Main Findings and Lessons Learned from the National Ecosystem Assessment of Grenada

Supported by:

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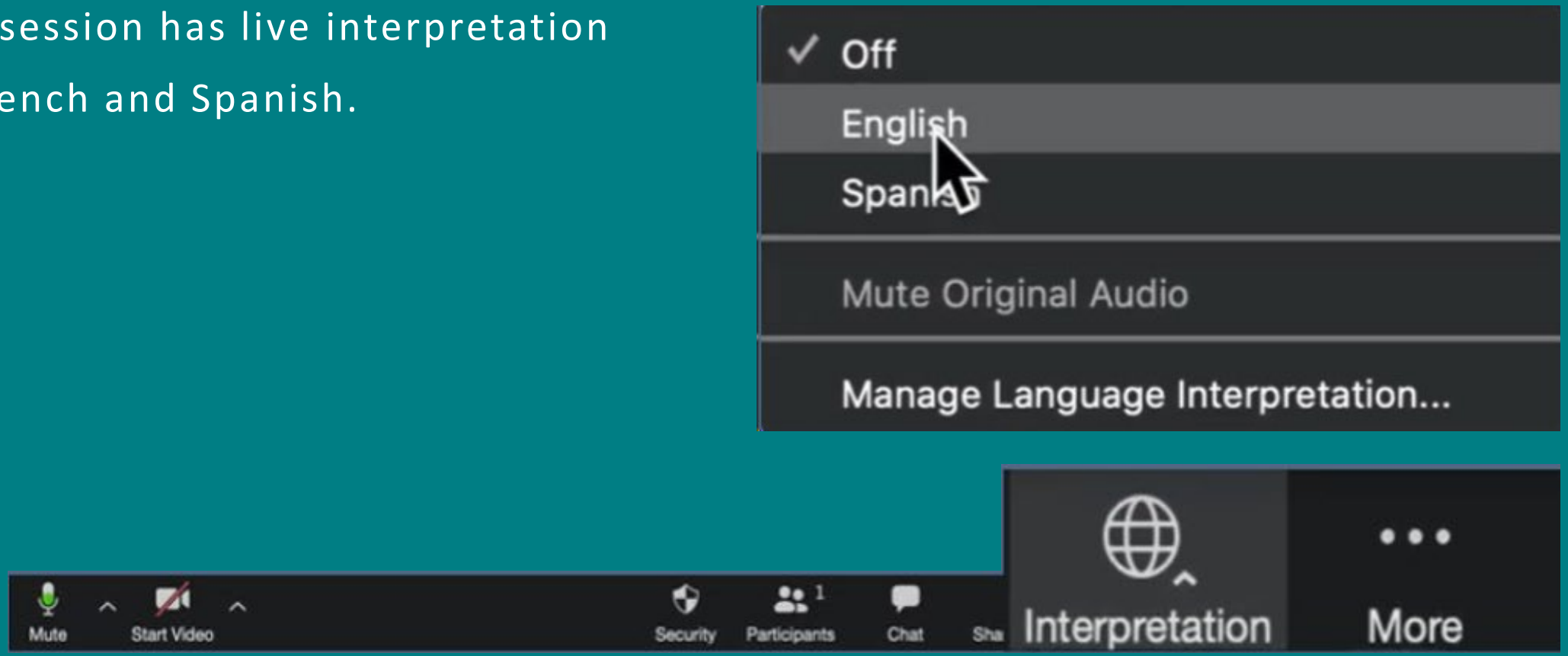
INTERPRETATION

This session has live interpretation in French and Spanish.



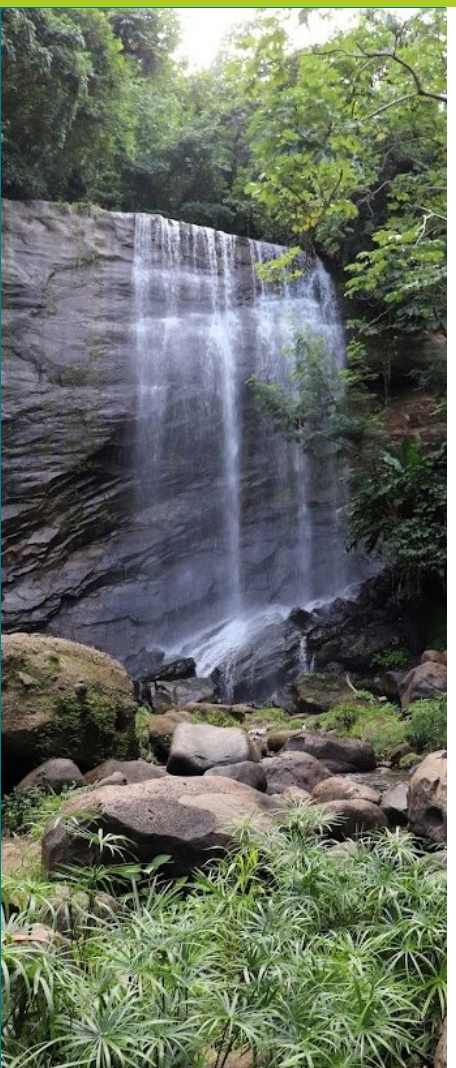
Introduction

Pratik Tandon
NEA Communications Officer, UNEP-WCMC

Webinar Agenda

Session	Speaker
Welcome & Introduction	Pratik Tandon
Opening Remarks	Mrs. Aria St. Louis
Opening Remarks	Dr. Thiago Uehara
Overview of the Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment process	Ms. Aditi Thanoo
Main Findings, Lessons Learned and Best Practices	Dr. Natalie Boodram
Weaving Indigenous and Local Knowledge in the Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment	Mr. Hayden Redhead
Highlighting policy relevant recommendations outlined in the Summary for Policy Makers	Mrs. Aria St.Louis
Q&A	UNEP-WCMC
Closing Remarks	Ms. Juanita Chaves

