

Details on the origin of report

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Below is summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared.

The National Report was prepared through consultation with the relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies.

After an initial review of the report, the stakeholders were identified and the report was distributed to them for their completion of the relevant sections to facilitate the preparation of a draft report for discussion at the National Consultation. Only 10% of persons responded. A first draft was prepared by the Ministry and added to with information from the completed reports.

The 10 % response rate indicated a need to change the approach in the completion of the national report. The report was therefore reviewed again and questions specific to particular agencies and stakeholders were pulled out and compiled into a new shorter questionnaire designed to solicit the information to fill the gaps in the first draft of the report. Persons identified were interviewed individually. The list of stakeholders was also shortened in view of the fact that the deadline date for submission had past, the planned national consultation was also cancelled given the low response rate.

One of the tools used to assist the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment is the advisory committee, made up of experts in various fields. In activities of the Ministry related to the Convention on Biological Diversity the Working Group on Biodiversity advises the Ministry. The group was convened to advise the Ministry on general biodiversity issues and matters related to the implementation of the Convention.

The group's composition is as follows:

- i. Dr. Julia Horrocks, Primatologist and Herpetologist, Senior Lecturer, University of the West Indies
- ii. Environmental Officer (Biodiversity), Ministry of Physical Development and Environment
- iii. Dr. Sean Carrington, Botanist, Senior Lecturer, University of the West Indies
- iv. Dr. Karl Watson, Ornithologist, History Department, University of the West Indies
- v. Entomologists, Senior Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- vi. Fisheries Biologist, Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- vii. Marine Biologist, Coastal Zone Management Unit, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources
- viii. General Manager, National Conservation Commission
- ix. Project Manager, Environmental Special Projects Unit

This group of experts provided significant input into the final report.

Input into the preparation of the report was also provided by a number of government agencies and departments, private sector organisations and non-governmental organisations including:

- i. The University of the West Indies
- ii. The Coastal Zone Management Unit of the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment
- iii. The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- iv. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- v. The Soil Conservation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- vi. The Barbados National Trust
- vii. The Graeme Hall Bird Sanctuary
- viii. The Barbados Primate Research Center and Wildlife Reserve

Ms. Kim Downes, Environmental Officer in the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment prepared the final report.

Below is information on circumstances in Barbados relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report.

Barbados is a relatively small country, with a history of over three hundred years of extensive development. The original vegetation was extensively removed for the cultivation of tobacco, then cotton some three hundred years ago. Today there persists the extensive monoculture cultivation of sugar cane, though to a significantly lesser extent. As a result, the island has a limited stock of biological diversity compared to its original cover. Today the Barbados economy is becoming less reliant on sugar and more so on services, particular tourism.

In 1997, the population of Barbados was recorded as 266 990, making it one of the ten most densely population countries in the world.

The combined effect of these factors has led to extensive pressure on the few remaining areas of natural biological diversity. The more recent sources of pressure on the island's biological diversity include the need for housing and the use of land for housing sub-divisions and tourism developments such as hotels, marina and golf courses.

The Government of Barbados is however committed to the universal effort to conserve biodiversity and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on December 10, 1993. The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment, is responsible for the implementation of the obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment, has responsibility for matters related to planning and the environment. The divisions of the Ministry include:

- Town and Country Development Planning Office
- Public Investment Unit
- Environmental Unit
- Coastal Zone Management Unit
- National Conservation Commission
- Environmental Special Project Unit
- Environmental Engineering Division

There are however constraints which the Ministry faces with regard to carrying out its responsibilities which include:

- inadequate staffing levels
- deficiency in appropriate training e.g in communication / media skills
- limited financial support

Further responsibility for issues related to the conservation of biodiversity is spread over a number of governmental agencies. Other agencies include the Soil Conservation Unit and Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Below are the identified priorities of Ministry of Environment with regard to the implementation of the work programme and the adequacy of resources.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	X
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	X
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment is responsible for the implementation of the obligations of the CBD. The Ministry also chairs a multi-sectoral Steering Committee, which observes this process and currently has in place a work programme for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Barbados. The objectives of the Ministry's work programme are to:

- i. Develop a more informed basis for decision making and policy formulation on the management of biodiversity in Barbados;
- ii. Develop a more comprehensive information database for the management and utilisation of biodiversity;
- iii. Enhance the regulation of domestic and international trade in endangered species of flora and fauna;
- iv. Promote the full appreciation of biodiversity as a national resource.

