



Trinidad and Tobago National Targets. GBF-NT

Minimize Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/C7B6C0A4-BEE4-EA66-CC01-C4B050CD70C2/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280261-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Minimise the negative impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase the resilience of biodiversity through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, especially through promotion of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimising any negative effects of climate action on biodiversity.

Main policy measures

The National Climate Change Policy and the National Environmental Management Policy provide guidance on minimizing the negative impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity. University of Trinidad and Tobago: undertaking research on impacts of climate change on sea turtles/hatchlings; seagrass resilience; mapping of changes of habitats, flowering of seagrasses; fires – natural or set fires incidence.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-08; GBF-TARGET-02

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T08. Minimize impacts of climate change and ocean acidification including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches; Medium - GBF-T02. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Intergenerational

equity; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

2.1 Area under restoration; 7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; 8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Non-state commitments towards this target are related to GHG emissions control instituted by multinational companies, particularly in the oil and gas sector. Nature Seekers are monitoring populations of leatherback turtles and potential changes due to climate change. Friends of the Botanic Gardens TT is doing awareness building on effects of climate change on pollinators.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include the limited understanding among senior decision makers on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for minimizing the negative impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity.

Any other information

TTNet Zero Project includes the development of socially-just net-zero and nature-positive roadmap for the energy sector, including investment plan; development and execution of low-emission demonstration projects, taking into consideration nature positive aspects, in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas; and execution of project seeking to promote net-zero, nature positive guidelines and principles in Tobago's ecotourism sector. Strengthening Adaptation Planning Processes and Capacity for Successful Implementation of Adaptation Actions in the Agricultural and Water Sectors of Trinidad and Tobago Project (GCF NAP) includes the design of at least 27 modeling-generated adaptation protocols, across 9 Climate Change Resilience Building Production Units that can be adopted into farming practices to improve resilience; and preparation of at least 12 riverine or watershed protection restoration and maintenance plans for submission to the Adopt a River Programme supported by Climate Risk Resilience Champions. Multi-sectoral Adaptation Measures to Climate Change in the South Oropouche River Basin Project includes activities to strengthen the Godineau Swamp as the ecosystem playing a key role in the water regulation of the river basin; and restoration of key wetlands and coastal ecosystems. Strengthening the Evidential Basis for the Adoption of Adaptation Technologies for Small Holder Farmers Project will produce climate adaptation solutions based on the examination of available evidence.

Gender Equity for Biodiversity Action

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/394A1A05-D0DA-EDEC-86DD-B6CF83C81AB6/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280262-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Systems are engaged to facilitate gender equality in the implementation of management of biological resources through a gender-responsive approach, where women and girls, men and boys, have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to decision-making related to biodiversity recognising their equal rights and access to land and natural resources by having full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action.

Main policy measures

The draft National Policy on Gender and Development outlines the government's intent to promote the full participation of women, men, girls and boys by involving the public and private sectors and civil society as agents of development.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-23

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Intergenerational equity; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

The existing draft national policy on gender and development already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; 23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal

opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Overlaps or links

true

Commitments and actors

CSOs also contribute to Target 22

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of understanding on the reasons/causes for the apparent low participation of men and boys in various programmes, training , etc.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component includes fostering, tracking and assessing project progress and impact through capacity development, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation and will implement approaches to promote and maximise engagement of relevant stakeholders at the local and national level, including a gender-sensitive project monitoring and evaluation system.

Ecosystem Management Systems for Minimisation of Biodiversity Loss

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/A77BB2B0-A260-DE7B-C777-1E647AF25DD8/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280263-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Implement an integrated biodiversity spatial planning system or other effective management system to achieve no net loss to areas of high biodiversity and sound ecological integrity, while giving due consideration to the traditional uses of such areas including by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Main policy measures

Most areas of high biodiversity in the country are within declared protected areas, forest reserves, sanctuaries and environmentally sensitive areas. The Forestry Division (Trinidad) and the Department of Natural Resources and Forestry (DNRF-Tobago) are the Government's two lead agencies with responsibility for the management of terrestrial biodiversity areas. Similarly, the Fisheries Division and the Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries (DMRF-Tobago) are the Government's two lead agencies with responsibility for the management of marine and coastal areas. Additionally, the Environmental Management Authority is responsible for the Environmentally Sensitive Areas. These agencies are guided by the following policies and plans: National Protected Area Systems Plan for Trinidad and Tobago; Protected Areas Policy; National Forest Policy; Wildlife Policy; National Environmental Management Policy; Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework;

National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation; National Maritime Policy and Strategy; National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy; and the National Development Strategy 2016-2030.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-01

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T01. All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero

Aspects covered

The national target covers effective management processes which are participatory all of society approaches that respect the right of indigenous people and local communities. It is integrated, biodiversity inclusive and is intended to minimize land and sea use changes to ensure no net loss of areas of high biodiversity importance and ecological integrity.

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Human rights-based approach; Intergenerational equity; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Right to development; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

The relevant policies and strategies approved by the Government provide a strategic national framework, focusing on clear and logical spatial planning principles, policies, implementation, monitoring and review, with stakeholder participation at its core. It incorporates the considerations selected above.

Headline indicators

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans; A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Binary indicators

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Non-state commitments

The Asa Wright Nature Center, Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project and large private land owners can make a contribution towards achieving this target.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include the insufficient awareness of senior decision makers on the need for, and implementation of, an integrated biodiversity spatial planning system or other effective management system to achieve no net loss to areas of high biodiversity and sound ecological integrity. Insufficient knowledge/awareness by the general population on the importance of urgent, integrated action to achieve no net loss to areas of high

biodiversity and sound ecological integrity. Capacity building gaps and deficiencies in needed skills and inadequate human resources for effective management system to achieve no net loss to areas of high biodiversity and sound ecological integrity. Non- approval and inadequate implementation of existing protected areas (PA) management plans. Inappropriate existing PA management systems due to conversion of some sites to other uses and lack of coverage of intact large ecosystems. Inadequate legislation to support implementation of an effective management system to achieve no net loss to areas of high biodiversity and sound ecological integrity. Willingness among key stakeholders, particularly local communities and private landowners, to collaborate and participate in the projects and to support the objectives.

Any other information

The GEF funded BIOREACH Project (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) has a large component on agroecological land restoration. Component 1 - Biodiversity-supportive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms will be established at 3 sites nationally. The sites selected are those bordering protected areas and the intent is to work with resource users to firstly identify then develop land use plans that acknowledge the role biodiversity and then seek to protect via a participatory pathway. Another project, BioResilience Component 2 is focused on increasing natural capital through nature-based solutions in degraded lands, including integrated land planning and demonstration of approaches. Biodiversity-sensitive land use plans being designed for the Caroni watershed. The Accelerating the Transition to a Net-zero, Nature-positive Economy in Trinidad and Tobago (TT Net-zero) 2025-2029 project includes: the drafting of national net-zero nature-positive strategy to be submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption by the Cabinet and the development of socially-just net-zero and nature-positive roadmap for the energy sector, including an investment plan.

Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems for the Enhancement of Ecosystem Integrity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/E7CCDEAA-A622-1231-90DE-B121CB551669/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280264-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

At least 15% of identified land and nearshore marine areas degraded ecosystems that provide essential functions and services, including services related to water, carbon sequestration, food provision, and which contribute to public health, livelihoods and well-being, are under restoration or managed in order to enhance biodiversity, ecological integrity and connectivity taking into account the needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Main policy measures

Restoration or management of degraded ecosystems are guided by the National Environmental Policy, Wildlife Policy, National Forests Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, and the National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation. Division of Tourism, Tobago House of Assembly engages in tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at old fortification sites. Department of Natural Resources and Forestry, Tobago House of Assembly in collaboration with the non-profit organisation Tobago Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme engages in tree planting along highways, rainforest area, Courland plantation, with private landowners; documentation is being done of land area planted annually. Institute of Marine Affairs is undertaking coral reef, seagrass and mangrove system restoration through the Marine Resilience Initiative (MARIN Project-Tobago); as well as the Carli Bay mangrove restoration project. University of Trinidad and Tobago provides identification of appropriate species for rehabilitation work. National Reforestation and Watershed Rehabilitation Programme under the Ministry of Rural Development and

Local Government provides trees and assistance in community reforestation projects. Forestry Division engage in partnership with local organisations in supply of plants; plantation forestry work is ongoing primarily with pine and teak but also some local tree species.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A; GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-02

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T02. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Right to development; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Formal and informal education; Gender

Explain considerations

Existing policies and plans already take these considerations into account.

Headline indicators

2.1 Area under restoration; A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

The Fondes Amandes Community Reforestation Project and other small community groups focused on community forestry restoration projects. SpeSeas through their rescue reef project, work on restoration and public education. Nature Seekers through their 4-yr project focuses on rehabilitation of the Matura Watershed (including areas degraded by quarrying). Close the Loop works with the National Quarries Co Ltd at Turure on rehabilitation of abandoned quarried sites. Tobago Alliance for Resilient Communities (TARC) is implementing the Charlotteville Cocoa Yard Community Enterprise Project on agroforestry with work on 32 ha.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding needed to further assist community groups in the reforestation of degraded forest and coastal lands. Fully operational large nurseries well stocked with native plants and properly managed are priority to facilitate timely restoration of degraded ecosystems.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include: a lack of access to private lands/no agreement of private landowners to carry out appropriate actions; convincing private landowners to be involved in conservation action for their lands can prove difficult; land tenure/ownership uncertainty; unclear land use policy; inadequate land use conflict management; lack of cohesiveness at the local community level and inappropriate local governance systems to facilitate restoration of degraded ecosystems; prohibitive cost of rehabilitation of abandoned quarry sites

(often exceeds the amount set aside in bond issued for the quarry license); insufficient guidance on selection of appropriate species for rehabilitation work; unrealistic time frame for rehabilitation; access to areas for rehabilitation stymied by criminal activities; and a lack of enforcement of existing regulations. Willingness among key stakeholders, particularly local communities and private landowners, to collaborate and participate in the project and to support its objectives may provide challenges. Uptake by local farmers of new cultivation methods and to assist in the maintenance of restoration sites may be an issue.

Any other information

The BIOREACH project (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) – Component 2 includes forest and agricultural landscape restoration and biodiversity protection through agroecology; diversified, integrated agroforestry production systems upscaled in 2000 hectares of degraded lands; degraded forests restored, and an integrated wildfire management system developed; and riparian forest established with native species in river banks between PAs (15 kilometres) targeting 100 hectares of degraded forest lands. Ongoing work with Tobago Reforestation and the Department of Natural Resources and Forestry to facilitate further planting of native species in consultation with other partners e.g. WASA; rehabilitation of burnt areas in Courland with local reforestation group; work with Corbin Wildlife; other work with persons in Argyle area. Reforestation and agroforestry work initiated at several sites. The project is restoring of 15 ha of degraded landscapes especially those degraded by fires (St. Michaels and Tobago) and riverine corridors at Plum Mitan. BioResilience Component 2: Increasing natural capital through nature-based solutions in degraded lands, including integrated land planning and demonstration of approaches will include biodiversity-sensitive land use plans designed for the Caroni watershed; rehabilitation of riversides in the Caroni watershed, including assisted natural revegetation; restoration of ecological functions in degraded lands affected by fire and unsustainable agriculture. TT Net Zero Project includes the development and execution of low-emission demonstration projects, taking into consideration nature positive aspects, in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas. Also seeking to promote net-zero, nature positive guidelines and principles in Tobago's ecotourism sector. SOILCARE II project focuses on restoration of site impacted by bushfires in the Northern Range approximately 30 ha in the St Michaels locality, Tunapuna-Piarco Regional Cooperation. This is expected to assist in flood alleviation downstream in the Tacarigua region. Restoration of quarried lands in Valencia approximating 15 ha belonging to National Quarries will also be undertaken and is expected to generate livelihoods in the form of subsistence agriculture for the local community. Additionally, the possible restoration of 434 ha of agricultural lands in Plum Mitan, i.e. the Mayaro/Rio Claro Cooperation. These state lands have been used for subsistence and commercial agriculture, but have been impacted by fires and drought.

Protected Area Conservation

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/EAA67162-C424-AF2D-9DC8-84E0329FCCFF/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280265-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

At least 20% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 20% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are managed consistent with the National Protected Areas System Plan or other effective area-based conservation measures.

Main policy measures

The management of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas is guided by the National Forest Policy; National Protected Areas Policy; National Wildlife Policy; National Environmental Management Policy; National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation and the National Protected Areas System Plan. Department of

Natural Resources and Forestry is responsible for implementation of the management plan for the Main Ridge Forest Reserve. Department of Environment is collaborating with the Environmental Research Institute Charlotteville (ERIC) to establish management systems for the Man and Biosphere Reserve NE marine area of Tobago. Environmental Management Authority has restructured the Management Advisory Committee for Environmentally Sensitive Species (ESS) and Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) that was established in 2023 and provides oversight/technical input relative to all ESS and ESA. Working Groups comprising of governmental agencies, academic bodies, and NGOs and CBOs have been appointed to address specific activities/issues related to ESS and ESA. Forestry Division has the lead responsibility for managing all terrestrial protected areas in Trinidad and is partnering with organisations to supply plants for plantations and agroforestry farmers.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-03

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T03. 30% of areas are effectively conserved

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Gender; Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Non-state commitments

Community groups/NGOs are involved to different extent in several areas contributing to achievement of this target. Private properties with large ecosystems are often protected or managed by their owners, e.g. Asa Wright Nature Centre and Charlotteville Estates Ltd can contribute to achieving this target.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding needed by community groups and NGOs to continue their active participation to achieve this target. Appropriate governance arrangements needed to facilitate effective management of all designated protected areas.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of official protected areas designation of key sites (e.g. NE Tobago Man and Biosphere area); inappropriate institutional arrangements for effective management; lack of sustained use and transfer of knowledge, skills and training outcomes among staff; inadequate buy-in at the local level especially for change in PA user practices; and the non-implementation of existing management plans.