National ecosystem assessments



- Country driven process
- Participatory and inclusive
- Up-to-date, comprehensive and critical synthesis of knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services and interlinkages to people
- Address specific policy questions
- Close the gap of science, policy and society

Opening remarks

Mrs. Aria St. Louis

Head of the Environment Division at the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment& Renewable Energy in Grenada

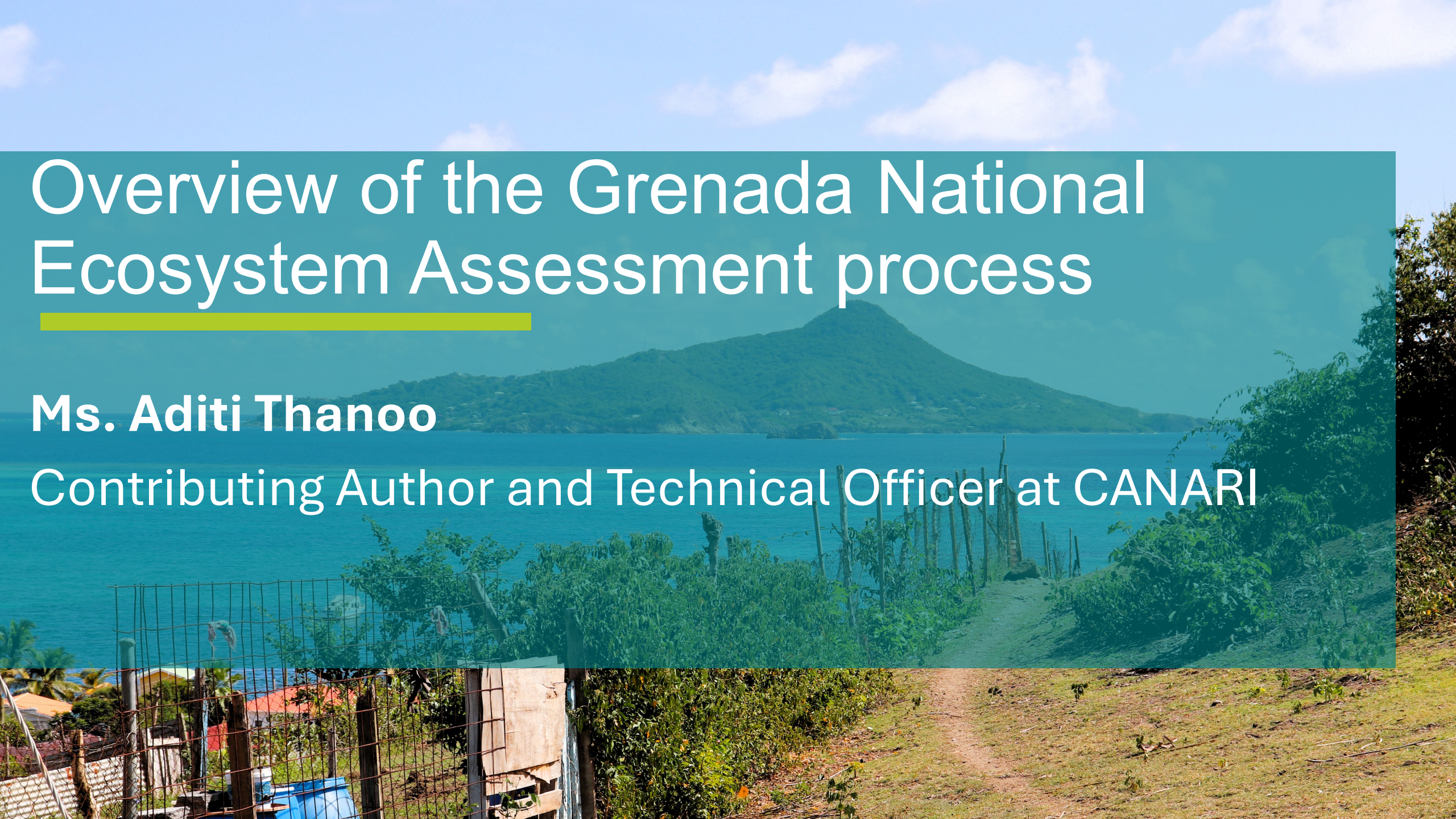
Opening remarks

Dr. Thiago Uehara
Head of Policy Innovation, UNEP-WCMC

Overview of the Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment process

