the conservation actions required, and ideally the types of activities that may be permitted;
- (e) By 2020, develop and implement management plans for seven protected areas and six endemic species. Plans must incorporate ecosystem and sustainable livelihoods management approaches and should seek to achieve a reduction in the loss of natural resources in selected sites.

32. Ms. Koketso delivered a presentation on the main regional issues and pressures on biodiversity. She described the current trends in biodiversity for the Caribbean region and covered the five main causes of biodiversity loss including: habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation; over-exploitation of wild species; pollution; climate change; and invasive alien species. She then stressed the importance of a global response to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss as well as to reduce the direct pressures and to promote sustainable use.

33. Following this introduction to regional issues and pressures, resource persons gave more detailed presentations on some of these issues. Ms. Kate Brown, from GLISPA, presented the relationship between climate change and biodiversity on islands, linking the presentation to Aichi Biodiversity

Target 10. Ms. Brown explained how climate change was a key driver to biodiversity loss and also stressed the fact that climate change should be addressed in national policies and strategies, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans. She finalized the presentation by providing some useful information on regional guidance from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCC), CANARI, as well as from the programme of work on island biodiversity.

34. Mr. Boris Fabres from Island Conservation delivered a presentation on invasives and island biodiversity, addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 9 and 12. He explained that 65 per cent of islands extinctions are caused by invasive species and showed some areas where work could be done. Mr. Fabres also gave a presentation on how Island Conservation could assist Parties on: Scientific and Technical advice, invasive alien species eradications, cooperation in developing NBSAPs, project development and financing. Island Conservation hosted a networking event for participants on Thursday evening where the work that the organization is starting to do in the region was also mentioned.

35. Mr. Bob Ramnanan from CABI also made a presentation on invasive species. In the presentation, he briefly covered the challenges in invasive and alien species (IAS) management in the Caribbean, and focused on the presentation of the Caribbean IAS Strategy for 2011-2015. He explained that the Strategy sought to strengthen national and regional programmes for IAS and to develop new or enhance current national and regional coordination and cooperation mechanisms. Mr. Ramnanan also explained the scope of the Strategy, its goals and objectives.

ITEM 5. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES

36. Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors. She explained why biodiversity was important and more specifically, its significance for a country's economy and development. She presented what mainstreaming was, and proceeded to describe available steps and tools for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and possible gateways to integrating poverty and environment with links to national development planning. Ms. Koketso also identified possible stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity into the business community and information needed to foster such integration. She concluded by stressing the importance of a need to bridge Ministries/Agencies for Environment and Ministries of Finance, Planning and other relevant Ministries.

Field Study Visit

37. On Wednesday, participants visited, as part of the field study visit, Belmont Estate - an agritourism business - where participants were shown the process of how cacao beans were transformed into chocolate. After lunch, participants visited the Levera Ramsar site where they had the opportunity to hear how the community was protecting the area as a nesting site for the leatherback sea turtle.

ITEM 6. VALUATION AND INCENTIVES MEASURES AS TOOLS FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

38. This item was integrated with discussions under item 4 and was presented on Tuesday, 18 October. A number of presentations, as well as discussions and exercises were made to introduce various approaches to valuation and incentive measures as tools for mainstreaming biodiversity.

39. The first presentation under this item was delivered by Mr. Markus Lehmann, from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, who provided an introductory presentation on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study. Mr. Lehmann presented this initiative's origins and mandate, explaining that the TEEB is an approach for valuating biodiversity and ecosystem services. He emphasized the potential of TEEB and the ecosystem approach as mainstreaming tools, describing a number of concrete examples; one of them was the economic valuation of the water treatment benefits generated by a wetland near Kampala. He also pointed to programmes/initiatives that

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could further advance this approach, such as: country analysis, green national accounting, filling ecological and valuation knowledge gaps, business and biodiversity indicators and reports.

Valuation

40. Mr. Lehmann delivered a presentation on the valuation of biodiversity and associated ecosystems, focusing on Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He reviewed key conceptual issues and approaches to valuation, with an emphasis on economic valuation, and provided an overview of different economic valuation tools, including their strengths and limitations. Mr. Lehmann concluded by presenting a pragmatic step-wise approach to valuation.

41. Following the presentation, Ms. Chantalle Clarke, Coastal Planner of Coastal Zone Management Authority & Institute introduced a national example on how to incorporate natural capital into the decision-making processes. She introduced the coastal capital of Belize, referring to tourism and fisheries as the major productive sectors, as well as the need to undertake shoreline protection, and presented the components of the Management Plan. The Coastal Zone Management Authority Institute is working with The Natural Capital Project on Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST), and presented this multi-service approach as a tool for modelling and valuing ecosystem services with regard to tourism/recreation, fisheries and shoreline protection.

42. In the subsequent discussions, participants recognized the importance of resource valuation as a tool to manage biodiversity, and that there is a need to view biodiversity in the context of ecosystem services and human well-being. Valuation is a key tool to bring this message across and to understand why biodiversity is important to everyone's life.

43. In a group exercise, participants identified the most important areas of applying economic valuation in their countries and the most important ecosystem services where valuation would be useful. In this context, Ms. Aria St. Louis from Grenada explained that her country was undertaking a study on the economic valuation of protected areas.

Incentive measures

44. Mr. Lehmann made a presentation on addressing incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, focusing on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. He explained that harmful incentives can result from environmentally harmful subsidies and from laws and regulations, and provided specific examples for each of these categories. Based on the TEEB study, Mr. Lehmann presented key lessons learned in identifying, removing, phasing out, and reforming harmful incentives.

45. Mr. Anthony Clayton, Professor at the University of West Indies (UWI) introduced, as a case study of harmful incentives, Jamaica's sugar industry and the main findings from the UWI/UNEP study: Integrated Assessment of Trade-Related Policies in the Agriculture Sector: Supporting the Implementation of the Convention on and Biological Diversity.⁷ He gave an historic overview of Jamaica's historically heavily subsidized sugar industry, which went nevertheless from being one of the world's largest to today's production representing only 0.1 per cent of the world's total production. He explained that the sugar subsidies were not effective and, in fact, not positive, as this industry took most of the country's land and used extensive water, causing loss of wetlands and mangroves, and biodiversity.

46. Participants recognized the need for a more in-depth analysis of national incentive policies. They also noted that subsidies do not necessarily need to be eliminated altogether, but rather move them to more sustainable practices, for example linking sustainable farming practices to agricultural systems where farmers are compensated for environmentally-friendly practices.

47. Mr. Lehmann gave a presentation on the development and application of positive incentive measures, focusing again on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. He explained why these incentives are needed, provided an overview of fundamental concepts, and pointed to recent pertinent achievements in the

⁷ <http://www.uwi.edu/isd/projects/unepsugar1.aspx>.

region: Saint Lucia provided incentives to farmers who manage banana holdings in a sustainable manner, and training courses in sustainable production practices were also provided to farmers and fishermen. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines offered concessions on fishing gear and equipment when supporting sustainable use of marine resources. Saint Kitts and Nevis supported alternative livelihoods to fishermen established in marine protected areas.

48. Ms. Ana Baez, from Turismo y Conservación Consultores, subsequently delivered a presentation on how sustainable tourism could provide positive incentives. She noted that the Caribbean tourism industry and biodiversity were intimately related, and elaborated as to why the tourism industry needed to be redefined towards sustainable tourism and explained, in light of the increasing interest of consumers to move to sustainable tourism. She provided recent examples of government and private incentives for “green tourism”, and finalized her presentation by showing some lessons learned.

49. Following the video shown by Ms. Baez on the Green Wave, participants had a vivid discussion on whether and under what circumstances sustainable tourism works in smaller countries, and whether sustainable tourism is beneficial to local communities.

50. Participants subsequently worked in break-out groups. During this interactive exercise, participants identified existing harmful and/or positive incentives in their countries. Some of the incentives subsequently reported to plenary included: (i) a 25-year tax break for new hotels built, with no performance clauses (harmful incentive); and (ii) breaks to farmers to destroy nails, encouraging reforestation (positive incentive).

51. Participants also identified ways to improve these incentives, including opportunities to either introduce more positive incentives or to remove/phase out harmful incentives. Some of the results presented were: (i) promote eco-tourism, which would increase employment and economic activities; (ii) duty-free status for eco-tourism operators; (iii) reintroduce the subsidy for kerosene oil to reduce charcoal burning; and (iv) subsidize cooking stoves to reduce the use of wood stoves. The complete results from this exercise are shown in annex V.

ITEM 7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

52. Under this item, Mr. Lehmann presented a global perspective of resource mobilization. He introduced Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in which countries are encouraged to design and implement a country-specific resource mobilization strategy in the framework of updated NBSAPs. He shared estimates on the current and future scale of biodiversity financing from various sources, noting that estimates vary significantly among different publications issued in different years. He also presented the Green Development Initiative as an example of innovative financial mechanisms.

53. Ms. Koketso gave a presentation on accessing GEF enabling activities funds for updating NBSAPs and preparing the Convention on Biological Diversity fifth national report. Funds were available under the fifth replenishment of the GEF under its fifth objective: “integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities”. She mentioned that the three ways to access these enabling funds were outlined by the GEF CEO: (i) through an agency (UNDP, UNEP, or other), in the regular way; (ii) direct access to funds from the GEF Secretariat (for countries with the necessary fiduciary mechanisms in place); and (iii) for LDCs and SIDs, an umbrella project under UNEP.