Some of the proposed outputs of the Ministry's work programme include:

- i. A national policy for the protection of local species of flora and fauna to inform the development of appropriate legislation to address issues related to their management, trade and protection;
- ii. A public awareness programme related to local species;
- iii. A policy related to biotechnology and biosafety issues.

The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment of Barbados is not closely following the work programme and priorities articulated by the Conference of the Parties due to a lack of resources to adequately do so. Further, as previously mentioned the responsibilities are spread over a number of agencies.

Coastal and Marine Biological Diversity

The work programme related to coastal and marine biodiversity would be addressed by the Coastal Zone Management Unit and National Conservation Commission of the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment and the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, these agencies are all represented on the Working Group on Biodiversity.

The Coastal Zone Management Unit is the government agency specialising in the environmental management of the coastal zone. It carries out routine monitoring and analysis of oceanographic conditions around the island, hydrographic surveys, GIS data management and water quality monitoring. The Coastal Zone Management Unit also assist in the evaluation of all coastal related development planning applications submitted to the Town and Country Planning Office.

The National Conservation Commission is mandated to conserve the natural beauty of Barbados, control and develop public parks, public gardens, beaches, caves and marine underwater parks and regulate commercial activity in public parks, gardens, caves and on beaches.

The National Conservation Commission is also involved in some small-scale re-vegetation programmes.

The Fisheries Division is the agency responsible for fisheries planning and management. The Fisheries Resource Management Section of this Division provides scientific information for planning and implementing measures for fishery management and development, including: catch and effort statistics; biological, social and economic information; fisheries management measures; computer management; aquaculture and mariculture and library service.

A number of pieces of legislation and supporting plans have been put in place, that bring Barbados closer to implementing the Jakarta Mandate Work Programme.

1. The Fisheries Act (1993) came into force on October 1' 1993. It consolidates previous statues on the country's fisheries. This Act contains provisions for fisheries management and development in accordance with statutory schemes. Provision is also made for access by foreign vessels in accordance with access agreements and licensing procedures for local and foreign vessels.

2. The Coastal Zone Management Act (1998) puts in place provisions for the effective management of the coastal resources of Barbados, for the conservation and enhancement of those resources and related matters including the Coastal Zone Management Plan and Marine Areas

3. The Marine Pollution and Control Act (1998) puts in place provisions to prevent, reduces and control pollution in the marine environment of Barbados from any source.

Agricultural Biological Diversity

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the overall responsibility for agricultural development on Barbados. While Barbados has not undertaken a national strategy or policy on sustainable agriculture, a number of initiatives and programmes have been undertaken which address agricultural biodiversity.

The operation of the Soil Conservation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development are governed by the Soil Conservation (Scotland District) Act. The Act provides for a management structure for the improvement and conservation of the soil; and for the prevention of damage or deterioration of the erosion of the land in certain areas of Barbados. One the tools utilised by the Unit is the extensive Revegetation of the Scotland District and as a result the development of a large orchard of varieties of fruit trees.

There is ongoing research in a number of food and non-food crops, carried out by the Ministry pf Agriculture and various agencies including the Research on biological control agents is being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Control Division and University of the West Indies.

The Barbados Agriculture Management Company Ltd was set up by the government and given a lease for twelve years to manage sugarcane farms and factories. The Company operates the Agronomy Research and Variety Testing Unit. This Unit is geared towards the improvement of sugarcane cultivars and sugar yields and the reduction in production costs.

The West Indies Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station also undertakes significant work with regard to sugarcane cultivars and it is here that the various cultivars and varieties are maintained.

The Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of the West Indies also conducts extensive research into plant varieties.