Reduction of the Rate of Species Extinction

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/9D272971-7F55-BB3A-B56C-7587ABEA435D/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280266-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Management actions identified (including enforcement, communication, collaboration, monitoring, reporting, reassessment) and implemented to substantially/ effectively reduce human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity while managing human-wildlife interactions to minimise conflicts (including the empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities to support such action).

Main policy measures

Management actions to reduce human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species are guided by the National Forest Policy; National Protected Areas Policy; National Wildlife Policy; National Environmental Management Policy; National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation. Forestry Division/Student projects on selected species including a waterfowl survey done twice weekly (especially migratory species). Under CITES, the Forestry Division is responsible for the management of trade of wildlife species; MOU with researchers requires info/data collected which has to be shared; arrangements for training of local staff by inclusion on research carried out locally by foreign scientists/ students. Department of Natural Resources and Forestry, Tobago House of Assembly encourages private wildlife farming through a permit system; initiated species monitoring; manages sea turtles nesting sites; maintains mangrove areas; and conducts the Wildlife Caravan initiative used to promote careers in this area. Corbin Wildlife rehabilitates agouti, quenk, boa constrictor, iguana, caiman, matte lizard. University of Trinidad and Tobago is conducting genetic work on marine species and aquatic birds. University of the West Indies, School of Veterinary Medicine is conducting research on emergent diseases which may impact biodiversity Environmental Management Authority has declared several Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Environmentally Sensitive Species (recently White-Fronted and Red Howler monkeys); management plans for the Red Howler Monkey and White-Fronted Capuchin are currently being prepared; management plans for Scarlet Ibis and Ocelot are being prepared; updating of the management plan for Pawi is in progress. The Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan is also being revised.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A; GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-04

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T04. Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Biodiversity and health; Ecosystem approach; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Access to financial resources;

Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Communities and NGOs activities contribute to the achievement of this target to varying degrees based on their capacity and funding. SpeSeas conducts information gathering on skates and rays. Point-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust continues breeding programme of several species of native waterfowl.

Overlaps or links

true

Commitments and actors

Targets 1, 2 and 3 are also supported by communities and NGOs that work on environmental/biological conservation projects

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding for communities and NGOs will be needed to further support their activities in contributing to this target. Potential barriers in the context of conservation of pollinators, is lack of education on the wider impacts of pesticides; lack of proper procedures in terms of informing farmers of intended spraying and lack of understanding of possible integrated solutions to addressing pests.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include insufficient staffing; inadequate training of personnel; limited access to and use of appropriate technology; and weak enforcement of existing laws.

Any other information

BIOREACH project includes implementation of recovery plans for the Trinidad Piping-guan (*Pipile pipile*) and the White-tailed Sabrewing (*Campylopterus curvipennis*) via a community conservation approach.

Sustainable Use, Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/345CA308-5635-7854-B31F-433597803387/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280267-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

The use, harvesting and trade of wild species are sustainably managed to minimise the risk of overexploitation and impacts on non-target species, ecosystems and human health while considering traditional and livelihood generating uses by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and applying the ecosystem and participatory approaches to management.

Main policy measures

The use, harvesting and trade of wild species are managed based on the guidance of at least three national policies which include the National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy and the National Wildlife Policy. Forestry Division/Student projects on selected species including a waterfowl survey done twice weekly (especially migratory species). Under CITES, the Forestry Division is responsible for the management of trade of wildlife species; MOU with researchers requires info/data collected which has to be shared; arrangements for training of local staff by inclusion on research carried out locally by foreign scientists/students. Fisheries Division has developed strategies, technologies and social solutions to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME +) Project and enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) Project. University of Trinidad and Tobago has created a 'biobank' of at-risk species (genetic database) including information from hunting/'wild meat' catch.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-05

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T05. Use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Science and innovation; Formal and informal education; Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Conservation efforts of several hunter associations, NGOs (including turtle protection groups) will contribute to achieving this target. AquaTT is promoting wild river conch and cascadox farming. Future Fishers has recently implemented a project to convert by-catch into viable products e.g. smoked fish. Bycatch is a major issue locally as it is usually discarded. Twenty-two persons from Matelot to Guayguayare have received training in smoking and salting fish. Twenty of them received smokers and have begun processing fish. Soon, they will form a cooperative and offer their products nationally. This project contributed to the provision of livelihood opportunities to locals using non-targeted species. GEF SGP has three projects that are looking at producing viable products from sargassum. The three projects will produce compost/compost tea; a plant nutrient and biogas.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding for NGOs will be needed to further support their activities in contributing to this target.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include legal challenges, for example, CITES requirements are not legally enforceable because they have not been given effect in local laws. No current programme on wildlife farming to encourage local communities to reduce pressure on wild caught species.

Any other information

BIOREACH project includes promotion of local medicinal plants cultivation in local communities.

Control of Invasive Alien Species

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/5B8AE998-6376-B820-EBCA-CC09B93FB0A7/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280268-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Pathways of introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) are identified and measures are put in place to prevent introductions and establishment. Actions undertaken to manage at least 50% IAS (species richness) that have been introduced to mitigate establishment at priority sites. Implement measures to reduce and mitigate the impact of key established IAS based on threshold limits.

Main policy measures

Renewed and effective efforts to support previously initiated action will be implemented under the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago. This target is also supported by elements of the National Environmental Management Policy. Department of Agriculture, Tobago House of Assembly and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries are leading the management of the Giant African Snail (GAS) through eradication and public education. Department of Environment, Tobago House of Assembly is working with the FAO on the use of bamboo (an IAS), as the main component in the construction of greenhouses. The Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) is leading lion fish eradication in Tobago. The IMA also chairs the National Sargassum Task Force which will provide oversight over the development of a research and monitoring agenda that can facilitate improvement in managing the impacts of future occurrences of this species while informing

the handling, disposal, storage, and development of safe Sargassum products that can also provide economic benefits. National Agricultural Marketing and Development Company is monitoring IAS under its farmer certification programme. The Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries has responsibility for plant protection to balance trade with movement of plant material into country including movement of pests of quarantine importance and pests which may impact biodiversity; also monitoring pests of importance, which may be invasive. A multi-stakeholder Project Steering Committee comprising the Maritime Services Division, Ministry of Works and Transport, Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management, Tobago Emergency Management Agency (TEMA), the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, the University of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies, the Tobago Tourism Association, and regional corporations affected by sargassum oversees the implementation of the Project for Improving National Sargassum Management Capabilities in the Caribbean, funded by the Government of Japan.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-06; GBF-TARGET-20; GBF-TARGET-21

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T06. Reduce rates of introduction and establishment of invasive alien species by 50%; Medium - GBF-T20. Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened; Medium - GBF-T21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Cooperation and synergies; Formal and informal education; Science and innovation; Biodiversity and health; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

The current National Environmental Management Policy and the IAS strategy already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; 6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Caribbean IAS Trust Fund is planned for establishment through efforts by CABI. CABI is also assisting with biocontrol of the locust found in Moruga. Conserve Habitats and Protect Organisms (CHaPO), a non-profit organisation is conducting sargassum research; sargassum collection device being designed; use of sargassum economically as a viable product also being developed.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Additional human and financial resources need to be secured and dedicated for efficient IAS management.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include inadequate labour force for IAS control; the inability to secure adequate finances for IAS management; and a lack of knowledge or application of (i) beneficial uses of IAS and (ii) existing technologies that may assist in monitoring and management of IAS.