Ms. Aditi Thanoo

Contributing Author and Technical Officer at CANARI



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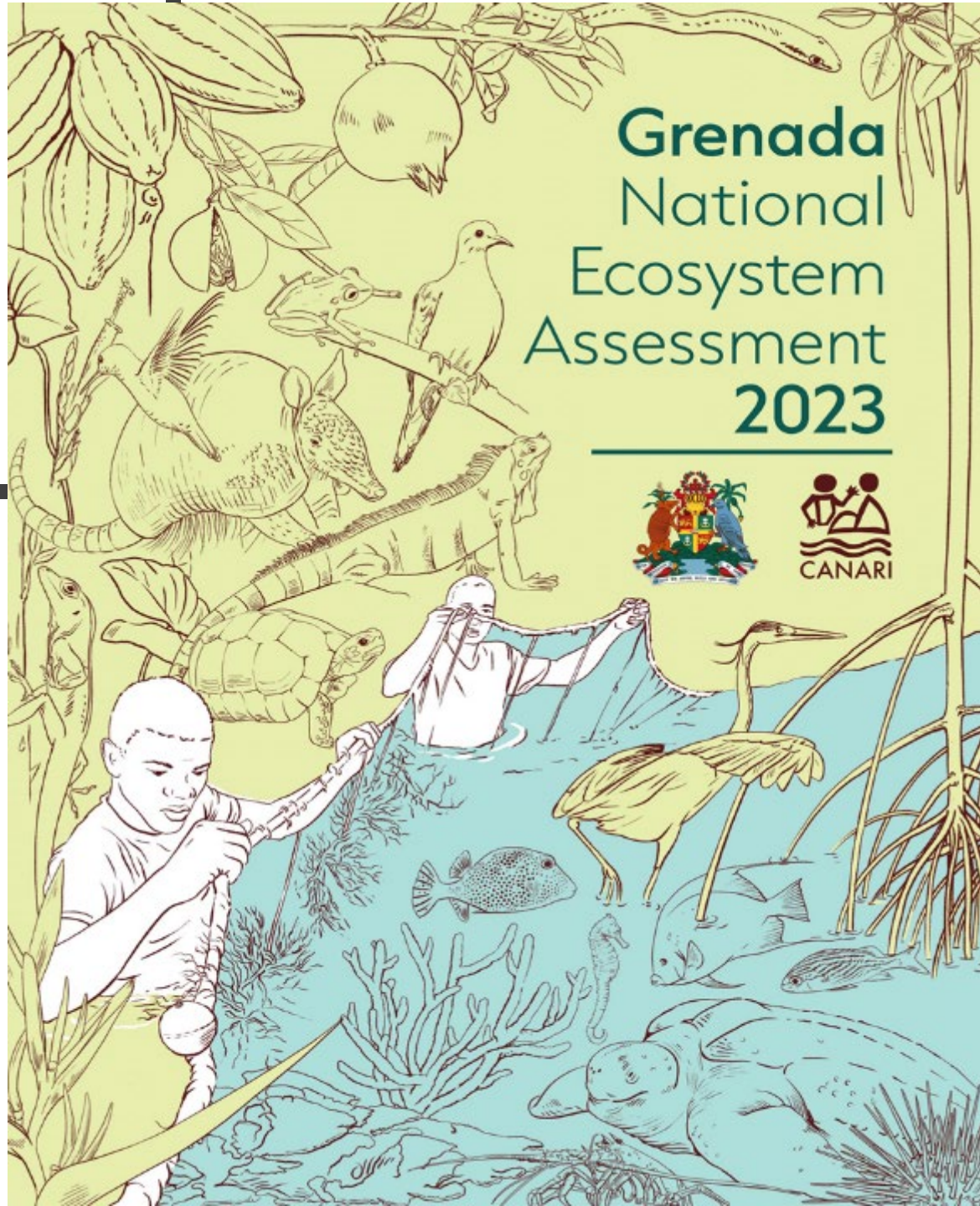
Overview of the National Ecosystem Assessment Report of Grenada (NEA)



Caribbean Natural Resources Institute- CANARI

Mission

CANARI promotes and facilitates stakeholder participation in the stewardship of natural resources in the Caribbean.

CANARI is a non-profit, technical institute operating across the Caribbean since 1989.

Project Background

CANARI invited by the Government of Grenada to execute the National Ecosystem Assessment of Grenada on behalf of the Government of Grenada.

