



Saint Lucia's presentation to Regional CBD NBSAP Workshop

Cascadia Hotel, Trinidad

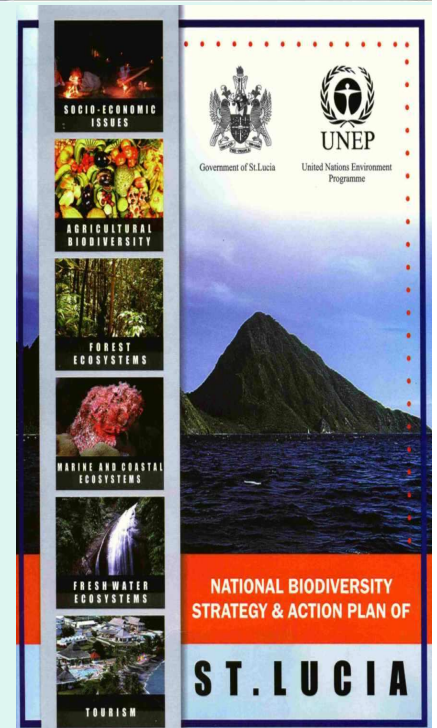
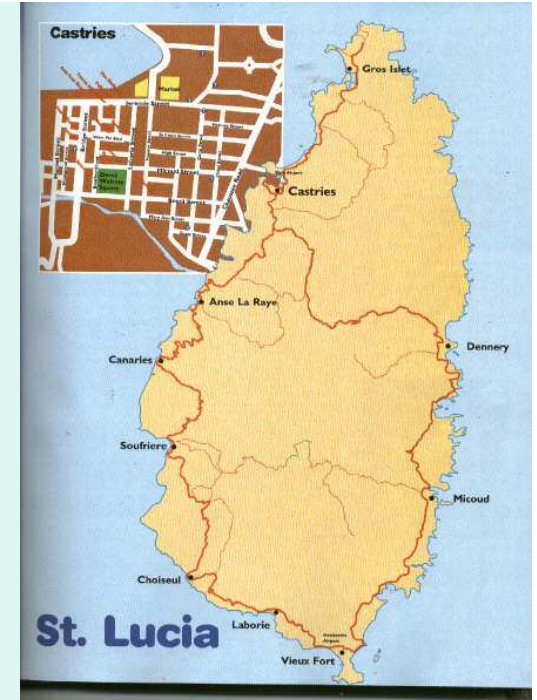
3rd-7th November 2008

By Anita James

Biodiversity Coordinator

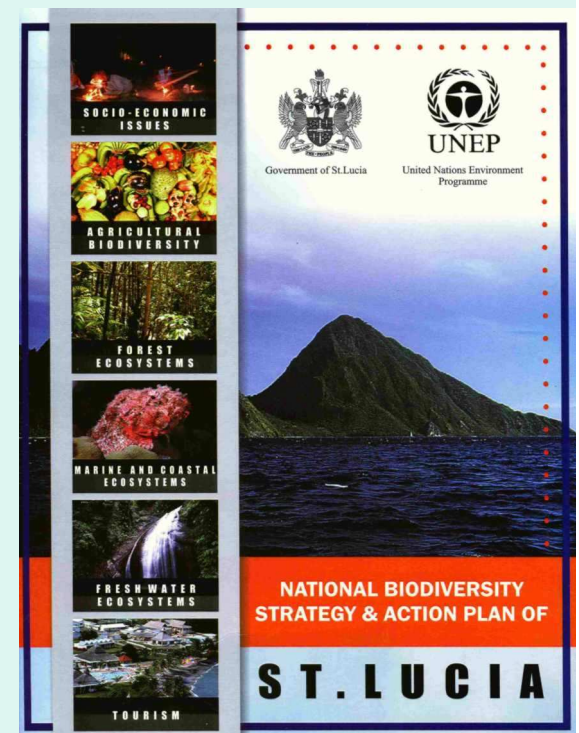
Outline

- Main features of NBSAP
- Implementation of the NBSAP
- Problems encountered
- Review/Update of NBSAP
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity
- Climate Change Considerations
- Public Awareness Considerations



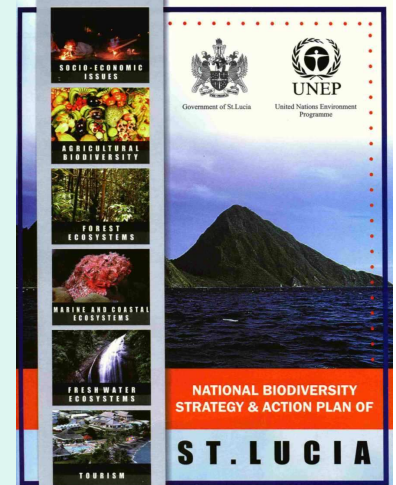
Main features of the NBSAP

- Focused on five programme areas namely:
 - Planning and Policy formulation
 - Research and Monitoring
 - Conservation
 - Sustainable Use
 - Education and Awareness
- To fulfil CBD obligations