Livestock research activities are geared towards solving livestock production problems, particularly those relating to nutrition, genetic improvement and management. In the area of genetic improvement special emphasis is placed on improving the Barbados Blackbelly Sheep. This local breed of sheep is probably best known for high fecundity and prolificacy, but also produces a good quality of meat. Selection effort is emphasising high growth rate to exploit the potential of the breed for commercial rearing.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Barbados is committed to cooperating with other Parties for the protection of biological diversity. In many instances international agreements have served as the catalysts for local activities by providing funding for the implementation of their provisions.</p> <p>Barbados has ratified a number of international agreements many of which look at the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Barbados ratified the CBD on December 10, 1993; ii. Barbados acceded to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in September 1992; iii. Barbados ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on March 23, 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol on August 7, 2000; iv. Barbados ratified the Cartagena Convention on 28 May 1985. The Ministry will be acceding to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW Protocol) to the Convention. v. Barbados became a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on October 12, 1993. <p>While Barbados is committed to international cooperation in the area of the conservation of Biological Diversity. It is severely constrained by limited financial resources and under staffing.</p>							
13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?							
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)						X	
b) international programmes (please give details below)						X	
c) international agreements (please give details below)						X	

Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity

Mechanisms For Cooperation

1. Barbados Sea Turtle Project

Barbados is the most easterly island in the Lesser Antilles. Four species of sea turtle are recorded in the waters of Barbados:

- i. *Eretmochelys imbricata*, hawksbill
- ii. *Dermochelys coriacea*, leatherback
- iii. *Chelonia mydas*, green turtle
- iv. *Caretta caretta*, loggerhead

Issues facing the management and conservation of turtles in Barbados include the deterioration of nesting habitats and feeding grounds.

Barbados is an active participant, through the Barbados Sea Turtle Project based at the University of the West Indies in a regional research network, Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network(WIDECAST). Activities undertaken by the BST Project include:

- i. Monitoring of nesting activity;
- ii. Tagging of post-nesting females;
- iii. Movement of nests endangered by a significant threat;
- iv. Monitoring of hatching events;
- v. Strandings and the care of sick/debilitated sea turtles and
- vi. Development of a sea turtle database;

The project is also monitoring the movements of post nesting hawksbill turtles in the Caribbean using satellite tracking. This aspect is funded by NOAA/NMFS.

The Sea Turtle project of Barbados is also cooperating with NMFS (Hawaii) on monitoring of fibropapillomatosis in green turtles.

The project has also participated in the regional programme to investigate genetic stock structure of hawksbills in the Caribbean.

2. Organisation of American States Technical Cooperation

The Coastal Zone Management Unit on behalf of the Government of Barbados has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with OECS countries to provide technical assistance in coastal and marine issues.

3. Coral Reef Monitoring

Barbados participates in the Reef Check monitoring programme.

Agricultural Biological Diversity

The country cooperates in agriculture with the FAO, UNDP, European Union and with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA). These organisations have participated in the review of national strategies and in some cases have provided project specific financial support.

Terrestrial Fauna

Cuban Iguana Project

The Barbados Primate Research and Wildlife Reserve has imported thirty Cuban Iguanas (*Cyclura nubila nubila*) from Cuba for the development of a breeding programme. This programme is detailed in Ex-situ conservation.

St. Vincent Parrot Breeding Programme

Linkages have been developed between the University of the West Indies and the Government of St. Vincent in an effort to maintain and breed the population of St Vincent parrots in Barbados and those resident in St. Vincent.

Flora

Andromeda Gardens

The Andromeda Gardens is a privately operated botanical garden in Barbados and is a member of the Caribbean Botanical Gardens for Conservation Group.

Proposed National Botanical Garden

The development of a National Botanical Garden will see the development of bilateral agreements with selected internationally recognized Gardens.