54. Mr. Rawlins introduced Trinidad and Tobago’s Green Fund as another example of innovative biodiversity funding. The fund was used for conservation, remediation and restoration activities. This fund was created in 2001 from a 0.1 per cent tax on gross sales. NGOs and CBOs can apply to this fund. Mr. Rawlins also mentioned three projects that have benefited from this fund: (i) reforestation project; (ii) plastic collection and recovery; and (iii) the Nariva Swamp Restoration Project.

55. Mr. Robert Weary from the Nature Conservancy introduced the Caribbean Challenge. It was developed to mobilize resources for protected areas management in the Caribbean. In his presentation, he emphasized that more than any other region in the world, the Caribbean marine and coastal environment supported jobs, income, and economic prosperity. He provided some figures on the tourism sector as a major economic engine, followed by fisheries. He introduced the new financial commitment for the Caribbean Challenge Initiative and some innovative mechanisms such as debt-for-climate adaptation swaps. He ended his presentation by providing some information on the collaboration with regional partners.

ITEM 8. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

56. This agenda item started with a presentation on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) and development and implementation of effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAPs delivered by Ms. Carlette Falloon. She started by showing a short video, “Love. Not loss” (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvIdwOEzreM>), on the challenges of communicating environmental messages to the general public and the importance of public awareness of biodiversity issues. The main focus of the presentation was on a discussion about what worked when communicating and what could work better, how to harness this and how to undertake public awareness. Ms. Falloon finalized her presentation by showing participants some links to other CEPA resources.

57. Following the presentation, there were some general comments stressing the need to communicate well (CEPA), engage all stakeholders, private and public, and develop communication strategies for NBSAP. After the discussion, participants worked in break-out groups identifying what had worked in communicating biodiversity in their countries. A compilation of this work is provided in annex VI.

58. Also under this item, Ms. Nicole Leotaud from CANARI, and Mr. Rawlins co-facilitated an interactive session, where participants shared their thoughts on the capacities needed for the participatory process. Participants agreed that the most important ones are: (i) commitment of resources; (ii) skills, knowledge, abilities; and (iii) culture. The complete results of this exercise are presented in annex VII.

59. After this presentation Ms. Leotaud presented the different kinds of participatory involvement and engaged participants in an exercise where Parties had to identify which step they were in. As a result participants could see that most Parties placed themselves in a situation where the control and decision-making was shared between stakeholders. A chart with all the results is presented in annex VIII.

ITEM 9. STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION

60. Under this item, Ms. Brown facilitated a session where she spoke about the island biodiversity programme of work and its objectives and how it could have been the focus of technical cooperation in the region. She explained to participants that GLISPA’s mission was to promote action for island conservation and sustainable livelihoods and how GLISPA focused in 2010 on ecosystem-based adaptation and mitigation with invasives; as well as on integrating conservation and sustainable livelihoods in the development process. She finished by explaining the in-depth review that they were doing, mentioning some of the results.

ITEM 10. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP

61. To summarize the workshop, Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a short presentation linking the NBSAPs to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to different programmes of work of the Secretariat. She also presented the role of CEPA, and stressed the need for innovative resource mobilization and capacity-building. After this presentation, participants engaged in an exercise, where they identified their

immediate actions for revising their NBSAPs and the areas of support to undertake these actions. The results of this exercise are presented in annex IX.

ITEM 11. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

62. The workshop was officially closed on Friday October 21, 2011.

Annex I (A)

REVISION OF NBSAPS

BARBADOS (Kim Downes Agard, George Brown)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:
2002 - Prepared and laid in Parliament

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

A number of developments have taken place since that time, which are directly related to the objective of the NBSAP including:

- Objective 2 Action 1 of the NBSAP called for the establishment of the Natural Heritage Unit
- The Government of Barbados formally constituted the Natural Heritage Department in 2005 and the department provides the framework for the management of biodiversity in Barbados. The Department now has responsibility for all issues related to biodiversity and biodiversity conservation. The Department is mandated to define the guiding principles, vision, long-term aims and policies for the management of protected areas in Barbados. The mission of the Department is to promote the conservation of special unique biomes of Barbados through effective management of a network of terrestrial and marine protected areas for the recreation and enjoyment of Barbadians, and by the creation of innovative ideas and initiatives, facilitate the sustainable development of those living in these areas. The Natural Heritage Department is responsible for the implementation of the Barbados National Park and system of parks and open spaces.
- Barbados passed the **International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act, 2006 in Parliament on February 7, 2006**. The Act provides for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Barbados, but also provides protection for local biodiversity that may be threatened.
- Objective 7 Action 1 of the NBSAP called for the adoption of the National Physical Development Plan and this was approved by both houses in Barbados on 2007 and makes provision for the establishment of a national system of parks and open spaces to ensure the protection and conservation of natural and cultural assets while supporting the socio-economic development of communities within the park boundaries. The following six open space categories have been recommended:
 - The Barbados National Park (OS1)
 - Natural Heritage Conservation Areas (OS2)
 - Coastal Conservation Zones (OS3)
 - Public Parks and Open Spaces (OS4)
 - National Attractions (OS5)
 - National Forest Candidate Sites(OS6)

These areas designated as OS1, OS2, OS3, and OS6 contain several natural features that are supportive of natural habitats. They offer much scope in respect of the in situ conservation of

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biological diversity. The Barbados National Park Plan establishes policies to guide future land use and development within the boundaries of the National Park. The Natural Heritage Department continues to work on the implementation of National Park Development Plan

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

While it was recognized that there was a need to revisit the NBSAP, there were no immediate plans to undertake the work because of limited financial and human resources. With the availability of GEF funding for the revising of NBSAPs and the preparation of the Fifth National Report; Barbados will now be in a position to undertake the revision.

One of the tools used to assist in Barbados work on biodiversity is an advisory committee, made up of experts in various fields and representatives of all the agencies in Barbados responsible for the management of biodiversity. The Working Group on Biodiversity was convened to advise the Ministry on general biodiversity issues and matters related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The committee includes representatives of the University of the West Indies, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Fisheries Division, Coastal Zone Management Unit, National Conservation Commission and Veterinary Services and has as its terms of reference to advise on national policy and recommend strategies for the management and conservation of marine and terrestrial biodiversity; to advise and provide necessary technical input for projects in the area of biodiversity; to advise on the development of a database on biodiversity and to review and monitor the status of marine and terrestrial biodiversity in Barbados. It is through this committee that matters related to biodiversity and the convention are incorporated in the work of other agencies.

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

Barbados has already endorsed the UNEP GEF Umbrella project.

BELIZE (Wilber Sabido, Tanya Marsden, Olga Tzek, Chantall Clarke)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:

1998

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

The National Protected Areas Policy was developed in 2006 and endorsed by the Belize Cabinet. Laws related to Environmental Protection to bolster the legislative framework for enforcement and monitoring of environmental related issues.

There is an ongoing revision of the Fisheries Act which governs the management of Marine Reserves and Fisheries in Belize.

The existing Forest Policy is being revised and updated.

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

The plan was to update the NBSAP by accessing funds directly from the GEF. At the time there were no immediate plans to update the NBSAP; however with the opening of the GEF window to access funding Belize feels it is in position to update its NBSAP.

National targets would be prioritized through participatory and consultative process with stakeholders in Belize. Belize is actively undertaking the implementation of the POWPA and there are cross-cutting issues that are being addressed.

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

At present, this would be difficult since the planning has taken place already and runs to 2013/2014. Belize is therefore in the position where the NBSAP and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would need to integrate the planning instruments in its framework after identifying the cross-sectoral and cross-cutting issues which affect the achievement of the targets.

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

Belize's preferred mode of accessing GEF Funds in this instance is the Direct Access approach. We are in touch with the OFP which is resident in our Ministry.

Other information

Insofar as the mode of accessing the GEF funds, there needs to be greater clarity on the ceiling we can access. Built in to the funds should be CEPA since to ensure continuity we need to have continuous reminder that an instrument like NBSAP exists.

There ought to be more technical training exercises on NBSAP Preparation similar to this one.

DOMINICA (Kongit Gabriel)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:

2000

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

Proposed Environmental and Resource Management legislation for Dominica currently being prepared that will give effect to key provisions under the CBD and implement some recommendations under Dominica NBSAP.

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

No current plans due to shortage of resources (human, technical, financial)

Setting targets can only be addressed if resources are secured to revise and update Dominica's NBSAP.

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

Limited opportunities due to severe budget constraints, shortage of resources (human, technical, financial), and other pressing commitments on small focal point agency (ECU).

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

Best is NBSAP revision could be achieved with a regional program. Dominica works closely with GEF focal point in UNDP but current GEF STAR 5 allocation has not yet been prioritized.

Other information

The small focal point agency (ECU) has a number of commitments under other MEAs to which Dominica is a signatory and this work load would be greatly assisted if a uniform reporting framework could be developed for relevant MEA – e.g. CBD, UNFCCC, Convention on Land Degradation, CITES, Biosafety, etc.).