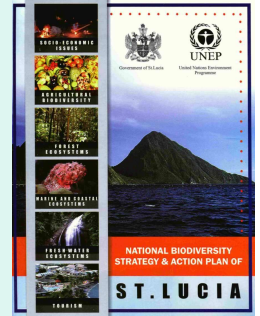


Main features Cont'd

- Implementation component focused on :
 - ❖ Institutional arrangements
 - ❖ Legal instruments
 - ❖ Organisational development and capacity building
 - ❖ Financing
 - ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation
 - ❖ Regional and International Cooperation
- Developed in accordance with CBD provisions



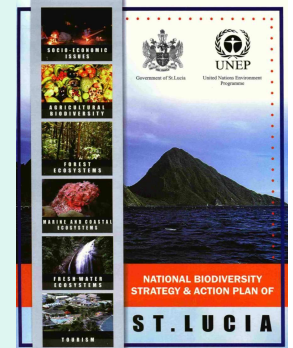
Main features Cont'd



- Suite of 22 projects identified by stakeholders as being critical for biodiversity conservation in the country
- Projects ranged from review of policy, legislation and institutional arrangements for biodiversity to identification of tools for monitoring to assessments of species and ecosystems to design of standards for tourism sites to a review of the national plan for protected areas to the economics of biodiversity loss and conservation to training and public awareness and evaluation of medicinal properties of herbs

Implementation of NBSAP

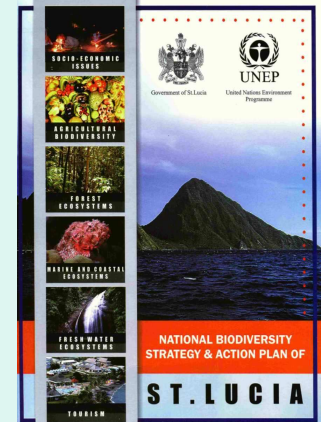
- 1st NBSAP was endorsed by the government in September 2000
- At least 19 of the projects have been completed or are in the implementation stage
- Few not implemented due to revised national priorities or financial constraints
- Funding for projects came from local government or other funding agencies





Some concrete outcomes of implementation of NBSAP

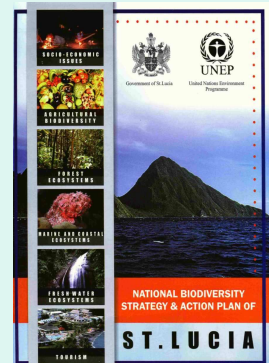
- Draft biodiversity legislation produced
- Institutional mechanism for biodiversity management designed
- Methods, tools, indicators for monitoring selected and identified. Status of iguana, parrot, selected bats, ground lizard, studied
- Floral and agrobiological resources inventoried
- Standards and guidelines of behaviour in nature tourism sites and attractions designed and implemented by Tourism Ministry





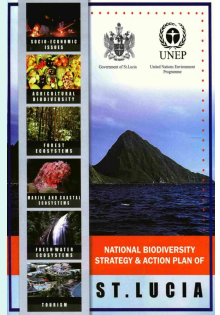
Concrete outcomes Cont'd

- System Plan of Protected Areas in review
- Three main legally protected areas under Physical Planning and Fisheries Acts: SMMA, PMA, PSEPA
- Compensation for environmental services under consideration in one watershed
- Management program for parrot developed
- Photographic and videographic database development on biodiversity ongoing and widely used
- Turtle monitoring program established





Concrete Outcomes Cont'd



- A greater percentage of the population has understood the term biodiversity and its importance through various PA activities including Clearing House Mechanism, BIN
- National herbarium upgraded and training conducted in taxonomy for technicians and floral collections are ongoing
- Some degree of medicinal/culinary properties of herbs conducted, some farmers were providing a local industry with the raw herbs for sale
- Organic farming is being actively promoted through HOAM
- Traditional crops encouraged to be conserved with farmers, hotel has Saint Lucian foods day once a week with foods bought from farmers
- Assessment of Queen Conch, *Strombus gigas* carried out