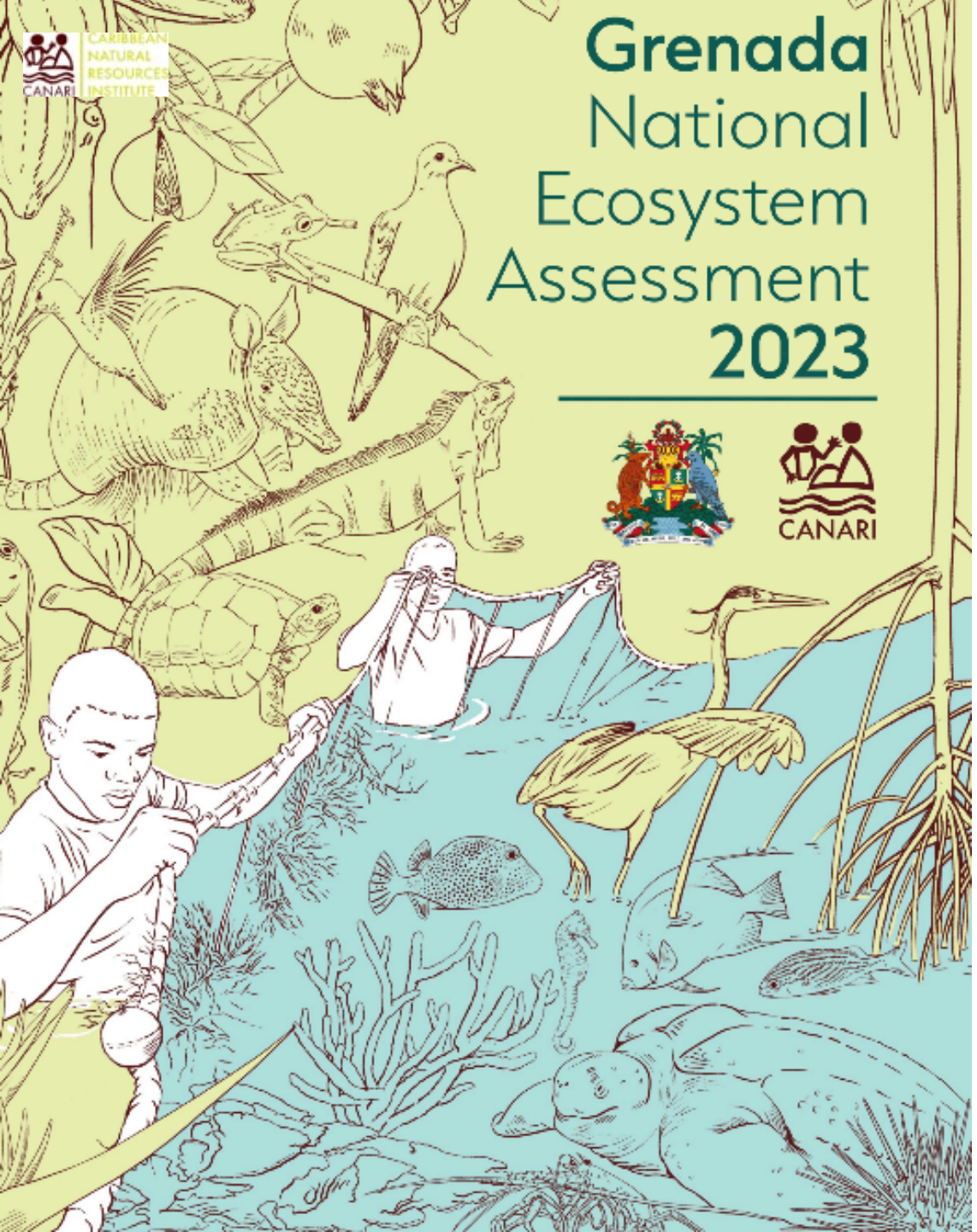
- a regional civil society organisation, reflecting the importance of the participatory process.

Project-part of a global initiative on “Supporting decision making and building capacity to support the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) through national ecosystem assessments.”

Funding is through the Government of Germany, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, International Climate Initiative (IKI) with global project oversight by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Project methodology

- Follows methods and process set out by Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- IPBES was established in 2012, inspired by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- Significant adaptations for the local context.



Main project outputs

Assessment report on:

- Current status and threats to key ecosystems
- Importance and value of ecosystems including economic value
- model plausible future scenarios- highlighting trade-offs among development options
- Report will serve as decision support tool

- **Summary for Policy Makers**

Grenada NEA Chapters

Chapters	Coordinating Lead Authors:
Chapter 1. Setting the scene: How a National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) will contribute to better decision making?	Kerry Mitchell and Jonathan
Chapter 2. Status, trends, and threats to Grenada's coastal, deep ocean, forest, freshwater, offshore and agricultural ecosystems.	Jody Daniel and Judith Gobin
Chapter 3:Contribution of Grenada's ecosystems to climate resilience.	Cindy Chandool and Shobha Maharaj
Chapter 4. Towards the valuation of the genetic and ecosystem resources within Grenada.	Reia Guppy, Aria St. Louis, Hiroe Ishihara, Alexander Girvan, Martin Forde,
Chapter 5. Supporting, enhancing and amplifying ecosystem services for the economic and social well-being of Grenadians.	Howard Nelson, Judlyn M. Telesford-Checkley
Chapter 6. Scenarios and pathways to a sustainable future.	Adrian Cashman

Scoping Process framed the Grenada NEA

National assessment launch and initial stakeholder scoping

- Consultations with key members of government and civil society on stakeholder needs, target groups and suitable stakeholder engagement methods.

Targeted community and national stakeholder consultations

- Six consultations across various geographies, age groups and resource users.
- Video competition to expand consultation reach.
- Identification of priority ecosystems and services.