Any other information

BIOREACH project under Component 2 includes increasing the vigilance, surveillance and education activities against the frosty pod disease of cocoa; establishing better monitoring of inter-island movement of planting materials to avoid introducing pest; bringing red ring disease and its vector (palm weevil) under control through sustainable means, especially in replanting/reforesting native and indigenous species initiatives.

Pollution Reduction and Elimination

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/04EECAEC-D19B-D9CB-8963-956690D1FF89/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280269-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Pollution risk from excess nutrients and key pollutants (including from oil spills) has been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity at key sites. Highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) in agriculture will be phased out where the risks have not been managed in alignment with relevant MEAs including the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions, and the Global Framework on Chemicals, including the use of safe and affordable alternatives and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Actions are taken to prevent, reduce, and work towards elimination of expanded polystyrene and other plastic pollution as applicable with a view to minimize their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem function. Identify and implement activities for the control of pollution from industrial sources.

Main policy measures

Actions taken to prevent or reduce pollution are guided by local policies such as the National Recycling Policy, National Integrated Solid Waste/Resource Management Policy, Beverage Containers Deposit Return Policy, and the National Environmental Management Policy. Division of Food Security, Natural Resources, the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Tobago House of Assembly through the Kendal Farm School offers workshops for farmers and the public on pesticide and other chemical use in regular programmes. They also provide public education on safer pesticides e.g. labels denoting relative safety, etc. National Agricultural Marketing and Development Company conducts a monitoring and certification programme on pesticide use and encourages use of safer control measures. University of Trinidad and Tobago conducts research on plastics in biological systems as well as plastic exudates. Institute of Marine Affairs conducts research on microplastics and heavy metals in marine species. Nation Reforestation and Watershed Programme TT conducts collaborative work in rural and coastal communities (7 so far) research and mapping of key issues impacting the community, environment and agriculture. Water and Sewage Authority monitors wastewater from facilities meeting regulatory compliance, those under Housing Development Corporation also to be monitored. Environment Management Authority is implementing the water pollution rules (2018); monitoring of water quality watersheds; and also has in place a system for point discharge monitoring.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-A

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-07; GBF-TARGET-11

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T07. Pollution reduced, halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk; Medium - GBF-T11. Nature's contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Different value systems; Ecosystem approach; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Right to development; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication; 7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity; A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Central Pathfinders are encouraging farmers to use safer chemicals. Friends of Botanic Gardens are encouraging development of pollinator gardens. CABI has developed a Bioprotection portal and promotes the identification of safer alternatives. The vetiver plant is being promoted for leachate control by an NGO.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include the inadequate enforcement of existing laws; small fines for infringements; difficulty in identification of polluters; unsustainable education and awareness on proper disposal practices; and a lack of monitoring of antibiotics and hormones entering water systems. Willingness among key stakeholders, particularly local communities and private landowners, to collaborate and participate in new projects and to support their objectives may present some challenges to implementation.

Any other information

GEF Islands Programme under Component 1 includes action for preventing the future build-up of chemicals entering SIDS such as the development of a formal mechanism for inter-institutional collaboration and communication as it relates to the trade of restricted or controlled chemicals, products and waste and management of data generated by relevant agencies; development of bio-pesticides registration manual for SIDS (in collaboration with private sector); development of consumer risk assessment with MRL for exports and locally consumed agricultural produce; development of guidance on sustainable procurement (farmers, distributors, public procurement); and development of tools/ assessment with guidance and knowledge products for farmers and distributors on sustainable procurement & provision of training. Component 2, activities will

include the safe management and disposal of existing chemicals, products and materials (identification of stockpiles and development of disposal strategies). Component 4, activities will include knowledge management and communication (global guidance and tools on sound management of pesticides developed by FAO disseminated to participating countries and applied by SIDS). UNEP Project “Capacity development to catalyze actions and commitments at the national and global level to reduce plastic pollution including in the marine environment” includes Component 5: National Source Inventory on Plastics for Trinidad and Tobago describing the types and quantities, managed through formal or informal systems, and leakage into the natural environment (including waterways and marine areas); Component 6: National Roadmap/Strategy/Plan providing a strategic and comprehensive approach to combatting plastic pollution in the country; and Component 10: Awareness Raising including the development of a draft national awareness and education programme and communication products. Prevention of Marine Litter in the Caribbean Sea (PROMAR) Project includes the following activities: Establishment of a baseline and monitoring mechanism for plastic waste flows; pilot project implementation for marine litter prevention to achieve measurable reductions of plastic waste entering aquatic environments; implementation of a replication case for marine litter prevention, beyond the selected demonstration sites and engaging in transnational policy dialogue; and stakeholder awareness and information dissemination on marine litter prevention to enhance behavioural change.

Sustainable Management of Wild Species to Benefit People

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/DDEDEA5B-8509-4F20-9173-89FF7DB32837/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280270-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Actions to improve the management and sustainable use of wild species are identified and implemented to achieve social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those most dependent on biodiversity, while minimising human wildlife conflicts.

Main policy measures

The management and sustainable use of wild species are guided by the National Wildlife Policy, National Forest Policy, and the National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation. Department of Natural Resources and Forestry, Tobago House of Assembly is restarting its programme to encourage wildlife farming in collaboration with Corbin Wildlife. Wildlife Section of the Forestry Division is encouraging wildlife farming of game species; implementing a project on 3 seasonally protected species; conducting surveillance and enforcement patrols; facilitating data collection by local communities; installed a squawker in Brazil Village (also one in Tobago) as ‘pest’ control measure; and implementing CITES permit system. University of Trinidad and Tobago is reviving its programme on natural product research. The Institute of Marine Affairs chairs the Marine Scientific Research sub-committee, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which is developing a marine research policy as well as a marine research bill and regulations.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-09

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T09. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Science and innovation; Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species; 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

The activities of some hunters groups and wildlife farmers can contribute to the achievement of this target. AquaTT is promoting the aquaculture of 2 local aquatic species – cascadox and black river conch. Point-a-Pierre Wild Fowl Trust has a captive breeding programme with several local waterfowl species. The Trinidad and Tobago Police Youth Club is currently working with Africanised honeybees across the island. They are using beekeeping as a youth intervention against crime and nefarious activities. Two training apiaries were established on each island. Currently, they are establishing 5 other club apiaries in order to support conservation of bees. Many of the apiaries are in partnership with farmers, and as such, their bees are providing pollination services to the farmers.