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	X

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	X

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>While there is a need for wider acceptance of the need for the integration of conservation and sustainable use issues into all aspects of plans, programmes and policies, many governmental and non-governmental agencies have incorporated the principles of conservation and sustainable into the development of their programmes and policies.</p> <p>Following UNCED, Barbados established the National Commission on Sustainable Development, whose mandate is to advise the Government of Barbados on measures required to integrate environmental considerations in decision-making processes and on global issues of sustainable of sustainable development. This multi-sectoral committee has representative from governmental and non-governmental agencies as well as the private sector.</p> <p>The Soil Conservation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is one agency that has integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into their decision-making and in the development of programmes. For example in looking at the reforestation of degraded areas in the Scotland District of Barbados and in choosing the plants for the reforestation programme the Unit has included fruit trees in privately owned areas.</p>							
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?							
a) none							
b) early stages of development							
c) advanced stages of development							
d) completed ₁						X	
e) completed and adopted ₂							
f) reports on implementation available							
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?							
a) none							
b) early stages of development							
c) advanced stages of development						X	
d) completed ₂							
e) completed and adopted ₂							
f) reports on implementation available							

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	X
b) most articles	
c) all articles	
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	X
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNEP

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Barbados received funding to complete its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and is in the process of finalising the Action Plan to ensure that it reflects the national priorities.

The draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) document for Barbados constitutes a description of local biodiversity and conservation issues, followed by a strategy and action plan which seeks to guide the development and application of management approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity across the entire range of economic, social and cultural sectors. The overall aim of the strategy and action plan is the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the island's terrestrial, marine and freshwater biodiversity.

The proposed strategy and action plan comprises 15 goals with affiliated strategies and actions. The specific goals, strategies and actions were influenced by the initiatives of Articles within the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The proposed goals are as follows:

- To mobilize adequate financial resources for the management and conservation of Barbados' biodiversity.
- To develop the human resource base and strengthen institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation and management
- To conduct essential research to inform the development and implementation of management practices for the sustainable use of biodiversity
- To use the results of the Research Programme to develop appropriate management techniques and mechanisms to ensure sustainable consumptive use of biodiversity resources
- To use the results of the Research Programme to develop appropriate management techniques and mechanisms to preserve non-consumptive use value, for example, for tourism or for ecological services provided.
- To revise, consolidate and formulate policy and legislation to achieve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- To incorporate conservation requirements into land-use planning
- To improve public awareness and education
- To establish effective In situ and Ex situ biodiversity conservation measures
- To promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the agricultural sector
- To promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the health sector
- To promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Fisheries sector
- To promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the tourism sector
- To promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through incentives
- Ensure equitable biodiversity and traditional knowledge access and benefit sharing
- To establish biosafety regulations in order to safeguard biodiversity

Cooperation Between National Focal Points

There is significant cooperation between convention areas and focal points simply because currently within the Ministry there is one officer responsible for all MEAs related to biological diversity as well as for local programmes on biodiversity. MEAs covered include;

- i. The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- ii. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- vi. The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW Protocol) to the Cartagena Convention.

Cooperation is further enhanced because the Working Group on Biodiversity advises the Ministry on all biodiversity related conventions and are also the core group of the CITES Scientific Authority.

The Ministry however finds it difficult to give adequate coverage to the Conventions and all their programme areas due to the inadequate staffing levels, financial constraints particularly as this leads to non-participation in meetings unless funded and difficulty in developing programmes, based on the priorities identified decided.

Cooperation between focal points for biodiversity related Conventions and other Conventions is facilitated within the Ministry simply because there is a very small technical unit and also formal mechanisms have been put in place to facilitate effective coordination and these include:

- Technical meetings
- Participation in advisory committees
- Participation in editorial committees

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Barbados has recognised the importance of identifying the components of biological diversity important for conservation and has undertaken a number of studies looking at inventories of biological diversity.</p> <p>More importantly however the monitoring of the resources and the impacts on them is undertaken by a number of agencies. However the manpower and financial resources limits the extent of monitoring and the frequency.</p>							
32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?							
a) minimal activity							
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators							
c) for a range of major groups						X	
d) for a comprehensive range of species							
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?							
a) minimal activity							
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only						X	
c) for major ecosystems							
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems							
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?							
a) minimal activity							
b) minor programme in some sectors						X	
c) major programme in some sectors							
d) major programme in all relevant sectors							
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?							
a) minimal activity							
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators						X	
c) for a range of major groups							
d) for a comprehensive range of species							

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	X
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	X
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Monitoring Programmes

Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity

The monitoring of marine biological diversity has historically received high priority. Since 1982, at five year intervals, the coral reefs around the island have been monitored for health. In between segments, reefs have been monitored for bleaching and coral disease. The same attention however, has not been paid to coastal monitoring, for example, coastal vegetation inventories.