Desk research

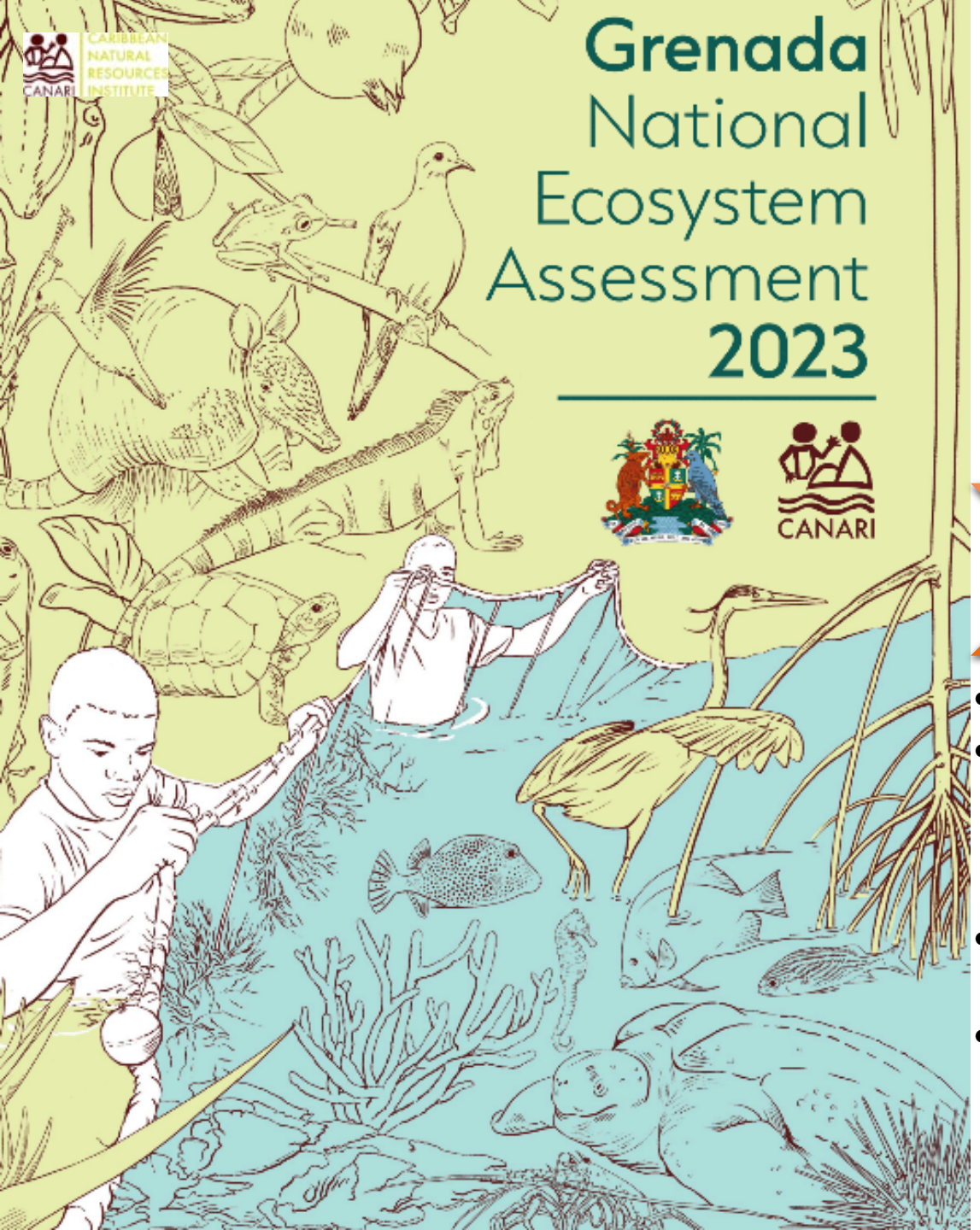
- Brief examination of the status and trends of key ecosytem types, drivers of change and country biodiversity and ecosytem information needs.

Government consultation

- Identification of priority policies and policy issues relevant to biodiversity and ecosystems in Grenada.
- Matching priority policies and relevant policy issues with stakeholder priorities to develop key policy questions.

Drafting the scoping report

- Scoping report drafted with key policy questions, priority ecosytems and assesment methodology.
- Presentation of draft scoping report to local and global stakeholders for review and finalisation.
- Production of complementary scoping video.



Grenada NEA Process

2019-2020	2021 - 2022	2023
• Project Launched • Scoping consultations and developing of Scoping Report • Call for authors and reviewers • Selection of Coordinating Lead Authors	• Chapter team formation and development of chapter structures • Data collection and development of Zotero database • Development of Zero Order Draft & First Order Draft	• Second Order Draft • Second Order Draft Validation Workshop • Final Draft submission and edits • Grenada NEA Published

Data collection/collation

- Multiple sources of data from 28 organisations at the local, regional, and international organisations including civil society, academia and government agencies.
- Literature databases compiled with over 900 references
- Geospatial data collated

Author Network Developed

- Maximum author engagement, with over 100 authors involved from over 10 countries
  - Final core team of 72 authors completed the NEA (14 Coordinating Lead Authors, 38 Lead Authors, 34 Contributing Authors and 7 Fellows).
  - Multidisciplinary team of authors was engaged comprising of economists, anthropologists, climate change specialists, biologists and other natural resource management experts.