Overlaps or links

true

Commitments and actors

The hunters groups can also contribute to National Target 5. Sustainable Use, Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding for hunters groups will be needed to further support their activities in contributing to this target.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include outdated/inadequate legislation e.g. over extraction from wild populations of freshwater species not included in current fisheries regulations; loss of institutional memory on past progress on

development of needed legislation, policy, etc; inability to control protected species that have become agricultural pests; and the absence of a national framework on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

Any other information

BIOREACH Project is facilitating research of the impact of parrots on cocoa plantations and listing of native/naturalized plants used for medicinal and consumptive purposes. The aim is to highlight their importance to native biodiversity and reduce pressure on unsustainable harvesting by producing guidelines on how to select and cultivate in backyards or commercially. The project will also produce planting materials for interested beneficiaries.

Enhancing Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to Sustain Biodiversity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/450E5E25-2FF4-2D5B-D8BD-E4035DF3F674/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280271-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify and initiate sustainable management practices for lands under agriculture at key sites to facilitate the conservation of biodiversity through good agricultural practices. Aquaculture activities, inclusive of ornamental farming, are managed sustainably to include conservation of biodiversity. Sustainable management practices are identified and implemented for key commercially important fisheries to facilitate conservation of biodiversity. At least 50% of areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Main policy measures

Sustainable management practices to sustain biodiversity for lands under agriculture and forestry and in the fishery are guided by the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework, National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, and the National Environmental Management Policy. The National Agricultural Marketing and Development Company (NAMDEVCO) provides training on Good Agricultural Practices leading to farmer certification. The University of Trinidad and Tobago is collaborating with the Environmental Management Authority and the Fisheries Division on research to reduce by-catch of sea turtles. The Fisheries Division, is collaborating with the University of the West Indies and the National Sea Turtle Task Force, on research on by-catch reduction measures, with a focus on sea turtles. Fisheries Division is also collaborating with partners on a by-catch reduction project inclusive of activities related to addressing socio-economic issues associated with implementation of recommended changes. Enhancing capacity for the adoption and implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in the shrimp and groundfish fisheries of the North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (EAF4SG) project.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-10; GBF-TARGET-09

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T10. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably; Medium - GBF-T09. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; Different value systems; Ecosystem approach; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies, strategies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture; 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management; 9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species; 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

Farmers Associations, including agroforestry farmers are undertaking activities that will contribute to this target. Future Fishers are promoting the use of line fishing and learning net value of fishing among fishers towards adoption of best practices. TT Field Naturalist Club under the BESNet TT project conducted research on stingless bee and other bee. Friends of the Botanic Garden TT is undertaking pollinator awareness activities. AquaTT is promoting aquaculture, including use of wild stock and sustainable aquaculture practices. Cropper Foundation is promoting sustainable agriculture Biotoken with ANSA Bank for small farmers and farmer training on climate-smart agriculture.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Financial and human resources required to initiate and supervise implementation of sustainable management practices.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of land use policy, especially for farming/agriculture; inadequate human and financial resources; a lack of appropriate technology to assist implementation; and insufficient positive incentives. Additionally, a lack of openness to learning new techniques, fear, resistance to change and lack of proper communication, at the community level, are barriers that need to be addressed.

Any other information

BIOREACH Project is working to address the threat to Trinidad and Tobago's biodiversity and productive landscapes from issues of human encroachment, illegal occupation of land, forest fires, and unsustainable livelihood practices. Collaboration with the National Agricultural Marketing Development Company

(NAMDEVCO) to identify lead farmers to train on sustainable agroecological practices; then a ‘train the trainers’ process to follow; best agricultural practises based on specific soil types will also be promoted in collaboration with CANARI; and in the promotion of climate change resilience in farming and use of climate resilient crops. Distribution of tree crop species (cocoa, coconut, avocado) for plantation rehabilitation to be initiated. BioResilience project Component 2 will increasing natural capital through nature-based solutions in degraded lands, including integrated land planning and demonstration of approaches. Key activities include Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) implemented in suboptimally managed croplands; soils recarbonised through SSM with effects quantified; and capacities for SSM developed and incentives for behavioural change.

Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature’s Contributions to People

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/6C132EF7-7427-B87F-C050-E3C425F2142A/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280272-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Activities are identified and implemented to restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, (ecosystem functions and services, instrumental and relational value) using nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

Main policy measures

The restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people are guided by the National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, National Wildlife Policy, National Environmental Management Policy, National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation and the National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy. Division of Tourism in the Tobago House of Assembly undertakes tree planting to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at historic fortification sites. The Department of Natural Resources and Forestry has established a Pollinator Garden at the Botanic Garden and is also responsible for the sustainable management of forests and related natural resources. Institute of Marine Affairs is implementing the MARIN project which includes the rehabilitation of seagrasses, reefs, and mangroves.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-11; GBF-TARGET-09; GBF-TARGET-03

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T11. Nature’s contributions to people are restored, maintained and enhanced; Medium - GBF-T09. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people; Medium - GBF-T03. 30% of areas are effectively conserved

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Ecosystem approach; Different value systems; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation;

Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; 9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species; 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

Communities and NGOs activities contribute to the achievement of this target to varying degrees based on their capacity and funding. For example : Tobago Alliance for Resilient Communities (TARC) – Rehabilitation of estates; Friends of the Botanic Gardens TT – pollinator garden promotion; University of Trinidad and Tobago - valuation of sea turtles in relation to tourism and valuation of coastal ecosystems; Future Fishers – economic valuation of fisheries in NE Trinidad.

Overlaps or links

true

Commitments and actors

Communities and NGOs also contribute to National Targets 2, 4 and 10.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Grant funding for communities and NGOs and increased capacity of State agencies will be needed to further support their activities in contributing to this target. Barriers may include insufficient education, communication, human, financial and equipment resources.

Urban Green Space Development for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/C20AD840-81E9-0ED9-A46D-E2C38938077A/view>

Unique ID

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify opportunities to increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas; and initiate action to facilitate biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature.