The human resources are severely lacking to put in place adequate monitoring episodes.

The Coastal Zone Management Unit of the Ministry participates in a number of monitoring programmes including:

- Reef Check
- International Coastal Clean Up Programme
- PADI Project Aware Programme
- Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change - a regional programme

The University of the West Indies Natural Resource Management Programme has a measuring and monitoring course which includes monitoring of endangered species and threatened habitats.

Species Monitoring Programme

Important biodiversity components have been identified and monitoring programmes have been set in place:

- Cattle egrets - University of the West Indies
- Sea turtles - University of the West Indies
- African Green Monkey - University of the West Indies
- Beach monitoring - Coastal Zone Management Unit
- Coral Reef and Sea Grass Monitoring - CARICOMP programme and the Coastal Zone Management Unit
- Sea Eggs - Fisheries Division

Threats to Biodiversity

The monitoring of threats for biodiversity is well developed:

For sea turtles:

- Over harvest
- Disease (fibropapillomatosis in green turtles)
- Reduction in foraging and nesting habitat

For coral reefs:

- Water quality
- Harvest of reef fauna

Barbados was one of the six countries with experience to establish a monitoring programme for hawksbill in the region.

Participation in the Global Monitoring System

Barbados participates actively in strengthening the Global Climate Observing System. Barbados is a part of the Global Ocean Observing Station (GOOS), making it part of the global network for sea level monitoring, submitting data to the Permanent Service for the Mean Sea Level (PSMSL). In addition, Barbados has a climate change monitoring station obtained under the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project.

Monitoring has already been undertaken for the Harrison's Cave and has resulted in some developmental restrictions being put in place to ensure the protection of the Cave through the reduction of negative impacts.

Inventories

Inventories of species have been undertaken for Jack-in-Box Gully, Welchman Hall Gully, Harrison's Cave, Folkstone foreshore area and the Carlisle Bay foreshore area. Inventories have also been undertaken at the mangroves in the vicinity of Folkstone and for gullies and caves associated with Harrison's Cave region.

The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment will be undertaking a Gully Ecosystem Management Study a component of this project will be the development of and inventory of the gully ecosystems.

Indicators

The Ministry of Physical Development and Environment has convened a Steering Committee on Indicators of Sustainable Development to:

- develop indicators for national utilization;
- ensure effective participation in the United Nations process through the testing of indicators;
- provide quantitative information for measuring environmental trends, formulating policy targets and evaluating these targets; and
- provide an environmental system that is useful to policy makers, technicians and the public at large as well as to regional and international agencies.

Already a publication "Selection of Indicators of Sustainable Development for Barbados" has been produced after initial data collection through the circulation of a questionnaire. This was intensely reviewed by the Steering Committee and presented at a National Consultation. From this list an initial list of one hundred and seventy (170) national indicators of Sustainable Development. An initial pilot study was conducted to collect data on twenty randomly selected indicators from the list.

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	X
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	X
b) some opportunities	
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	X
b) some investment	
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	X
b) yes - stated policy	
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	X
b) basic assessment	
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

The University of the West Indies however has several faculty members who work actively with a number of overseas organisations in the identification of plants and animals and microbes.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development however there is a lack of trained personnel to carry out taxonomic auditing and there is also insufficient funds available to employ the requisite personnel to conduct the necessary auditing