GRENADA (Spencer Thomas, Aria St. Louis)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:
1999

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

Look for financing

Identify higher monitoring evaluations to measure progress towards achieving biodiversity conservation through use of revised NBSAP (built into the NBSAP)

Will address setting targets with stakeholder consultations, including radio interviews

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

- From September to November – review of corporate plans and budget
- COP meetings – bi-lateral opportunities for South-South cooperation
- Regional 5C's and OIECS ESDO cycle

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

Perhaps short doc on what needs to be done, possible timeline and budget to do it

Yes, GEF-5 is in Finance, national reports are also handled by Finance

JAMAICA (Andrea Donaldson and Le-Anne Roper)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:
Became government policy in 2003

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

Biodiversity policies

There are a number of policies developed related to biodiversity. This includes the Coral and Reef Action Plan; draft Climate Change Policy; Coastal Resources Policy; 2001 Forest Policy which is currently being reviewed; Water Resources Master Plan is being drafted and it is hoped to be completed in 2012. Jamaica has finalizing its national energy policy 2009-2030 and it includes a number of sub-policies such as waste to energy, renewable energy and carbon trading.

Frameworks

Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. This has established a number of targets as it relates environmental issues including climate change, natural resources management and poverty eradication is captured in all aspects of the targets.

Laws

Waste water regulations are being finalized and drafting instructions for regulating domestic trade of flora and fauna is being developed. Regulations related to exiting protected areas are being developed.

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

Jamaica will be applying to the Global Environment Facility for funds to update Jamaica's NBSAP. There have been no edits to the document except for examining the gaps identified to see what has been accomplished and which components of the action plan has been implemented. The workshop is timely as Jamaica prepares to update its NBSAP.

Through Vision 2030 Jamaica the government will be able to implement a number of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. There is a thematic working group under Vision 2030 Jamaica whose purpose is to provide strategic directions to implement the targets related to natural resources and its different components. In moving forward recommendations will be made to this group to incorporate aspects of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

There are opportunities as while each agency of government is to implement vision 2030, during their development or their yearly operation plans additional targets can be included. The government has given each agency a directive to structure their work programmes around vision 2030 which is meant to be dynamic to incorporate any current issues. There is room for each agency to adjust their work programmes as necessary. As it is a broad overarching plan it will allow for the larger issues to be mainstreamed into each government agency operation and corporate plan.

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

The application for the GEF funds is with Jamaica's focal point which is in the Ministry of Health, Environment and Water.

We are familiar with the focal point but not fully with the GEF-5 template.

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

The revision has not commenced

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS (Sylvester Belle and June Hughes)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:

2004

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

Draft Biosafety Framework 2007

2nd National Report to the CBD (Completed in 2010)

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

This will be done through stakeholders' consultations including government agencies with direct responsibility for biodiversity conservation and protection. The updating of the NBSAP will also involve the revision of biodiversity related policies aimed at reflecting the new priorities and objectives in environmental management for St. Kitts and Nevis.

To address the issue of setting targets, the following will be done:

- Development of legislation to address access and benefit sharing issues arising from the use of biodiversity for St. Kitts and Nevis.

- Development of policies and guidelines on the use of biological resources in the areas of research and product development in St. Kitts and Nevis
- Development of a national work plan for access and benefit sharing activities
- Integrate activities and outcomes as components of ongoing or proposed projects

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

Integration as part of other projects focused on similar objectives and outcomes

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

- Preparations for participation in 2nd phase of the UNEP umbrella project to update and revise NBSAP and 5th National Report.
- St. Kitts and Nevis have already submitted its letter of endorsement for NBSAP UNEP Umbrella review process. This was submitted through the GEF Operational Focal Point.
- St. Kitts and Nevis is in the process of finalizing the PIF for the GEF-5.

Other information

- St. Kitts is presently awaiting the release of the funds from the UNEP Umbrella Project to start its activities.

SAINT LUCIA (Anita James, Norma Cherry-Fevrier, Laurent Jn. Pierre)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:
2008

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

Draft biodiversity conservation and sustainable use bill was produced around the same time, that is currently being adjusted with the Attorney-general's chambers. Biodiversity regulations have also been produced. Forest policy, wildlife policy and forest legislation have been drafted around the same time. The draft forest legislation is with the Attorney-general's chambers currently. Invasive Species legislation is currently being drafted under the Invasive Species Project that Saint Lucia is participating in.

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

Our NBSAP has already been revised through a collaborative process with stakeholders under EU funds in 2008. However it too needs amending to include some emerging issues like IAS, SEA, the Nagoya Protocol and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. We hope that the funds from UNEP-GEF, which Saint Lucia has already endorsed, will be able to help us include those elements, together with anything new that we have learned from the upcoming workshop.

Targets will be set through consultation and collaboration with various relevant stakeholders, the same way that we produced the draft of the second NBSAP. We have some targets in our revised draft second NBSAP and hope to enhance those with further consultations.

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

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The Medium Term Development Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Saint Lucia, the Poverty Reduction Strategies, Climate Change Adaptation strategies for the island, social development policies, tourism development policies, sustainable land management policies and such sector considerations are some opportunities that can present themselves for inputting biodiversity concerns into national plans and policies. As Biodiversity Coordinator, I also endeavour to remind all sectors as much as possible, to engage the biodiversity section in developing their national plans and policies.

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

Saint Lucia has already endorsed the letter to procure funds from GEF for the revision of our NBSAP. Our GEF Operational Focal Point is an integral part of our planning and collaborative system. We just need to roll out the accession of the funds as soon as personnel and time allows.

Other information

Saint Lucia is one step ahead of the NBSAP revision process as we already possess a draft that only needs to be adjusted precisely with the latest emerging issues and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. We would appreciate any hints on further mainstreaming biodiversity in every sector of society from the workshop, as that is the main goal of our second NBSAP. Then we will get the second NBSAP adopted by the powers-that-be as we did the first time around and implemented, hopefully, as fast as our first.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES (Yasa Belmar, Shirla Francis)

Date(s) of preparation/revision of NBSAP:

Completed in May 2000.

Recent related biodiversity policies, frameworks or laws:

The National Parks Act 2002 established a system of protected areas utilizing IUCN categories. The regulations under this Act are before Cabinet. In August 2009, through the OECS OPAAL Project, a series of draft environmental regulations were developed. These included: Draft Forestry Regulations

- Draft Wildlife Regulations
- Draft Wildlife Order
- Draft EIA Regulations
- Draft Pollution Regulations

A framework legislation for environmental management – the draft Environmental Management Bill, was also developed as part of this project. These legislation have not yet been enacted.

Plans for revising and updating the NBSAP and setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

St. Vincent and the Grenadines endorsed the UNEP SID/LDC Umbrella for revision of NBSAP and development of 5th national report to the CBD. We plan to begin the process of revision of the NBSAP in 2012.

SVG received assistance from UNECLAC to conduct a workshop on environmental indicators in September 2011. At that workshop, we began looking at the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and stakeholders decided that a series of stakeholder consultations should be conducted in order to develop a set of national targets and related indicators once funding has been received under the UNEP umbrella project.

Opportunities for integrating the national targets and updated strategy into national plans and policies for development and poverty eradication:

Plans to access GEF funds for NBSAP revision:

St. Vincent and the Grenadines endorsed the UNEP SID/LDC Umbrella Project for Revision of NBSAP and development of 5th national report to the CBD during its first phase. We plan to begin the process of revision of the NBSAP in 2012.

Other information

The NBSAP revision process will be conducted in parallel with the UNCCD National Action Programme Revision therefore synergies will be exploited as much as possible

Annex I (B): Most important activities for the revision process

Group	Component	Barbados	Belize	Dominica	Grenada	Jamaica	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports								
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness					✓ (2)		✓ (10)	✓ (12)
	3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)	✓ (1)				✓ (3)			✓ (13)
II Setting national priorities and targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)		✓			✓ (4)	✓		✓
III. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations		✓			✓ (5)	✓	✓ (11)	✓ (14)
	6. Application and implementation of the NBSAP at subnational levels (consultations with subnational authorities)						✓		
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans		✓			✓ (6)	✓		✓ (15)

IV. Development of Implementation plans and related	8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation						✓	✓	✓ (16)
	9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.						✓		
	10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP	✓	✓			✓ (7)	✓	✓	✓ (17)
	11. Developing a plan for resource mobilisation for NBSAP implementation			✓			✓		✓ (18)
V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures	✓							✓ (19)
	13. CHM development.	✓							
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	✓				✓ (8)			✓ (20)
	15. Fifth national reports	✓				✓ (9)			
VI. Adoption by the gvt	16. Adoption								