Tools and Training Opportunities

- Advocacy Tools and Training opportunities provided:
  - Cell Phone Video Competition to raise awareness on Grenada ecosystems through ICT
  - Training opportunities for authors, policy makers, Grenada NEA stakeholders and interested persons:
    - Ecosystem Valuation Training Series

    (understanding economic valuation, environmental economics, nature's contribution to people and valuation methods)
    - Scenarios Training

    (overview of foresight scenarios, and foresight scenario methods and approaches)

Summary for Policy Makers developed

- This Summary for Policy Makers extracts and packages the most relevant information from the NEA to assist policy makers in decision making for general biodiversity protection and the sustainable use of Grenada's natural resources.
- Overall, the data and information in the NEA aim to empower all Grenadians to take action through local, national and regional efforts [with other Small Island Developing States (SIDS)] to influence international decision making to reduce biodiversity loss.

Grenada NEA highlighted internationally and regionally

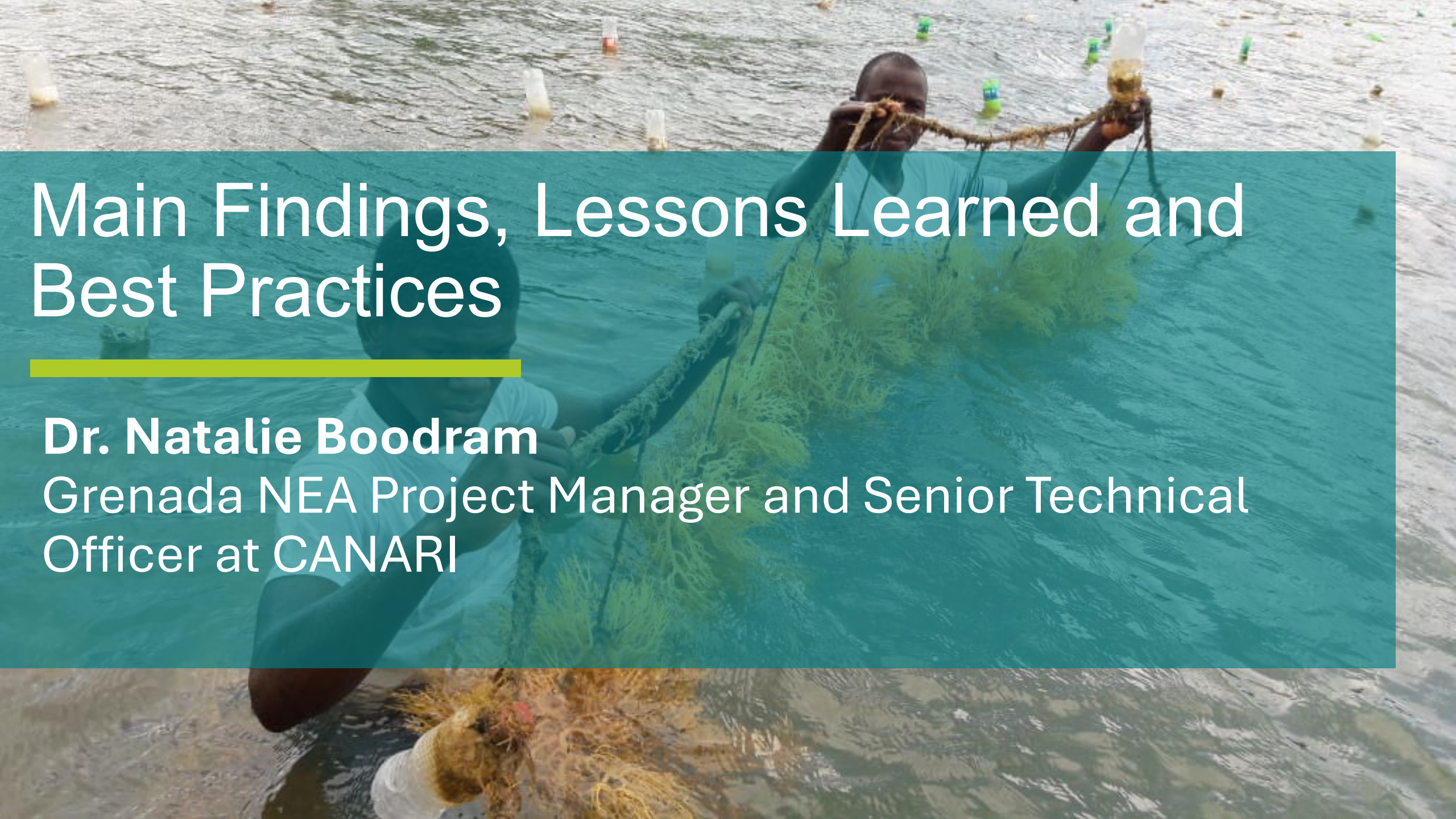
- The Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment project was highlighted at the 2022 World Biodiversity Forum held in Davos, Switzerland.

- The Council of Ministers for Environmental Sustainability in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) signaled their interest in National Ecosystem Assessments at their virtual meeting held May 20-21.

- OECS representatives attended the Regional Workshop on Ecosystem Assessments for Eastern Caribbean States and launch of the National Ecosystem Assessment of Grenada (NEA) and discussed opportunities for ecosystem valuation data generation, and national and regional ecosystem assessments.