Main policy measures

The National Development Strategy 2016-2030 and the Spatial Development Strategy provide guidance that can increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas. Ministry of Planning and Development is reviewing standards related to the provision of green spaces in urban areas, such as green architecture, rooftop gardening, and improved spatial planning guidelines. The Planning and Facilitation of Development Act, 2014, Section 61 (3) (c) provides for specifying acceptable design criteria for landscaping and re-vegetation, with the aim of conserving, maintaining or establishing soil, vegetation cover and desirable hydrological regimes. Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management has a project on resilient infrastructure which will consider integration of blue and green methodologies. Tourism Division of the Tobago House of Assembly has a tree planting programme to maintain green spaces and reduce erosion in coastal areas, and also at historic fortification sites. The Infrastructure Division is undertaking the Scarborough Rehabilitation Programme and the Store Bay beach area which provides the opportunity to integrate blue and green spaces.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-12; GBF-TARGET-02

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T12. Urban green and blue spaces enhanced for human well-being; Medium - GBF-T02. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Different value systems; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Access to financial resources; Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Right to development; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all; 2.1 Area under restoration; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

National Trust of Trinidad and Tobago has blue and green spaces included in the register of heritage sites. Friends of the Botanic Gardens of Trinidad and Tobago has initiated a pollinator garden in the capital city.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of adherence to policy; paucity of innovative ideas to enhance number of green/blue spaces in urban areas; issues with regard to monitoring e.g. open/green spaces are provided, however over time they are filled with items/activities not intended for the initial purpose; inadequate codes, standards and practices in relation to infrastructure and engineering works specifying acceptable design criteria for green and blue spaces under the Planning and Facilitation of Development Act; and a lack of monitoring of biodiversity in urban spaces to inform management of such spaces.

Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/78EFC3C6-E67D-C6B2-6BB0-9170B68B66A3/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280274-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify and initiate legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources.

Main policy measures

Measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources are in part supported by the National Biosafety Policy and the National Development Strategy 2016-2030. Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is working on cassava, cocoa, coffee, sweet potato to characterise varieties e.g. for use in food manufacturing, climate change resilience etc; seed saving facility established for indigenous crops; information sharing with farming communities as part of the implementation of a Comprehensive Crop Biodiversity Conservation Programme for Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry also provides selected planting material for producers at strategic sites.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-13

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T13. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Different value systems; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

CABI provided support to the mainstreaming of the Moruga Hill Rice to expand green value chains in Trinidad and Tobago. They also work with the Caribbean Sea and Air Marketing Company Limited in Moruga and the Moruga Hill Rice Multi-purpose Co-Operative Society in cultivating, providing technical support and promoting this rice. The Cocoa Research Centre conducts genomic research related to cocoa, helps manage the international cocoa genebank and provides services for farmers. The University of the West Indies, St Augustine Campus, Department of Life Sciences conducts research in molecular biology and on native micro-organisms as well as Plant Genetics and Plant Biotechnology.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of institutional and governance structures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits; a lack of resources for further research and promotion of findings to end users; poor collaboration among research institutions; and insufficient inter-agency collaboration.

Any other information

The BIOREACH project includes research and prioritising local medicinal plants for commercial farming.

Integration of Biodiversity and its Multiple Values into National Planning and Accounting

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/50AF20A1-1DFF-C44A-53E8-4414FB43DF02/view>

Unique ID

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Introduce the multiple values of ecosystems to improve national accounting considerations into national development and poverty reduction strategies. Integrate ecosystem services valuation into planning and land use processes and reporting systems; strategic environmental assessments; and environmental impact assessments aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

Main policy measures

The multiple values of ecosystems to improve national accounting considerations are in part supported by the National Environmental Management Policy, National Development Strategy 2016-2030 and the National Spatial Development Strategy.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-14

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T14. The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision-making at all levels

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Different value systems; Ecosystem approach; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Right to development; Science and innovation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

Unclear at this time.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include lack of capacity and/or unwillingness for development and application of this area of work; socio-economic impact assessments not emphasized/ prioritized in current EIA of development works; lack of collaboration on information and methodologies as well as limited understanding of the multiple values of ecosystems among senior decision makers; competing priorities and/or the inability to reach the right decision makers to better integrate ecosystem services valuation into planning and land use processes and reporting systems; limited programmatic alignment of resources for targeted priorities (Vision 2030, National Strategic Plan); lack of understanding, training and capacity for biodiversity and ecosystem valuation among technical staff; lack of access to information, lack of awareness of existence of information needed for valuation; appropriate data is not being collected to enable proper valuation; poor/no mechanisms to solicit and encourage data collection and use.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 1 includes the implementation of activities that will lead towards a national natural capital accounting system, such as developing a roadmap for National Capital Accounting; undertaking a pilot of land cover and carbon assessment, valuation, and accounting completed at a selected site; and integrating data produced by the project into the T&T Biodiversity Information System. BioResilience Project Component 3 includes improving the financial environment and implementing marketing instruments to increase adoption of nature-positive business strategies such as the development of a roadmap and its implementation for catalysing private sector investment that scales and replicates nature-positive business strategies in agriculture and tourism; improving agricultural value chains and capacity to access financial instruments; enhancing and promoting agro and ecotourism opportunities.

Reduction of Biodiversity-related Risks and Negative Impacts by Businesses

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/2986586B-20FC-167E-D1D3-AB64A13DBAB0/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280276-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify and promote legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions: Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity. Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; as well as promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production. Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable.

Main policy measures

Measures to facilitate the reduction of biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts by businesses are guided by the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, National Integrated Solid Waste/Resource Management Policy and National Environmental Management Policy. The Division of Tourism is working with hotels, restaurants and attractions in Tobago on the promotion of the Green Key and Blue Flag programmes for

sustainable action.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-15

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T15. Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Biodiversity and health; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Right to development; Science and innovation; Consistency with international agreements or instruments

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Large multinational corporations and some banks already undertake activities that are consistent with the components of this target. For example: ANSA Merchant Bank (AMBLTT) and ANSA Bank (ABL) launched the Caribbean Natural Capital Hub with the Cropper Foundation (TCF) in July 2022. They have started to calculate their biodiversity-related impacts, dependencies and risks and plan to align with international disclosure frameworks. Some small private companies find ways to reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity by using salvaged materials (wood working), eco-friendly products, ozone friendly air-conditioners and planting of trees.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Capacity building to enable businesses to collect and analyse data and to produce the required reports.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include the unfamiliarity with biodiversity/nature-related reporting, a lack of capacity by small businesses to undertake reporting requirements, the high annual cost for green certification, the absence of enabling regulations for such reporting requirements, the complexity of some reporting tools, the lack of data for report preparation and the high cost of data collection, analysis and reporting.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 3 will help to improve the financial environment and implement marketing instruments to increase adoption of nature-positive business strategies. A roadmap will be developed and implemented for catalysing private sector investment that scales and replicates nature-positive business strategies in agriculture and tourism.

Sustainable Consumption for Waste Reduction

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/A766E2CC-59C6-21FC-A098-C236339DC8D7/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280277-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Information, tools and resources, including on alternatives, are readily available and accessible to the population to foster sustainable consumption practices. Activities are identified and initiated to encourage consumers to reduce over-consumption and food waste (including access and promotion of technologies for conversion of food waste).