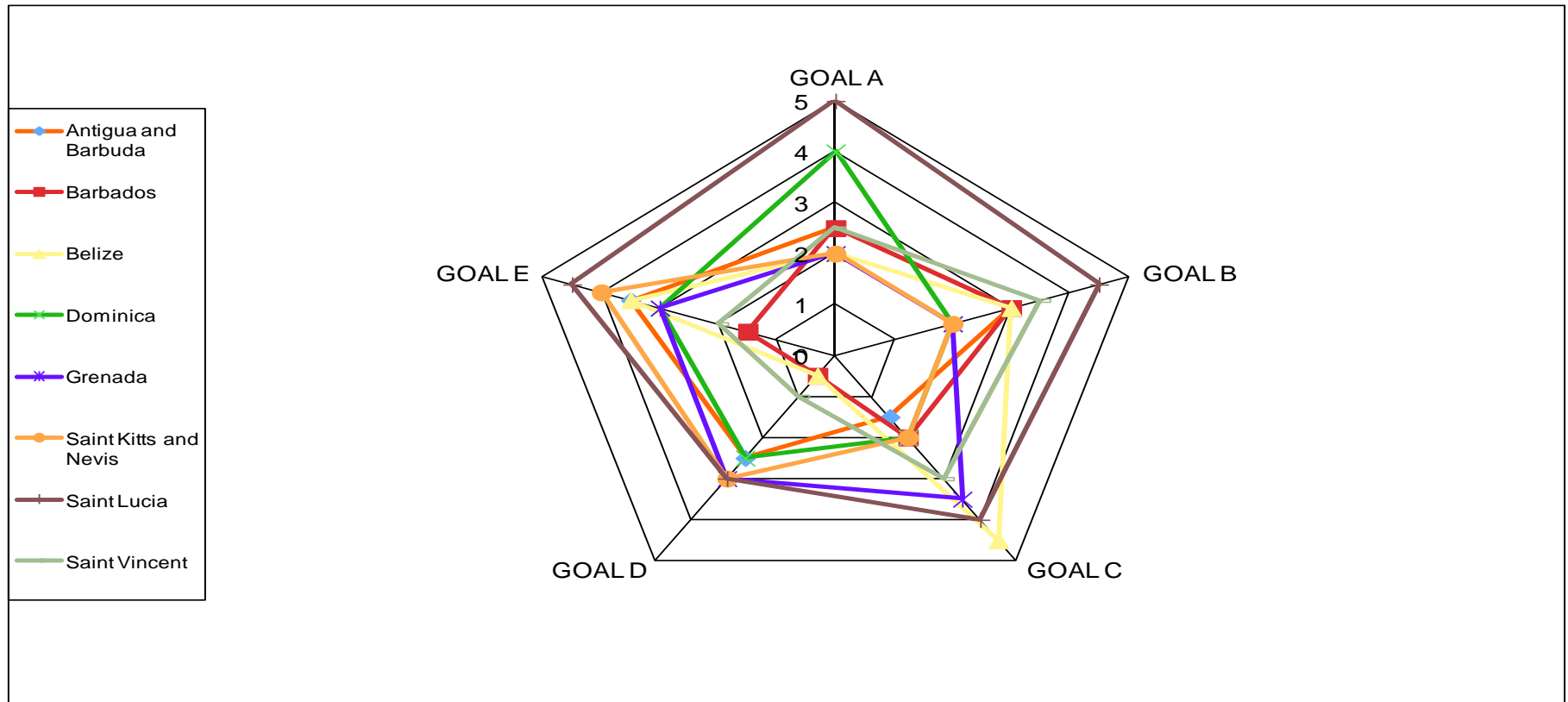
NOTES:

- (1) Studies related to Alien Invasive Species.
- (2) Jamaica knows this group.
- (3) May be needed.
- (4) This will be important as Jamaica is now developing targets.
- (5) Important and some consultations have commenced but capacity is needed to further develop targets.
- (6) This is important as there is still room for other sectors to increase the mainstreaming of biodiversity issues into their operation.
- (7) This important.
- (8) This is being undertaken and is considered important.
- (9) Financial assistance will be needed to complete this report.
- (10) We have already drafted some priorities but we will fine tune those and we need to institute a monitoring system for effective implementation along the lines shown in the table.
- (11) We have already drafted some priorities but we will fine tune those and we need to institute a monitoring system for effective implementation along the lines shown in the table.
- (12) Awareness raising about the importance of biodiversity and the need for an NBSAP will be key to getting buy-in and participation in the process by key stakeholders. We must clearly explain the process and carefully manage when and how we engage different types of stakeholders in order to prevent “stakeholder burnout”. It may be useful to hire expert facilitators and communication to help with this process. Technical assistance from specialist organisations like CANARI might be helpful.
- (13) This is the essential backbone for any serious biodiversity planning in SVG. There is a serious deficiency in baseline studies of the status and trends of key components of biodiversity. Economic Valuation of key ecosystem goods and services and the costs associated with their loss need to be an integral part of the new NBSAP. Nonetheless, capacity for conducting EVSs is still relatively low in the country and assistance from organisations such as the University of the West Indies, TNC and the World Resources Institute will be sought.
- (14) Participatory approaches will be used throughout the development of the NBSAP to engender ownership and to ensure that the plan responds to the realities and the needs of stakeholders.
- (15) The Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) is responsible for the development of cross sectoral plans related to poverty reduction and development. It is also the focal institution for the Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience. Therefore, the MoFP will be a key collaborator in the development of the NBSAP and through the strengthening of this working relationship, it is expected that greater opportunities for infusing biodiversity into these planning processes.
- (16) Capacity constraints were a major hindrance to the implementation of the old NBSAP therefore this would be essential in the revision.
- (17) Sustained, strategic and focused communication of the key messages outlined in the NBSAP will be necessary to maintain momentum for implementation of the NBSAP and for achievement of wider societal change. A well-developed communication and outreach strategy would achieve this. We would need to hire a communication specialist to develop it.
- (18) To prevent the NBSAP from just becoming another project wish-list, a clear plan for resource mobilization must be developed.

- (19) Current coordination structures are weak and informal. They must be strengthened to improve implementation.
- (20) A major short-coming of the old NBSAP was that there was no means of measuring progress. Indicators and an M and E framework will be developed to accompany the new NBSAP. Buy-in for this has already been generated through the recently conducted ECLAC workshop on environmental indicators and a national committee on environmental statistics will soon be established. It is expected that this committee would coordinate this development of indicators for the NBSAP and to guide the development of the M&E framework.

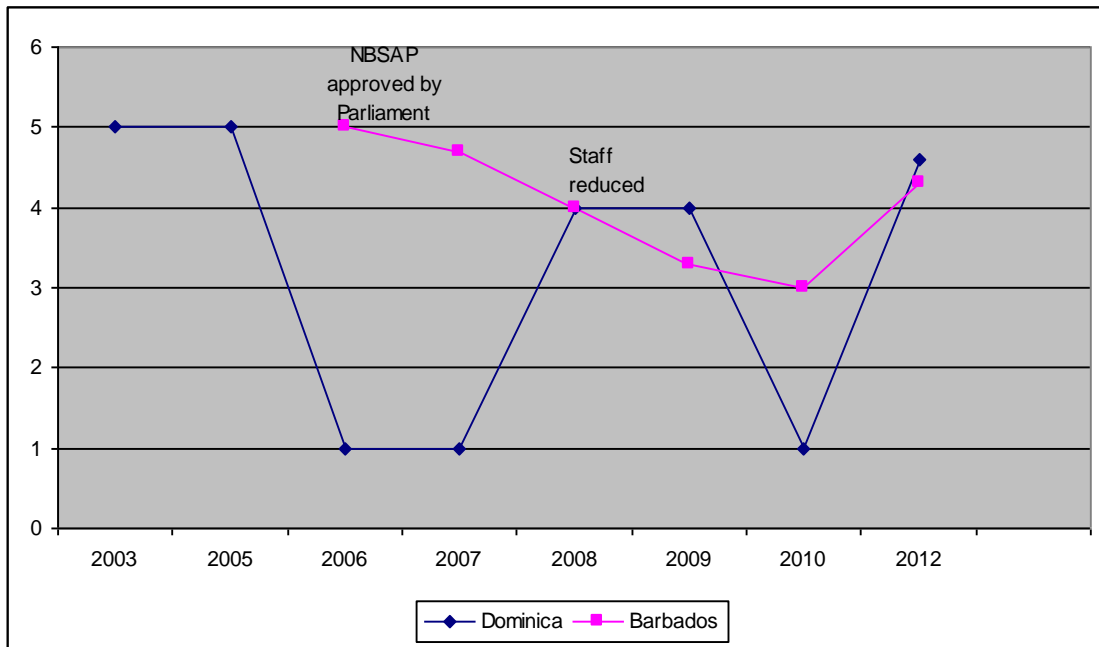
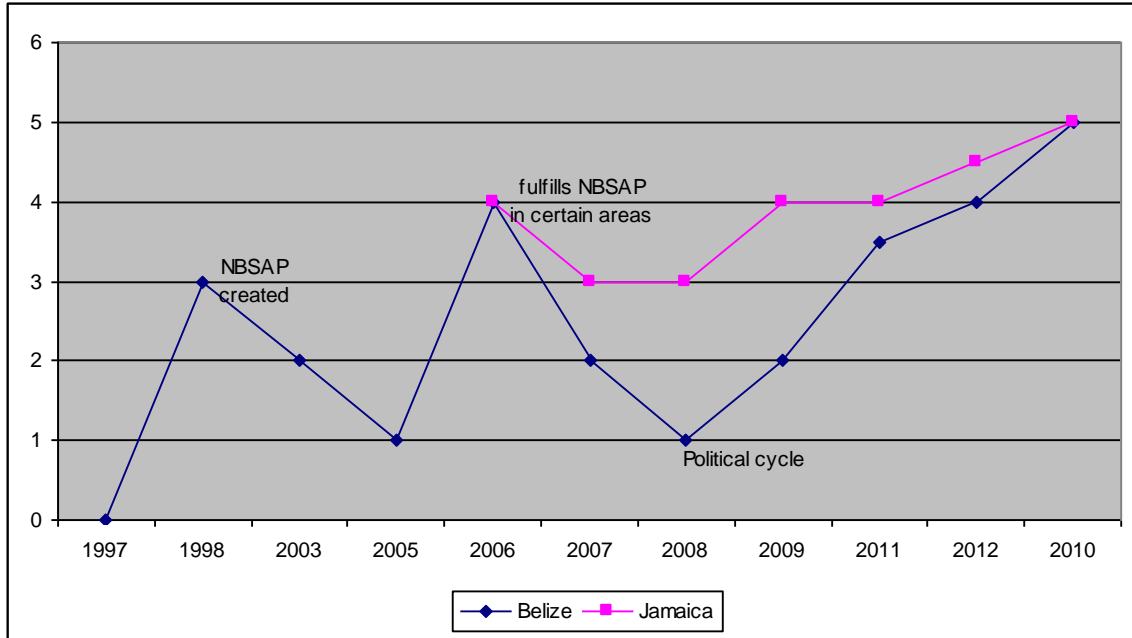
Annex II