Problems encountered

- Limited human resource capacity
- Absence of coordinating mechanism prevented projects being carried out in structured fashion
- Technical hitches for example in studying Conch Stock, species live too deeply for density surveys
- ✓ Had to study Jamaican and Turks and Caicos' Conch Stocks and adjust figures to suit Saint Lucia's areas and conditions
- ✓ Biological economist expert needed to analyse socioeconomic data

Review of NBSAP

- Most projects of NBSAP implemented
- Targets needed to be included in new NBSAP
- New and emerging issues such as Climate Change and Alien Invasive Species
- Traditional knowledge needed to be brought more to the fore
- Key components of legislation, coordination, resource management, environmental management and integrated development planning missing to date

Review of NBSAP

- Coordinating mechanism still lacking
- Vision should include an integrated approach to biodiversity management
- Biodiversity management has been integrated into some national agendas
- Monitoring and evaluation component of NBSAP not clearly defined
- Trade liberalisation and other economic agreements need to be taken into biodiversity management considerations

Review of NBSAP

- Increased vulnerability of country's resources to natural and technological hazards
- Regulations and procedures governing development planning and land zoning needed
- Improve knowledge management exchange among stakeholders on biological resources needed

Methodology used to prepare 2nd NBSAP

- Review 1st NBSAP to determine status of implementation and identify gaps and limitations
- Identify issues for address in 2nd NBSAP including new and emerging ones
- Identify challenges that impeded addressing issues effectively in 1st NBSAP
- Recommend actions to address issues
- Develop a framework for executing the recommended actions
- Engage stakeholders in developing 2nd NBSAP

Update of NBSAP

- Priority action was development of a new vision, goal and targets for biodiversity management in the country for 2008-2018
- Vision for 2nd NBSAP more concise than 1st NBSAP
- No goals were identified in 1st NBSAP
- Participatory approach used as before
- Results based approach used to programme management (provide realistic results, identify beneficiaries, their needs and priorities, develop a monitoring and evaluation process with performance indicators)

Update of NBSAP

- Built on conditions present (objectives of CBD as from 1st NBSAP)
- Incorporated situational analyses (e.g. trading regimes, government policies, socioeconomic factors)
- Preparation of a 10 year action plan with targets and activities to be achieved within set time frames
- Promotion of an integrated planning approach to include mainstreaming of biodiversity management into national sector plans

Update of NBSAP

- Development of an appropriate framework to implement the 2nd NBSAP and other policies such as NEP and NEMS
- Enhancement of private sector and community awareness and participation in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Update of NBSAP

- **Vision of new NBSAP** : *biodiversity management is an integral part of environmental management, for ensuring sustainable social, cultural and economic development in Saint Lucia; and that there is collective responsibility for, and sharing in the benefits derived from the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources*

Update of NBSAP

- Goal (2008-2018) :
 - Conservation and sustainable practices for use of biological diversity in Saint Lucia are effectively integrated into national development at all levels

Expected outcomes of new NBSAP goal

- Biodiversity objectives are mainstreamed into national development planning at all levels
- Community participation and involvement in biodiversity management are maximised
- Improved institutional framework and coordinating mechanisms for biodiversity management are supported by legislation
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are developed and implemented

Mainstreaming of biodiversity into other policies and plans

- Key sector policies have been developed that include conservation of biological resources as a major policy element
 - ❖ These include the National Environmental Policy, the Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy, the Climate Change Policy And Action Plan, the Water Policy and the Land Policy, Tourism Policy
 - ❖ Biodiversity included in NCSA/NCBAP
 - ❖ Biodiversity Awards Ceremony recognised private sector interests conserving biodiversity

Consideration of impacts of climate change on biodiversity

- Included under Outcome 1 and as Result A of 2nd NBSAP, (Biodiversity management objectives mainstreamed into sectoral policies, plans, regulations and procedures) : Increased resilience to climate variability phenomena and natural disasters through mitigation/reduction of negative impacts on biodiversity
- Present in 2nd NBSAP not first
- Biodiversity considerations included in national climate change adaptation policy and plan and in vulnerability assessments of Climate Change

Increased Public awareness and Community Participation

- Result E under Outcome 2 on ***Community participation and involvement in biodiversity management maximised***
- Includes enhanced awareness of biodiversity components
- At least 70% of key stakeholder groups involved
- Enterprises tailored to equitable sharing of benefits derived from use of biological resources

Increased Public awareness and Community Participation

- Incentives for private sector investments in biodiversity management developed
- Mechanisms for comanagement of biological resources instituted
- Biodiversity management improved through the use of appropriate traditional knowledge and practices

Further needs and challenges in Communication and public awareness

- Greatest need is for more human resources in biodiversity management
- Need for further training in this regard
- Agencies to have a more collaborative approach to biodiversity public awareness

Thank You

- For your
attention