Sincere thanks to partners and stakeholders

- Government of Grenada for engaging CANARI
- Funding -Government of Germany- International Climate Initiative (IKI) with global project oversight by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre.
- Co-chairs
- Authors & Fellows
- Contributors of local knowledge
- Reviewers
- Communities
- Civil Society Organisations



Main Findings, Lessons Learned and Best Practices

Dr. Natalie Boodram
Grenada NEA Project Manager and Senior Technical Officer at CANARI

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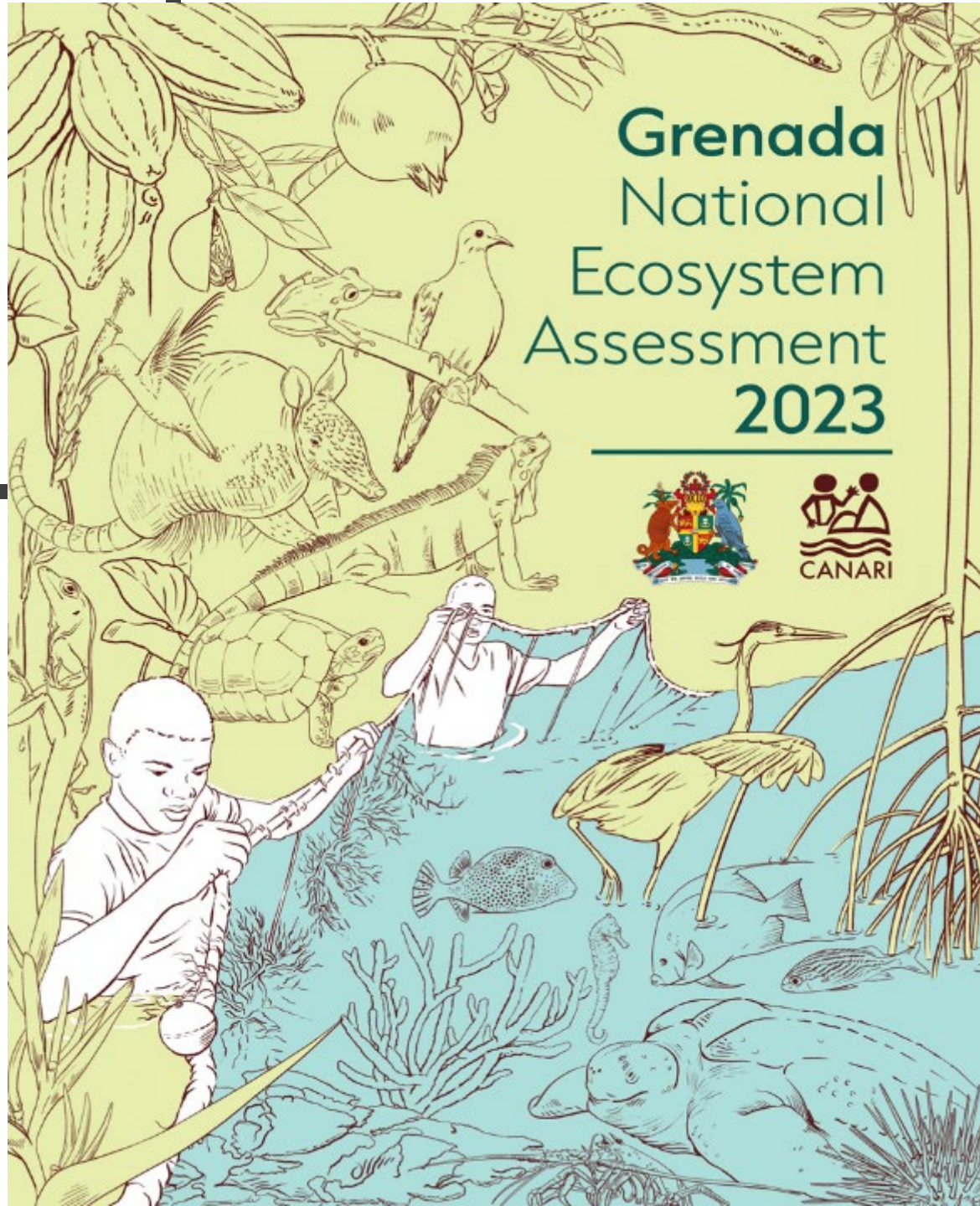
Main Findings, Lessons Learned and Best Practices from the Grenada NEA

Natalie Boodram

18/6/24



Presentation overview

- Main findings-
  - rapid overview of the NEA chapters
  - Key/interesting points
- Lessons Learned/Best Practices
  - Focus on participatory approaches
  - Targeted products and capacity building

Hillsborough

CARIBBEAN SEA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Sauteurs
Rose Hill
Victoria
La Poterie
Gouyave
Pearls
GRENADA
Concord
Grenville
Birch Grove
Mount Fann
St. George's
La Mode
Corinth
Grand Anse

https://www.britannica.com/place/Grenada

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Grenada

- First island & Caribbean country that conducted an NEA
- Tri island state: Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique
- 344 sq km^2
- Population- 112 000
- Economy based on tourism and agriculture – Spice Isle

NEA Chapters

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- Setting the scene: How a National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) will contribute to better decision making
- Status, trends, and threats to Grenada's **coastal, deep ocean, forest, freshwater, offshore and agricultural ecosystems**.
- Contribution of Grenada's ecosystems to climate resilience
- Towards the valuation of the **genetic** and ecosystem resources in Grenada
- Supporting, enhancing and amplifying ecosystem services for the economic and social well-being of Grenadians
- Scenarios and pathways to a sustainable future

- Photo credit Davon Baker

Grenada's **forest, freshwater, and agricultural ecosystems**.