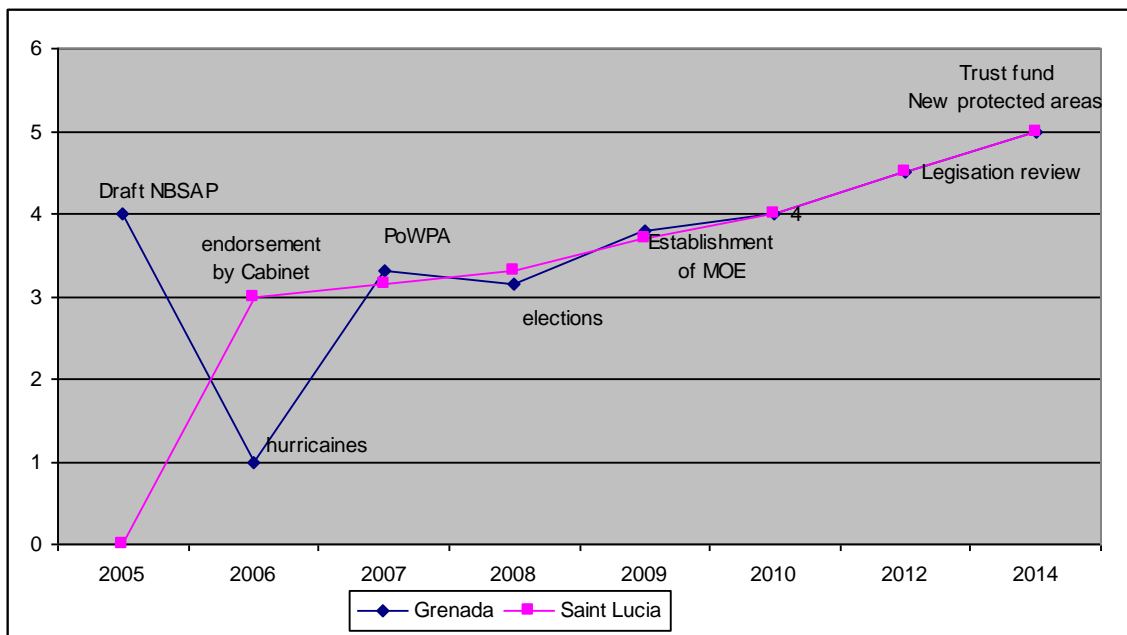
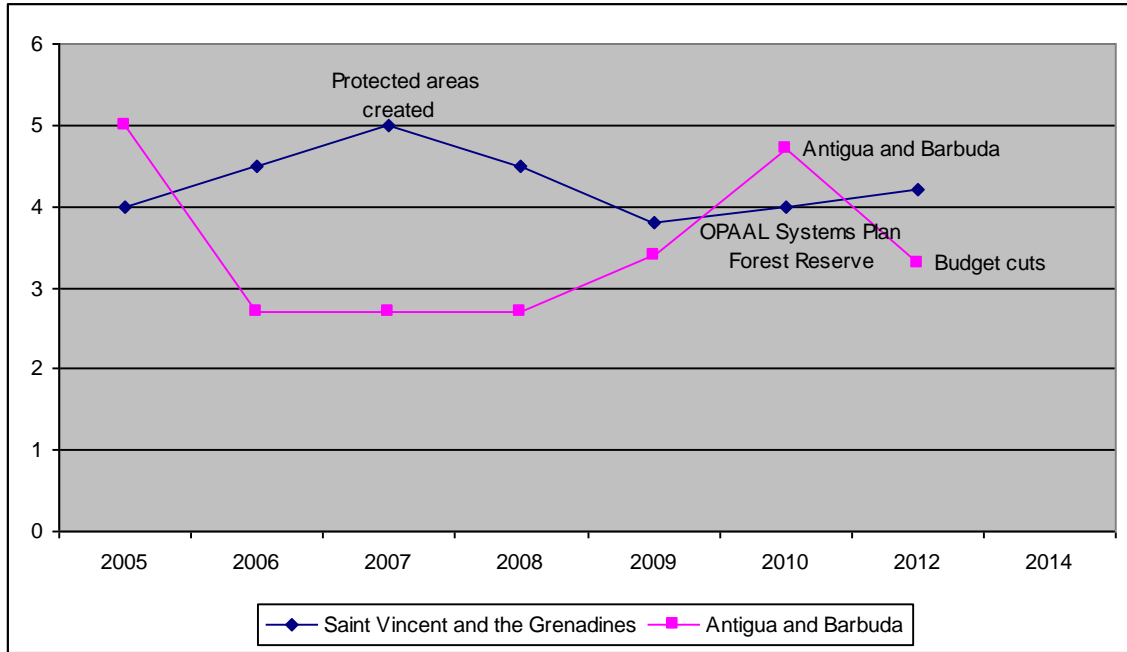
EXERCISE: ASSESSMENT OF NBSAP



Annex III

NBSAP ASSESSMENT





Annex IV

EXERCISE ON SETTING NATIONAL TARGET 11

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Diagnosis

Over 10% of territory is protected

The areas of importance are: inland waters and Body work Dom

As for the effectiveness, there is a lack of funds to protect areas (e.g. forest rangers, workers)

Demands on national target

Draft target

By 2020, existing protected areas well managed, proposed protected areas well managed and protected

Consultation and collaboration

The stakeholders are: private, local, public sector and NGOs and the can contribute in educating the public, in terms of having community involvement

Resources required to reach target

- Finances for startup cost
- Human involvement in worker opportunity
- Public awareness in terms of going into school via the media

BARBADOS

Diagnosis

Demands on national target

Opportunities:

- Protection of water, ecosystems, marine environment
- Public/private partnerships
- Sustainable development

Constraints:

- Enabling legislation
- Human resources
- Private lands
- Dependence on agencies
- Financial

Draft target

To put in place enabling legislation by 2015

To establish the Marine Management Authority by 2020

Consultation and collaboration

The stakeholders are the fishermen, water sports operators and residents

BELIZE

Diagnosis

26% total: 36.5 land protection and 13% marine protection.

The areas of importance that are not currently protected are the deep sea areas

A tool shared that the management is effective but with a need to improve in certain areas

Demands on national target

Opportunities:

- Wherever gaps are existent

Constraints:

- Unsure if protected areas are working, they don't always function as intended.

Draft target

By 2015, include under-represented ecosystems in the Protected Area System, as well as include those that are not in the system, especially ecosystems with marine areas.

Consultation and collaboration

The communities are the priority, since they use the resources

Co-management systems of protected areas have proven to be effective.

Stakeholders can contribute on awareness, capacity-building training, ownership and inclusion in the management process can actually lead to Pas management process.

Resources required to reach target

Finance, human and technical

DOMINICA

Diagnosis

There are 3 terrestrial protected areas and 2 marine.

Eco-tourism is not protected

Draft target

By 2020, we should have an inventory of the major species of plants and animal in the protected areas.

GRENADA

Diagnosis

17% protection (to be confirmed)

Demands on national target

Opportunities:

- Tourism sector
- Public awareness
- Focus on economic consultations

Constraints:

- Private land ownership

Draft target

By 2020, Grenada will have set aside 25% of terrestrial and 25% of marine for protection

By 2020, complete the revision of NBSAP in preparation for achieving targets

Consultation and collaboration

Stakeholders are local communities, furniture builders, farmers, hunters, fishermen, tourism people (divers) scientific tourism

Resources required to reach target

Financial, human and technical

JAMAICA

Diagnosis

18% protection

Draft target

By 2015, characterize protected areas in terms of biological, socio-economic and cultural values, and prioritize the conservation actions require and ideally the types of activities that may be permitted.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Diagnosis

More than 20% land protection (4 sites)

About 45 sites have been proposed

There are no marine protected areas. The Tourism and Fisheries Department is in the process of establishing marine zones which will include component for protected areas

Marine and most wetlands are not currently protected (most wetlands are on private property)

Demands on national target

Opportunities:

- Integration on outgoing projects
- Most sites have already been proposed

Constraints:

- Other development objectives
- Long time for proposals to be approved

Draft target

By 2013, declare one marine protected area (15%)

Consultation and collaboration

The stakeholders are fishermen groups, farmers and providers of tourism related activities. They can contribute providing input regarding livelihoods and other services, and providing some of the PA management functions.