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?						
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?						
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources						
<p>While the importance of protected areas has been recognised and studies have been undertaken to give effect to Article 8 particularly the establishment of a system of protected areas national circumstance have prevented the wholesale implementation of many of the plans prepared.</p> <p>The Government of Barbados is severely constrained by a lack of financial resources to give effect to the recommendations in the area of protected areas with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional strengthening - Staffing levels - Establishment of appropriate agencies 						
72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?						
a) system under development					X	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available						
c) national protected area systems plan in place						
d) relatively complete system in place						
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?						
a) no						
b) no, under development					X	
c) yes						
d) yes, undergoing review and extension						
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?						
a) no						
b) early stages of development						
c) advanced stages of development						
d) programme or policy in place					X	
e) reports on implementation available						

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <u><i>in situ</i></u> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Protected Areas Establishment

National Park Development Plan

The Government of Barbados has recognised the importance of protected areas and under the Environmental Management and Land Use Planning for Sustainable Development Project a National Park Development Plan was prepared which seeks to promote conservation, management and ecosystem enhancement. The plan sets out the National Park and its boundaries as well as natural heritage conservation areas. The draft National Physical Development Plan for Barbados therefore recognises a system of parks and open spaces for Barbados. One important component of this system for biodiversity conservation is identification of National Forest Candidate sites.

The plan utilises an ecosystem approach with the primary objectives of protecting the quality and integrity of ecosystems and to focus on the linkages and relationships among the ecosystem components. The maintenance and promotion of viable species population is another objective.

Opportunities for rural development and tourism and education and public awareness also form a major component of the project document.

Folkstone Park and Marine Reserve

Folkstone Park and Marine Reserve comprises an extensive marine area which includes a variety of representative and unique coastal habitats including bank, fringing and patch reefs; endangered hawksbill turtle nesting sites; and rare mangrove ecosystems. The marine reserve was established in 1981 and is still Barbados' only marine protected area.

The Feasibility Studies of Harrison's Cave and Associated Sites, Carlisle Bay and Folkstone Park and Marine Reserve Project will undertake an assessment of the Carlisle Bay area as a marine reserve.

The Integrated Coastal Management Plan for Barbados also calls for the protection of flora particularly on beaches. Beaches are recognized as prohibited areas under the Coastal Zone Management Act and therefore safeguarded from the removal of vegetation.

Protection of Natural Habitats

Gully Ecosystem Study

The Ministry has also initiated a study on the national gully system to identify components for conservation. Remnants of Barbados pre-colonial forest exist in the more inaccessible regions of the island's naturally occurring gully ecosystems. The conservation and management of these systems are considered to be an integral part of the protection of our Natural Heritage and more specifically our biodiversity resources. The Gully Ecosystems Management Study seeks to prepare a comprehensive integrated management strategy and programme for the national gully system which recognises the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity resources. The study will seek to undertake a comprehensive gully biodiversity assessment and define the floral and faunal diversity of representative gully systems.

The Graeme Hall Swamp - Vegetation Restoration

Graeme Hall Swamp Ecosystem is a unique series of natural features situated within the developed urban area of the South Coast of Barbados. It includes an extensive wetland, a large beach area, Seagrass and an offshore reef complex. A portion of the wetland is owed by a private operator who has undertaken a vegetation restoration programme for the area.

The site as exists is an assemblage of several distinct plant communities, none pristine. The natural vegetation of the area prior to settlement is not clear, but is thought to be a solid red mangrove forest to the sea. The operator hopes to restore and conserve the representative wetland and coastal plant communities of the site as well as provided a sanctuary for the island's wetland and coastal flora.

A Coastal revegetation programme has also been undertaken by the Coastal Zone Management Unit and the Soil Conservation Unit has also undertaken vegetation restoration in degraded areas.

Legislation for the Protection of Threatened Species

Some legislative measures have been put in place to ensure the conservation of species, these include the Wild Birds Protection Act 1907(cap. 398), the Fisheries Act(1993) and the Trees Preservation Act (cap.390).