Main policy measures

The National Recycling Policy, National Integrated Solid Waste/Resource Management Policy and the Beverage Containers Deposit Return Policy will help in promoting sustainable consumption. The government and its regulatory agencies help influence both consumer behaviour and business practices through legislation, incentives, and standards that drive the adoption of sustainable practices. Consumer Affairs Division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry undertake activities to reduce over-consumption and food waste such as : monthly publications on social media and awareness on grocery choices and buying local. Also partnering with the Ministry of Health to do lectures on healthy food choices and to encourage shopping around and buying local. The Agricultural Extension Training and Information Services Department encourages farmers to use appropriate systems on farms for management of wastewater and farm wastes.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-16

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T16. Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Biodiversity and health; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Ecosystem approach; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration

Explain considerations

These considerations were taken into account in the development of the relevant national policies and plans.

Headline indicators

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

Some private companies, particularly in the hospitality sector sends restaurant food waste to farms for use as animal feed. Agricultural Extension system – encourages farmers to use a cesspit system at pig farms for management of wastewater and faeces. Flying Tree Environmental Management (FTEM) has the capacity to convert agricultural plastic containers into plastic lumber or concrete benches. This is an opportunity which needs to be expanded locally. Currently, FTEM only provides this service to farmers in Kernaham. Cashew Gardens Community Council has the country's first community-led composting project, which has diverted over a ton of organic waste from landfills, and converted this into compost, which is used in the community's garden. It is also the first circular economy in organic waste, which has been running since 2020.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of information/appropriate education among consumers and on waste and waste management on health impacts. Lack of easily accessible and cost effective alternatives; inadequate locally available materials. Inability to reduce food waste volumes/ quantities due to a lack of proper storage facilities (e.g. cold storage for perishables) and improper handling/post-harvest management. Also, the limited accessibility of information when available may also present challenges.

Strengthen Biosafety and Enhance Benefits of Biotechnology

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/EE2C67F7-6E7E-1632-AEA5-CE49A632C1D3/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280278-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify and implement activities to strengthen the implementation of the National Biosafety Policy consistent with Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

Main policy measures

The National Biosafety Policy provides guidance on measures for the handling of biotechnology and for the benefits of biotechnology. Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is the National Focal Point Cartagena

Protocol and Biosafety Clearing House; capacity building measures being implemented internally at the ministry; mechanisms are being established to monitor and evaluate the impacts of biotechnological applications and compliance with biosafety regulations; and ongoing engagement with international partners and collaboration to enhance capacity in biosafety, share best practices, and facilitate technology transfer. The Maritime Division is responsible for implementation of national obligations under the International Maritime Organisation which can assist with achieving this target.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-17

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T17. Strengthen biosafety and distribute benefits of biotechnology

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Ecosystem approach; Cooperation and synergies; Biodiversity and health; Access to financial resources; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Collective effort towards the targets; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Science and innovation

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

Unknown

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include inadequate collaboration and support among Ministries especially the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries and the relevant Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly. Extraction of genetic resources not given sufficient attention, especially in the marine environment and the potential risks or losses of benefits. Outdated national biosafety laws and regulations not aligned with current scientific advancements or international standards may not be given sufficient priority for revision and approval.

Reduction of Harmful Incentives and Increase in Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/D540E826-D4EE-830B-3508-2985601F09D9/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280279-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Identify national incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity and develop and initiate implementation of a plan to reform or phase out such incentives in a just, fair and equitable way in order to minimise the negative impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods. Identify and introduce positive incentives to encourage conservation of biodiversity.

Main policy measures

The National Development Strategy 2016-2030 and National Environmental Management Policy are the key policy instruments which can support the reform of harmful incentives that impact negatively on biodiversity. Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries provides incentives for watershed rehabilitation, reforestation and good agricultural practices as well as alternative gear promoted with subsidies in the fisheries sector.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-18

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T18. Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Biodiversity and health; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Ecosystem approach; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Cooperation and synergies; Formal and informal education; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Right to development; Science and innovation

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations

Headline indicators

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of

biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

BIOREACH project will explore incentives for conservation including training and upgrade of farms.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of information/analysis on incentives/subsidies harmful to biodiversity conservation.

Mobilisation of Funding for Biodiversity Conservation

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/1D83A274-69FE-D3DE-D0E8-8FFDAEB7EC8E/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280280-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Develop and implement a Sustainable Financial Mobilization Plan aimed at increasing and maximising domestic and foreign financial resources for effectively implementing the updated NBSAP.

Main policy measures

Cooperation agreements with multilateral funding agencies are in place and will contribute to meeting this target. The Ministry of Finance administers the Green Fund which levies 0.1% tax on gross sales or receipts of businesses. This fund is kept separate from other taxes and can be used for conservation, remediation and restoration activities.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-D; GBF-GOAL-A

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-19

Degree of alignment by target

Medium - GBF-T19. Financial resources increased to \$200 billion per year, including \$ 30 billion through international finance

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Cooperation and synergies; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration

Explain considerations

Cooperation agreements with multilateral funding agencies incorporate these consideration and their funding of local projects will contribute to meeting this target.

Headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Non-state commitments

Domestic funding for a range of biodiversity conservation projects has been contributed by several private sector companies and is expected to continue in the future. ANSA Merchant Bank: Under the Caribbean Natural Capital Hub they want to identify ways of (re)directing financial flows towards Net-Zero Nature Positive (NZNP) activities. ANSA Merchant Bank also wants to begin advocacy in this area. They are currently looking at products and services that align with our Natural Capital strategy. Also trying to ensure that their philanthropic efforts have positive and measurable benefits for biodiversity and people.

Overlaps or links

true

Commitments and actors

Private sector inputs will contribute to Targets 1, 2, 3, 7, and 11.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers to mobilising sufficient funds may be due to the competition between climate change and biodiversity for available international funding. A lack of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of impacts of financing for biodiversity to guide resource allocation/prioritisation. Poor prioritisation of needs for allocation of available funds.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 3 will undertake activities that will improve the financial environment and implement marketing instruments to increase adoption of nature-positive business strategies, including agricultural value chains and capacity to access financial instruments.

Enhancement of Capacity Building, Technology Transfer, Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/2C558239-32FC-C405-6EAB-E2297E40EC29/view>

Unique ID

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Sustainable capacity-building programmes are developed and implemented to improve access to and transfer of knowledge, skills and technology, improve global South-South and North-South triangular cooperation, and increase collaborative inter-agency scientific research and monitoring activities, especially to strengthen scientific research as applicable to pre-identified national policy needs.