Resources required to reach target

Capacity building and infrastructure

SAINT LUCIA

Diagnosis

About 15% of terrestrial protected areas, unsure about marine protected areas.

The inclusion of protected areas has been reviewed, and there was a submission to consider 27 new areas.

A gap analysis was done and species and ecosystems representation was covered

There are some issues in the effectiveness of the areas:

- Conflict resolution among users
- Open access tragedy
- Development conflict issues
- Some squatting
- Marijuana cultivation

Demands on national target

Constraints:

- Political directorate see protected areas as tying their hands and them not having control.
- Checks and balances: monitoring those who monitor protection of the environment

Draft target

By 2020, develop and implement management plans for 7 protected areas and 6 endemic species. Plans must incorporate ecosystem and sustainable livelihoods management approaches. Plans should seek to achieve a reduction in loss of natural resources in selected sites.

Consultation and collaboration

Stakeholders are fisher folk, private sector, public sector, general public, resource users, government agencies, solid waste management and civil society.

Resources required to reach target

Human resources for monitoring, evaluation and enforcement

Funds to manage the areas

Training

Custodians need special training in conflict resolution

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Diagnosis

No terrestrial protection

Not enough coastal area protected

Marine protection, not contiguous, connectivity is an issue

Mangroves are not well protected

Coastal forests not well protected

Demands on national target

Draft target

Increase extent of mangroves protected areas by x% by 2020.

Increase connectivity of protected areas by 2020

Increase funding to protected areas by 50% by 2015,

Consultation and collaboration

Opportunities:

- Protected areas trust (tentative 2012, implementation 2013)
- Resources for protected areas
- Development plans for areas

Challenges:

- Communities' conflicts – development pressures
- Funding – (counterpart funding)
- Community acceptances
- Conflict with tourism development

Annex V

EXERCISE ON INCENTIVES

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

25 year tax break policy for all new hotels being built

- There are no performance clauses
- Government should place tax breaks on hotels that are environmentally friendly

Indicator:

3 years after policy adoption, 100% of all new developments issued tax incentives are coupled with performance bonds.

Milestones:

- By year 1 after adoption, public awareness strategy is to inform current and potential investors on the rationale and benefits of policy
- By year 2, MOF provides budgeted resources for the DCA to monitor and evaluate adherence of developers to environmental recommendations.
- By year 3, perform regulations to remove perverse incentives. Award annual recognition for hoteliers who have conformed the regulations put in place or done extra or even more environmentally friendly activities
- Curtain Bluff is an example of Antigua's hotels that not only is environmentally conscious but they give back to their community; e.g. they have youth involved with competing in tennis championships.

BARBADOS

Problems identified by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAR)

- African snail
- Soil erosion in Scotland District

The MAR offers brakes to farmers for destruction of the snails, which encourages reforestation.

The offer:

- Tax incentives to farmers to encourage reforestation in the areas
- Subsidize cost of trees to be planted
- Provide advise to species of trees to be planted

Government review system of offer brakes o farmers for destruction of African Snail, because it could impact in the ground water

BELIZE

- There is a Fiscal Incentives Act
- There is no clarity on where subsidies are being applied

To do:

- Stock take of cross-cutting issues that have direct incidence on biodiversity
- Analysis of information
- Recommendations to policy-makers on incentives that affect bio-diversity management

Opportunities:

There is potential for positive incentives which should be assessed based on economic value and contribution to GDP and sustainable development goals.

DOMINICA

Activity – Promoting Eco-tourism which would increase employment and economic activity

By 2015, increase tourist arrival from 200,000 PA. to 250,000 PA

Incentive:

- Duty free to operators in the tourism sector and reduction in corporate tax on eco-tourism business

JAMAICA

Subsidy for Kerosene Oil

Incentives were removed from Kerosene oil and increased charcoal burning

Re-institute subsidy:

- Collect available data on charcoal burning
- Multiagency review of issue
- Cabinet submission to Institute subsidy

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

There are no current programs for addressing perverse incentives, even though the potential impact have been assessed and documented

Opportunities:

There is harmonization of relevant legislation and stricter implementation of development laws, as well as a coordinate approach to decision making process.

EIA process should be more stringent

To do:

- Incentives given for best practices rather than as a bargain to attract development.
- Need to review incentive measures relevant to Biodiversity and Conservation.
- Implement the recommendations of the Biodiversity Act-on Project

Target:

By 2015, completion of action plan, by 2015-2020, implementation

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Subsidize agric inputs (harmful) – pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers.

Farmers are complaining of the increase of pesticide resistance and are demanding compensation from government for damaged crops.

Opportunities:

- Independent CBAs (honest) demonstrate tradeoffs
- Economic valuation
- Identification of all alternatives
 - Cost of inputs
 - Who will be affected
- CBA needs to include alternative technology/agric methods.

GRENADA

ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TIMELINES	POSSIBLE MILESTONES
Taxation breaks:	Tax treatment for those who comply environmental standards		
EIA Reform	Negative incentives of process removed e.g. take negative externalities	3-5 years	Draft policy Stakeholder consultation on policy
Subsidize cooking stoves for facilities	Alternate fuel resources from non-timber		

SAINT LUCIA

Phase out negative tourism incentives

ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TIMELINES	POSSIBLE MILESTONES
Strengthen laws of the Development Control Authority (DCA) and increase manpower to enforce the laws	Amended law on the statutory books	By 2015	Law enacted in Parliament
Ensure the input of proper sewage management systems (collection, treatment and dumping) in hotel development	Decreasing coli forming	By 2013	Improved coastal water quality
Backyard gardening: Prizes to be won for those who participate	Increase number of backyards gardens	By 2013	70% increase in number of backyard gardens

Annex VI

CEPA SESSION

What works:

- Identify audience, understand culture and values
- Songs, slogans, jingles
- Use persons trusted and understood by community
- Involving community and political leaders
- Prioritize issues and activities
- Understand policy makers' values
- Target schools, Church groups, youth groups, scouts.
- Speak to their interest, talk about current issues that are relevant to that group
- Be creative, use music, drama
- Use local language
- Use humour
- Link to Biodiversity, World Environment Day, Coastal clean up
- Written materials and Mass media
- Environment programs at schools
- Use of practical examples of activities (e.g. demonstration of photos)
- Sharing of experiences
- Networking

What could work better?

- Follow-up of activities and continuity planning
- Using community champions, leaders to communicate messages
- Assessment (before and after)
- Mapping audience (community, language, culture, leaders)
- Tailor suit approaches
- Using more practical language
- Working through community groups
- Better prizes and recognition
- Need to find messages for other audiences
- Newsletters/info bulletins
- Involvement of officials
- Dynamic website/less text
- Community led process encourages ownership
- Less reading material
- Learn from other fields (e.g. aids campaign)
- Combine with other attractions (Family Day),
- Collaborate with tourism
- Use simple language non-technical
- Link global approaches to local impacts
- Creation of synergies (Government, NGOs, Communities, etc.)
- Mass media
- Sharing experiences
- Continuity of environmental knowledge

Annex VII

CAPACITIES NEEDED FOR PARTICIPATORY PROCESS
(By priority according to participants)
(see also appendix 1)

Commitment of resources (20 dots)

- Need instruments to implement laws and policies

Skills, knowledge, abilities (19 dots)

- Experiences – Real solutions
- Understanding community dynamics – How to engage communities?
- Value of biodiversity
- Communication skills of government – language
- Government community mobilization
- Managing expectations
- Understand community, more government capacity

Culture (14 dots)

- Internal cohesion of approach
- Communities are more involved when they talk about themselves
- Accountability and transparency in government and NGOs
- Meeting communities where they are
- No development of structures, need more planning
- Short-term support from government

Adaptive culture and strategies (7 dots)

Structure 8

- Build strong community organizations
- Need variety of models to involve communities
- Government not flexible/strict

Policies and Laws (6 dots)

- Need stronger enabling laws and policies far from common approaches
- Short-term political planning

Linkages (5 dots)

- Cross-sectoral linkages within government
- Need to build inter-personal relationships

Structures (formal or informal arrangements) (4 dots)

- Higher involvement of local government

Material resources (1 dot)

- Community lacks basic needs
- Need to be compensated for their time

World view / philosophy 1

- Government needs to build philosophy
- Communities don't trust government
- Government don't trust communities

Recommendations for NBSAPs

1. Build capacities government and communities

Through Workshops and exchanges

At all levels

With a specific focus on needs assessment

- Develop champions
- Mentor and coach
 - Two way communications between communities and government

2. Communication

Non-technical

Use communication specialist

Use social scientists

Use community experts to help "translate"

3. Long-term development plans of government agencies

4. Focus on engaging youth as next generation

5. Change cultural/world view/philosophy

Exchange visit

Experimental learning (e.g., work with an experienced partner to do a participatory process)