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The Ministry has recognised the importance of preventing the introduction of alien and controlling those alien species that threaten ecosystems, species and habitats and will initiate work on a policy to all issues related to alien species in the coming year.</p> <p>At present the Ministry has a draft piece of legislation to look at the regulation of zoos. The draft legislation not only looks at the welfare of animals but at ensuring there are no escapes from the zoos.</p>							
88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?							
a) no							
b) only major species of concern						X	
c) only new or recent introductions						X	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions							
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions							
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?							
a) no							
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed						X	
c) most alien species have been assessed							
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?							
a) no measures							
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review						X	
d) comprehensive measures in place							

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
					d) Severely limiting
105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?					
a) no measures					X
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	X
b) some	
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	

122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	X
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	X
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) partly	
d) fully	

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
This is not a high priority for Barbados, however there are some small private programmes in place.					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					

32. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Conservation of Species Originating Outside of Barbados

Cuban Iguana (*Cyclura nubila nubila*)

The Barbados Wildlife Reserva and Primate Research Center is involved in ex-situ conservation of one component of biological diversity originating outside of Barbados. Thirty Cuba Rock iguanas were imported from Cuba and have started breeding in captivity.

St. Vincent Parrots

The Graeme Hall Nature Sanctuary operates a breeding programme for a population of St. Vincent parrots, which have been resident in Barbados since 1973. The breeding programme also encompasses research in the behaviour, diet, genetic diversity and medical parameters of the species as well as education initiatives.

The proposed botanical garden also presents an excellent opportunity for ex-situ conservation.

Conservation of Local Species

Andromeda Gardens

Andromeda gardens undertook a project on ex-situ conservation of two plant taxa indigenous to Barbados and thought to be endangered Barbados mastic *Sideroxylon foetidissimum* and Farley fern *Adiantum tenerum cv farleyanse*.

The garden also has a significant heliconia germplasm collection as well as other horticulturally important species.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Significant effort is placed on the sustainable use of Barbados limited biodiversity resources.							

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	X
b) mechanisms under development	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Ministry of Tourism and International Transport is responsible for sustainable tourism at the national level. At the local level, the Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association is responsible. Barbados has in place a National Tourism Policy, whose broad objective is to pursue sustainable tourism development through improvement and optimal use of human resources and services and through the conservation and managed use of our cultural, built and natural heritage, in order to ensure a product of the highest quality whilst improving the life and economic development of the people of Barbados.

With regard to the natural environment the plan has as its objective to promote sustainable tourism development through the protection, conservation and development of the natural environment within its carrying capacity.

Major programmes in an effort to effect sustainable tourism have included Sub-Programme C of the Tourism Development Programme- Nature and Heritage-Based Tourism and The National Park Development Plan.

The National Park Plan provides also provides an opportunity for the development of projects to strengthen National Park tourism, some projects include the development of trails through biodiversity rich or scenic areas and the improvement of some landscapes.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
					X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	X
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					X
b) yes					

177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The University of the West Indies teaches Human Ecology and Conservation at the undergraduate level and offers several other courses in the post-graduate Natural Resources Management Programme.

There are however still gaps in taxonomic training i.e at the level of the identification of biodiversity. This is particularly so for invertebrates, both terrestrial and marine as well as invertebrate plants.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
One of the main objectives of the Ministry Biodiversity programme is public awareness. There is a post in the Ministry designated for an environmental education officer and the largest portion of Ministry's budget for work programmes allocated to education.							
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	
b) significant but not adequate resources	X
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Barbados has recognised the importance of the use of environmental impact assessment and their use in Barbados predate the Convention. EIA's are automatically triggered for developments which may potentially have adverse effects of the environment and are mandated for all coastal development.					
196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place					<input type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available					<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge					<input type="checkbox"/>
199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent					<input type="checkbox"/>

200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	
c) fully	X
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	X

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please append or summarise)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Legislation

Under the Environmental Management and Land Use Planning for Sustainable Development Project (EMLUP) Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Procedures for Barbados were developed.

Currently in Barbados however there is no legislative framework for environmental impact assessment but the administrative procedure put in place in the EMLUP report have been in use.

There is currently no formal legal basis for requiring environmental impact assessment. Environmental impact assessment is an environmental tool that is applied on an ad hoc basis to some private and public sector development proposals.