Main policy measures

Sustainable capacity-building programmes for biodiversity conservation are supported through the National Development Strategy 2016-2030, National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, National Wildlife Policy, and the National Environmental Management Policy. Institute of Marine Affairs manages a Marine Data Hub for the sharing of information and data; it also has other platforms for data collection. Forestry Division and the Fisheries Division have been the recipient of a range of training related to the management of ecosystems and species. Such training will likely continue and include: GIS training; training in drone technology; and training in protected areas management.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-20

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T20. Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Cooperation and synergies; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Science and innovation

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

SpeSeas – Deep Sea project to build awareness of local communities on marine ecosystems and species.
BIOREACH project to provide training of government officers on monitoring of land degradation using open-

source platforms.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of defined/prioritized training plan to meet capacity gaps and needs. A lack of technology needs assessment to guide capacity building. The benefits of training is sometimes not sustained or demonstrated to improve performance which may cause supervisors not to put sufficient efforts on further training or other forms of capacity building. Specific types of careers needed in particular sectors, insufficiently promoted in school system.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 4 will help in fostering, tracking and assessing project progress and impact through capacity development, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation including developing a Capacity Development and Learning Strategy and Action Plan (Learn-by-doing programme). BIOREACH Project Component 2 will use a citizen science approach to data collection with communities, schools and resource users such as farmers—this method allows for public participation in scientific information gathering, through a collaborative approach. Agroecological and climate-smart best practices will be disseminated through farmer field schools, model farms and capacities of extension services will be improved. Enhanced scientific capacity through exchanges (on pest prevention and management experiences of indigenous biodiversity) between laboratories, training of staff and facilitating greater South-South collaborations will be undertaken.

Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Conservation

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/D3E4CD6C-CCE3-E969-77F5-5960172015DA/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280282-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Operationalize a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) to provide open access to biodiversity data, information, and knowledge including from indigenous and local communities to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management. Implement actions to sustain operation of NBIS: including data generation, system maintenance and updates, data dissemination, knowledge product generation, outreach to engage potential users. Develop and implement a National Monitoring Framework for biodiversity conservation.

Main policy measures

Knowledge management for biodiversity conservation is supported through the National Environmental Management Policy, Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, National Wildlife Policy, National Policy and Programmes on Wetland Conservation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy Framework. The Fisheries Division collects and makes available fish landing data which will be updated with assistance from FAO. The Forestry Division manages information on forest resources including the inventory of its plantations and wildlife game species. The GIS Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries also has a database of spatial data fisheries, wildfires, pests and diseases (livestock). The Research Division's proposed activities on Biodiversity Conservation include artificial intelligence and digitization of germplasm ex situ and seed gene

banks planned for 2025.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A; GBF-GOAL-B; GBF-GOAL-C

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-21; GBF-TARGET-01; GBF-TARGET-02; GBF-TARGET-03; GBF-TARGET-04; GBF-TARGET-09; GBF-TARGET-10

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available; Medium - GBF-T01. All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero; Medium - GBF-T02. 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration; Medium - GBF-T03. 30% of areas are effectively conserved; Medium - GBF-T04. Threatened species are recovering, genetic diversity is being maintained and human-wildlife conflict is being managed; Medium - GBF-T09. Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people; Medium - GBF-T10. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Access to financial resources; Cooperation and synergies; Ecosystem approach; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; Science and innovation; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Principles of the Rio Declaration

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans; 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture; 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management; 2.1 Area under restoration; 21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; 3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures; 9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species; 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations; A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems; C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments; C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Binary indicators

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030; 9.b Number of countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services; 13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Non-state commitments

Many local NGOs are involved in activities consistent with this target. For example: SpeSeas does selected biodiversity data collection; TT Field Naturalist Club undertakes periodic species data collection and publication of field research, including publication of the Bioblitz rapid biodiversity species inventory at key sites; Future

Fishers has developed knowledge platforms involving the communities they serve; Turtle Village Trust has a database (10 years) on marine turtles and marine stranding information; Las Cuevas Eco-friendly training programme for youth in sea turtle conservation; citizen science apps being used/developed and used by various groups e.g. iNaturalist on a range of local species information.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationRequired

Please explain (means of implementation)

Sustained funding need for human resources and maintenance and use of data management systems as well as sharing of training and skills among other personnel.

Additional explanation

Barriers may include the lack of uptake of training, sharing and use of information. Benefits of training not sustained or demonstrated to improve use and maintenance of information management systems. Lack of adequate finance to support NBIS, restricted number of licences for usage, storage limitations, and under-developed mechanism to access information from other data hubs.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 1 includes activities leading towards a national natural capital accounting system where all data produced by the project will be integrated into the National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS). BIOREACH Project will ensure that all project biodiversity data be integrated into the NBIS and will additionally improve on knowledge management in biodiversity and land degradation issues through the production and dissemination of knowledge products by partner institutions.

Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all.

Published on

03-Sep-2025 20:39

URL

<https://ort.cbd.int/national-targets/my-country/part-1/E4AAFEEC-AEC8-33D5-C2D9-691EBBEE9C5A/view>

Unique ID

ORT-NT7-TT-280283-1

Government

Trinidad and Tobago

Description

Systems are in place to facilitate equitable, inclusive, effective representation (women and girls, men and boys, children and youth, persons with disabilities and others from marginalised groups and communities) and participation in decision-making, while also providing access to justice and information related to biodiversity, inclusive of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Main policy measures

The National Spatial Development Strategy, National Environmental Management Policy and the draft Gender and Development Policy will contribute to achieving this target. The mission of the Gender Affairs Division (Office of the Prime Minister), is to mainstream the equitable advancement of women and men and girls and boys in all areas of national development, and ensure the protection, development and participation of all children in preparation for meaningful adult life. The mandate of the Gender Affairs Division is to effectively promote Gender Equity and Gender Justice through the process of Gender mainstreaming in all Government

Policies, Programmes and Projects.

Global goals

GBF-GOAL-A; GBF-GOAL-B

Global targets

GBF-TARGET-22

Degree of alignment by target

High - GBF-T22. Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders

Considerations for implementation from Section C

Collective effort towards the targets; Consistency with international agreements or instruments; Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; Cooperation and synergies; Formal and informal education; Fulfilment of the three objectives of the Convention and its Protocols, and their balanced implementation; Gender; Intergenerational equity; National circumstances, priorities and capabilities; Principles of the Rio Declaration; Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach

Explain considerations

Existing national policies and plans already incorporate these considerations.

Headline indicators

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems; A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems; A.3 Red List Index; A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500; B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Binary indicators

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders; B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Non-state commitments

BIOREACH project (promoting biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded lands, and improving livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes) is developing a gender policy for its outputs. Private sector and other civil society groups provide strong advocacy on a range of issues related to biodiversity conservation and their activities will contribute to this target.

Means of implementation

additionalImplementationAvailable

Additional explanation

Barriers may include a lack of understanding on the reasons/causes for the apparent low participation of men and boys in various programmes, training, etc.

Any other information

BioResilience Project Component 4 on fostering, tracking and assessing project progress and impact through capacity development, knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation will design and initiate a gender-sensitive project monitoring and evaluation system. BIOREACH Project Component 1 will undertake biodiversity-supportive land use planning and participatory land management mechanisms at 3 sites. The sites selected are those bordering protected areas and the intent is to work with resource users to firstly identify then

develop land use plans that acknowledge the role of biodiversity and then seek to protect via a participatory pathway.