6. Build long-term financing for CBNRM

Trust funds

Build revenue

Generation in self-sustaining system

7. Get communities involved in developing policies and laws so they can effectively enable CBNRM

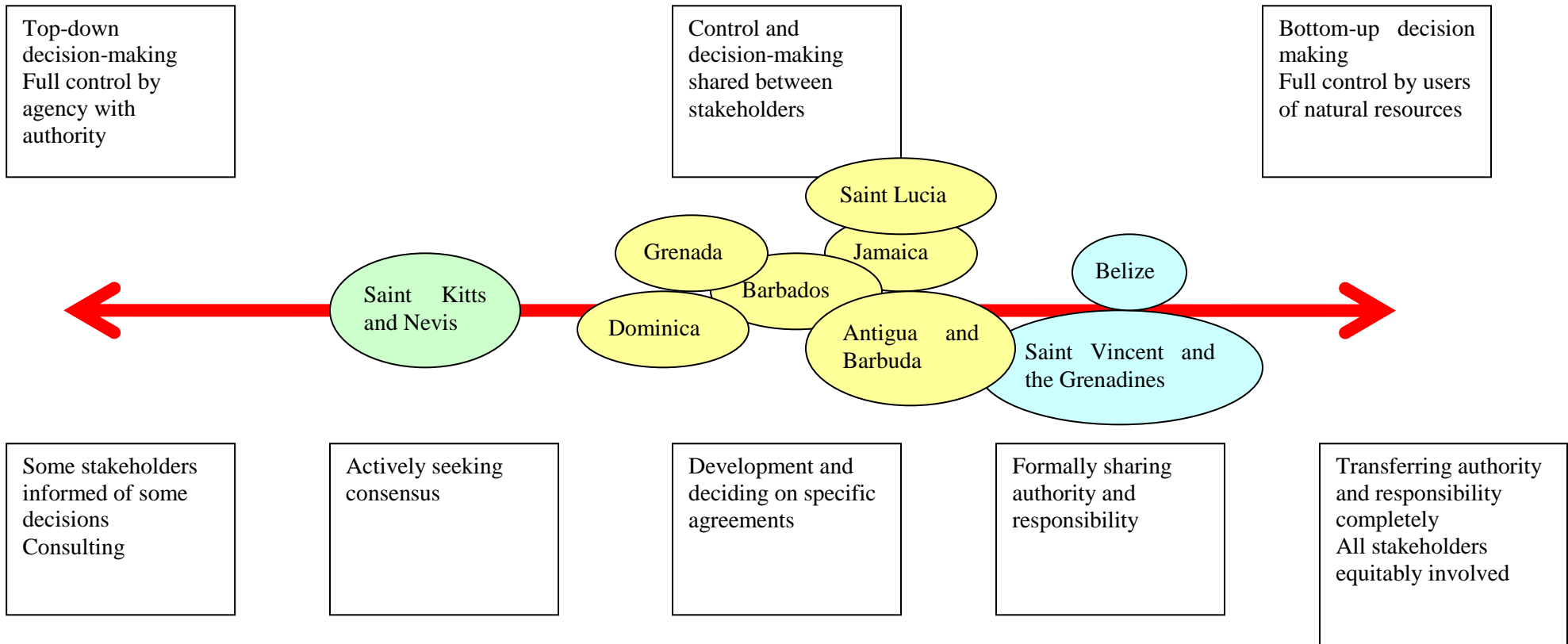
8. Participatory monitoring and evaluating CBNRM

9. Living documents

Periodic reviews and adaptation

Annex VIII

DIFFERENT KINDS OF PARTICIPATORY INVOLVEMENT



Annex IX

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS FOR REVISING AND UPDATING NBSAPS AND AREAS OF SUPPORT TO UNDERTAKE THESE ACTIONS

Country	Actions	Support Required
Antigua and Barbuda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and continue the evaluation of our NBSAPs 2. Informing stakeholders and environmental workers of on our priority areas for protection 3. Need to convene meetings between the National Conventions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Financial Capital 2. Knowledge and Capacity-building
Barbados	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information sharing – Updating working group on Biodiversity on NBSAP process 2. Priority setting: Multisectoral, participatory process, involving stakeholder 3. Project preparation: project proposal for GEF funds for updating NBSAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human capital 2. Human and Financial Capital 3. Financial funding
Belize	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stakeholder consultation process 2. Finalize and submit proposal to GEF: fund mobilization 3. Review of existing information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gap analysis ▪ Update NBSAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support by technical staff of the government 2. Internal support by Government 3. Financial and technical support
Dominica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the Steering Committee 2. Work on the ABS legislation 3. Access funds to revise NBSAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Financial support 3. Technical support from UNDP
Jamaica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary review to identify gaps of NBSAP with Aichi Targets sensitization 2. Submit funding request to GEF to update NBSAP 3. Align biodiversity strategies to Vision 2030 Jamaica 4. Updating of the NBSAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local funding (EFJ) 4. GEF support and supporting Ministry

<p>Saint Kitts and Nevis</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete outstanding National Reports 3 & 4 2. Follow-up on the letter of endorsement submitted to UNEP for NBSAP review 3. Rapid structuring and review of relevant plans, policies and reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hire Consultant Seek funding Assistance from counterpart in the region or Secretariat 2. Focal Point feedback 3. Mobilize personnel with relevant documents or information
<p>Saint Lucia</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include a Strategic Environmental Assessment with assistance from CBD Secretariat 2. Panel discussion to inform the public of how this is important to National Development 3. Publish an article in the newspaper on the workshop, its outcome and the benefits 4. Include the missing elements in the draft NBSAP, e.g., gender, differently able, ocean acidification, further details on ABS 5. Establish a multi-sectoral committee to work on the fine tuning of the NBSAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CBD support 2. Support from local institutions 3. Support from participants who attended the workshop 4. Support from the CBD Secretariat 5. Support from the various sectors
<p>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruit Project Coordinator and conduct stakeholder analysis with Steering Committee's support 2. Conduct stakeholder consultations and initiate public awareness (brochures, paraphernalia, mass media) 3. conduct baseline ecological studies and economic valuation of important ecosystems goals and services 4. Set national targets and agree upon indicators 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding from UNEP umbrella project * High-level political support for the process (through Cabinet memo) 2. Help from a communication specialist and expert facilitator * Identify champions in scientific communities to help mobilize e.g., buses/transportation 3. Technical support from research institutes e.g. UWI, WRI, etc. 4. National Environmental Statistics Committee support

Appendix 1

CAPACITIES NEEDED FOR PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES⁸

<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Comments</i>
World view/philosophy	A coherent philosophy must exist with values, attitudes, principles and beliefs of respect and value for all people and the contribution that they can make. There must be trust and openness to allow other people to play an equitable role in decision-making. This vision must place people at the centre of development and address issues of equity and sustainability.	This is the foundation for participatory approaches. This philosophy may or may not be expressed in a formal (written) policy but it should at least be informally accepted and able to be applied in practice. Development of a shared vision among stakeholders is an extremely important element of a participatory approach.
Culture	There must be a willingness to work with other stakeholders towards shared objectives and a belief that this can be effective. This is expressed through procedures and processes guiding how the organisation does things.	A culture supporting participation may be especially difficult to achieve in organisations or institutions with a tradition of top-down central-control decision-making.
Structure	Structures need to be in place to facilitate open and clear communications internally and with partners. Communication channels must exist to receive input, share information, and facilitate discussion, debate and negotiation. Structures must have a clear definition of roles, functions, lines of communication and mechanisms for accountability.	Formal (e.g. multi-stakeholder committees) or informal (e.g. working groups) structures may be set up that reflect power relations and actually marginalise some stakeholders, for example those who are not members of formal groups or are illegal or informal resource users. Mechanisms will be needed to engage stakeholders who are marginalised by these structures.
Adaptive culture and strategies	The importance of continuous adaptive management as a result of active learning must be recognised. Practices and policies are required so that structures and mechanisms can be adapted to respond to changes in the natural resource being managed, the patterns of use of this resource, and the needs, interests, roles and responsibilities of all of the stakeholders involved.	Focusing on the process in participatory approaches means constant readjustment in response to the changing situation. For example, structures that are too rigid and closed may fail to engage emerging stakeholders or new priorities. Mechanisms need to be developed to capture needs and contributions of stakeholders on an ongoing and not just on a one-off basis. The design of projects with emphasis on often pre-determined fixed activities, deliverables, timeframe and budget challenges effective participatory approaches.
Linkages	An ability to develop and manage relationships with individuals, groups	Government agencies and other organisations with a focused mandate

⁸ Krishnarayan, V., T. Geoghegan and Y. Renard. 2002. Assessing Capacity for Participatory Natural Resource Management. Caribbean Natural Resources Institute Guidelines Series 3. CANARI. Port of Spain, Trinidad.

	and organisations is needed. Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches must bring together government agencies, academia, private sector, NGOs, CBOs, communities and individuals.	often find it difficult to work across sectors and disciplines. Cultural differences between types of organisations (for example between government agencies and the private sector) or between sectors (for example between the natural and social sciences) also make relationship-building difficult. The building of social or political power by civil society organisations is often a critical strategy in supporting their equitable and effective participation in decision-making.
Skills, knowledge, abilities (competencies)	Technical skills and knowledge in the specific management area is required. This may include for example knowledge about the ecosystem, management issues, management approaches (e.g. protected area, sustainable extraction) and implications (social, economic, etc.). Skills might include for example research, map reading, data interpretation and analysis, use of technology, etc.	Government agencies and academia often have very high technical competencies but may require capacity building in other areas for example in communication, stakeholder mobilisation, negotiation and conflict resolution skills. While some civil society organisations and communities may have strong technical competencies, including traditional knowledge, often this must first be built before they can be effectively engaged. Levelling the playing field so that all stakeholders have the required competencies to contribute is essential to the participatory process.
	Skills and knowledge in how to effectively facilitate or engage in participatory processes is also needed. Examples include communication and interpersonal skills, ability to negotiate, ability to speak clearly and communicate effectively in front of a large group.	
Material resources	Technology, equipment, materials and finance must be in place to support the effective implementation of the participatory process. There must be flexibility in allocation of these resources to respond to changing needs. Equitable allocation to stakeholders is also important.	Financial compensation must be given to stakeholders who sacrifice income generating opportunities in order to participate in processes. Asking someone to give up a day's work and wages to attend a workshop without appropriate compensation is not equitable. Expenses need to be covered for all stakeholders, including civil society and communities.