When a proponent makes an application to the Town and County Planning Office, EIA procedures are initiated by the Office at its own initiative or at the request of another government agency.

The proposed EIA procedure has the requirement that proponents of a project produce an impact assessment document. This is however not a feature of the existing development permit system. The Town and Country Planning Act only requires a description of proposed development. S(17) 1 authorizes the Chief Town Planner to require that "such information as he see fit" be provided by the applicants for development permits.

Consultation

There is extensive inter-agency collaboration on the proposed development as required by the nature of the development.

Under the present system there are two main avenues for formal public consultation, those organised or mandated by the Town and Country Planning Office and consultation organized by the proponent

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					X
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) processes in place					
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?					
a) no measures					X
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	X
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	X
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	X
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	X
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If a developed country Party -	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?						
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?						
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources						

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	X
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	X
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	X
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	X
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?							
a) no measures						X	
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							
If so, are these measures:							
a) Legislation							
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation							
c) Policy and administrative measures							
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?							
a) no measures						X	
b) some measures in place							
c) potential measures under review							
d) comprehensive measures in place							

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

To assist the Ministry in its task of developing a programme of work in the area of biosafety, the Cabinet agreed to the setting up of the National Committee on Biosafety/Biotechnology. This committee brings together experts in the field and governmental agencies which would be involved with LMOs at some stage. The mandate of the committee is to advise the Government of Barbados on the development of local guidelines on LMOs in general, guided by the internationally agreed Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The National Committee has completed the first component of its terms of reference, the comprehensive review of the Protocol with a view to making recommendations with regard to the ratification of the Protocol.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	X
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	
		c) Limiting	
		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			
The activities of the Ministry in the area of biodiversity are funded through the programme budget and this is severely limiting.			

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	X
d) yes - financial support and incentives	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	X

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	X
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	1
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	1
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	1
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	1

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please specify which)	
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	X
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	1

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	September 2000

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	X
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	

307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	X
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	X
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	X
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	X
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	

325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	X
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Institutional Strengthening for Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

The Coastal Zone Management Unit was set up 1983, as a specialized governmental specifically concerned with issues relating to coastal erosion and the application of management strategies for dealing with the threat. The long term objective of the Unit is to design and implement an effective, comprehensive Coastal Zone Management Plan for the island and to ensure that the coast retains its vital and pivotal role in the economic, social and physical development of Barbados.

The 1983-1984 Diagnostic and Pre-Feasibility Coastal Conservation Study was the first major work executed by the Unit. The Feasibility and Pre-Feasibility Coastal Conservation Study 1991-1995 was the next major step in pursuit of the Unit's overall objective. The major components of this project were to research and define strategies for beach creation and stabilization, water quality improvement and legal and institutional arrangements.

The Unit undertakes several activities including fringing and bank reef

surveys, coastal research related to coastal legislation, lagoon monitoring and improvement, Revegetation and dune management, artificial seaweed as a means of erosion control and Seagrass transplant. The Unit is also involved in development control.

Coral Bleaching Project

The UNESCO funded project executed by the Coastal Zone Management Unit looks at the incidence and frequency of disease in coral reefs and utilises Video Monitoring of transects as the method of data collection. Members of a local environmental dive club have been trained to assist the Unit in the monitoring programme.

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - case-studies	
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	

333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	X
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	

343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	

If a developed country Party -

344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
c) yes, including limited additional funds	
d) yes, with significant additional funds	

345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	

352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	X
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	

358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

1. The preparation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
2. The preparation of the First National Report
3. The Working Group on Biodiversity will be looking at the preparation of policy guidelines on Alien Species based on the Interim Guidelines Principles on Alien Species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species prepared by SBSTTA.
4. The convening of the National Committee on Biosafety/Biotechnology to deal with the recently agreed upon Biosafety Protocol.
5. The development of a programme of activities targeted at schools to mark International Day for Biological Diversity

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	
On what date?	
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	
Name and address of publisher:	
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?	
Yes	No

*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity
Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the
objectives of this Convention*

*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit
office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in
your country*