Key capacities for a facilitator of participatory processes include:

- having, or being perceived to have, a neutral perspective so that all views can be equitably considered and that negotiation between different interests can be achieved;
- having a world view and culture that places people at the heart of development, and respects and values the contributions of all people;
- possessing a culture and focus that is process-oriented and not solely interested in the results of the process;

- being responsive and able to adapt the process to respond to emerging needs and interests;
- having advanced skills in communication (particularly listening skills), negotiation and conflict management;
- having knowledge about the theory and practice of participatory planning and management, with relevant examples of real life application;
- possessing knowledge about the local context, including understanding of the natural ecosystems, management systems, legal and policy framework, and the stakeholders.

Appendix 2: Programme of the workshop

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8.30 a.m.-10 a.m.	<p>Opening Session: Opening remarks by the representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD and the representative of the Government of Grenada Self-introduction by participants Ice breaker session, expectations, overview of the workshop</p>	<p>(Goal A – Targets 2 to 4) Building linkages between development, poverty eradication and biodiversity Country experiences in mainstreaming biodiversity (3 examples)</p>	<p>(Goal B – Targets 5 to 10) Reducing pressures on biodiversity Climate change and island biodiversity Invasives and island biodiversity Group exercise: ministerial meeting to identify priorities to address threats</p>	<p>(Goal D – Targets 14 to 16) Enhancing the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services CBNRM and ecosystems safeguarding and restoration Group exercises and feedback</p>	<p>ABS presentation Synthesis and conclusions of the workshop Closure of the workshop Workshop ends at 10 a.m.</p>
10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.	<p>Revising, updating and implementing NBSAPs: Country presentations on NBSAP implementation (4 examples) Group exercise: achievements and challenges in NBSAP development Introduction to the UNU-IAS Review</p>	<p>The TEEB and the ecosystems approach as mainstreaming tools Valuation: Global perspectives Regional experiences Group exercise –Target 2</p>	<p>(Goal C – Targets 11 to 13) Improving the status of biodiversity Strengthening protected areas in order to maintain ecosystems, habitats and species Group exercise Target 11</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement and Strategic Communication Developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of a NBSAP Facilitating participatory natural resource management in the development and implementation of NBSAPs</p>	<p>LifeWeb Roundtable (10:30 a.m.–6 p.m.)</p>

<p>2 p.m.–4 p.m.</p>	<p>Revising, updating and implementing NBSAPs Introduction to COP-9 guidance and the NBSAP training modules Country experiences on reviewing NBSAPs</p>	<p>Harmful Incentives: Global perspectives. Regional experiences. Group exercise –Target 3</p>	<p>Field Study Visit</p>	<p>(Goal E – Targets 17 to 20) Resource Mobilization for NBSAP implementation: funding mechanisms Access to GEF Resources for NBSAP Preparation Caribbean Challenge</p>	
<p>4.30 p.m.–6 p.m.</p>	<p>The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: the Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Introduction to setting national targets Group ex</p>	<p>Positive Incentives: Global perspectives. Regional experiences. Group exercise –Target 3</p>		<p>Strengthening scientific and technical cooperation in the region In depth review of the IBPoW</p>	

Appendix 3: Evaluation of the workshop

<u>Please describe very briefly the usefulness of the sessions:</u>	V. Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments.
Monday					
· Icebreaker session, expectations, overview of the workshop	36.84%	52.63%	10.53%		
· The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Biodiversity Targets and exercise (web)	16.67%	72.22%	11.11%		There was not enough in-depth analysis of the targets with respect to national policies
· Country experiences in NBSAP development and implementation	22.22%	72.22%	5.56%		Useful and good learning info The exercise was subjective to the view of participants
· Revision, updating and implementing NBSAPs: UNU review and exercise (graph)	17.65%	58.82%	23.53%		Useful Very subjective , was not focused in national circumstances
· Revision, updating and implementing NBSAPs: Introduction to COP-9 guidance, elements of a model of NBSAP, NBSAP training modules	11.76%	58.82%	29.41%		
Tuesday					
· Setting national targets	16.67%	72.22%	11.11%		Useful Not helpful
· Mainstreaming and integration biodiversity into national and local development planning processes	27.78%	55.56%	16.67%		Useful A bit too long and information was dense Not helpful

· Introduction to TEEB	21.05%	63.16%	15.79%		OK but unclear as to the link to NBSAPs
· Valuation (presentation by CBD)	27.78%	55.56%	16.67%		Excellent, need more information and follow-up
· Valuation: Belize's spatial valuation	62.50%	37.50%	0.00%		Good learning tool
· Harmful incentives (presentation by CBD)	26.32%	63.16%	10.53%		
· Harmful incentives: Jamaica's sugar industry	78.95%	21.05%	0.00%		Excellent presentation, useful Very constructive A good presentation, very interesting but it was a bit too long Very good presentation and applicable to other sugar industries in the Caribbean Extremely useful presentation Very informative and clear
· Positive incentives (presentation by CBD)	22.22%	66.67%	11.11%		
· Positive incentives: Sustainable tourism	31.25%	37.50%	31.25%		More in-depth discussion required Too biased towards large countries with low quality of life and development
Wednesday					
· Exercise on incentives	16.67%	55.56%	22.22%	5.56%	
· Reducing pressures on biodiversity	22.22%	72.22%	5.56%		
· Climate change and island biodiversity	17.65%	64.71%	17.65%		

· Invasive species by Island Conservation	22.22%	66.67%	11.11%		
· Regional IAS Strategy by CABI	11.76%	76.47%	5.88%	5.88%	
· Improving the status of biodiversity – Protected Areas	23.53%	64.71%	11.76%		
Thursday					
· Marine protected areas	16.67%	77.78%	5.56%		
· Exercise on protected areas	5.88%	76.47%	17.65%		
· CBNRM – Community based natural resource management	27.78%	55.56%	16.67%		Integration work with participants was very good I liked the CANARI interactive exercise
· CEPA – Communication, Education and Public Awareness	18.75%	56.25%	18.75%	6.25%	Not clearly explained by presenter
· Stakeholders engagement	25.00%	56.25%	12.50%	6.25%	
· Presentations on resource mobilization	11.76%	52.94%	29.41%	5.88%	
· GEF support	0.00%	76.47%	23.53%		
· Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity	12.50%	75.00%	12.50%		Very constructive
Friday					
· ABS Protocol	5	9	3		
· Wrapping-up session	4	8	2		Useful connections This session provided critical information

	Yes	No	Comments
Did the Workshop overall meet your expectations?	86.67%	13.33%	Some subjects need to be addressed in more depth Too much in too little time Very interactive and lots of learning Expected to be working more on the NBSAP I expected the workshop to be more than just a review of certain aspects of biodiversity management
Was there enough room for discussion and interaction?	81.25%	18.75%	Could have had more room in some areas In general, poor time management – presentations were too long. Always started late There were bit enough discussions and interactions on some of the topics due to time constraints The interactions were good, especially the group discussions
Were you satisfied with the Individual Sessions with Secretariat persons	93.33%	6.67%	
Were you satisfied with Quality of presentations and inputs, knowledge of resource persons:	93.75%	6.25%	Quite good Lots of technical info in such a short period of time
Were you satisfied with Style and pace of presentations:	80.00%	20.00%	Too brief Some were too rushed Generally
Were you satisfied with the facilitation of the workshop?	93.33%	6.67%	

Were you satisfied with the daily time schedule?	66.67%	33.33%	Too long Lacked start times and ending times Was flexible so ended up OK. Thursday could have finished later with gender mainstreaming done Could have been scheduled from 9 to 5 with less time on the exercise Time allocated for some of the topics were too short
Were you satisfied with the organization of the workshop?	100.00%	0.00%	Fairly well organized
Were you satisfied with the venue, its facilities, service & food?	87.50%	12.50%	Venue was good, food was generous, housekeeping staff could have been more responsive Needed more variety of food, especially for a Caribbean island Hotel is good but the food needed some improvement
Do you feel that this workshop will enhance your ability to update the NBSAP	93.75%	6.25%	It did contribute in the direction. Very much so Cautiously optimistic Provided clear way forward for updating

Other comments or suggestions for improvement:

Monday was a very useful day
Capacity-building in conflict resolution workshop would be useful
More interactive sessions could have made for better use of time
The presentations from Wednesday and Thursday had no clear link to NBSAP process

Appendix 4: List of participants

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