- Grenada ecosystems have undergone numerous changes due to natural processes and anthropogenic stressors
- Agriculture and Agrosystems provide habitat for native and domesticated fauna.
- Grenada's forest vegetation, covers approximately 58% of its surface, -Dry Scrub Woodland, Rainforest and Montane Thicket - and supports diverse animal communities.
- Volcanic crater lakes e.g. the Grand Etang Lake, geothermal springs

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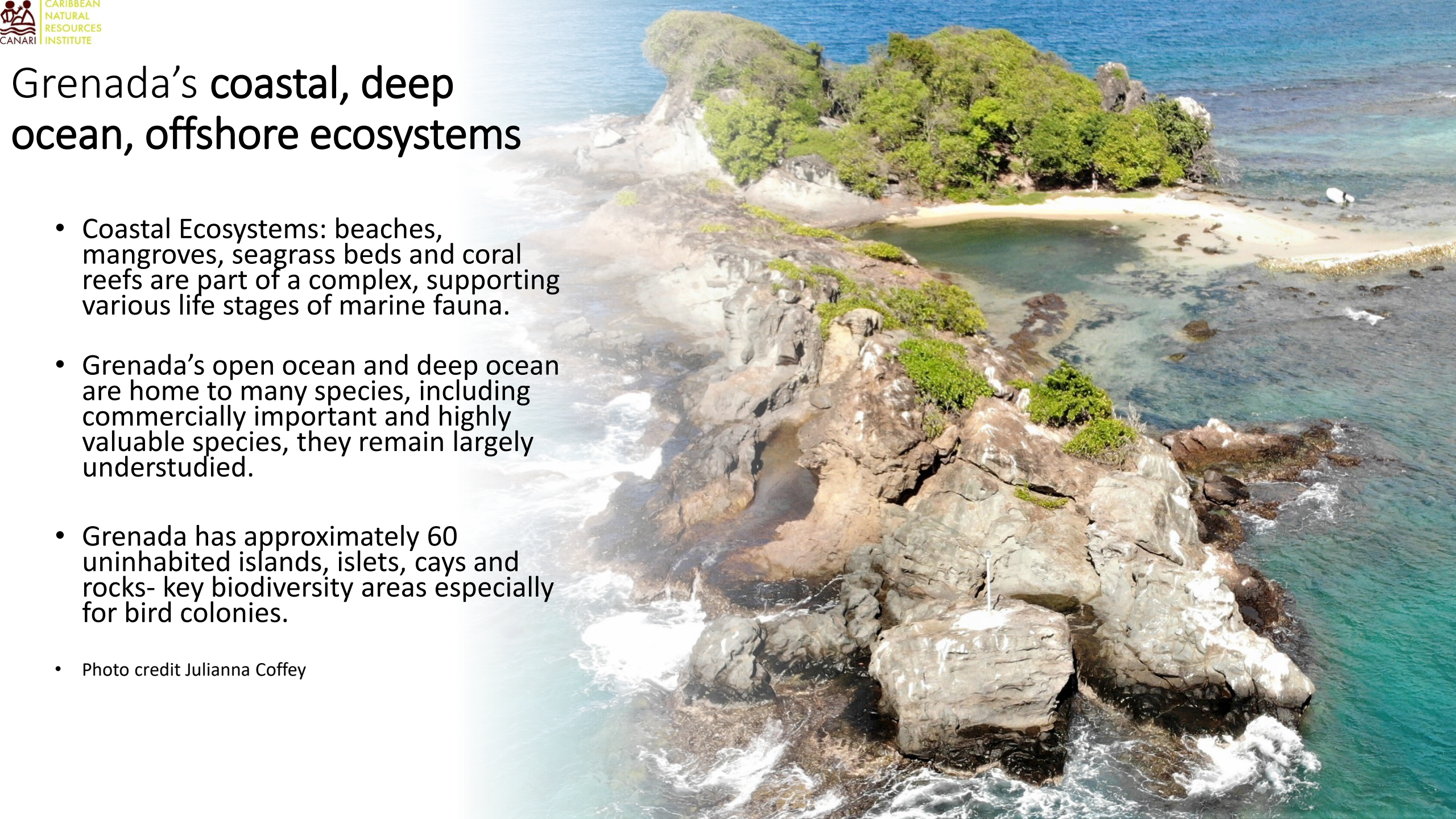
Grenada's **coastal, deep ocean, offshore ecosystems**

- Coastal Ecosystems: beaches, mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs are part of a complex, supporting various life stages of marine fauna.
- Grenada's open ocean and deep ocean are home to many species, including commercially important and highly valuable species, they remain largely understudied.
- Grenada has approximately 60 uninhabited islands, islets, cays and rocks- key biodiversity areas especially for bird colonies.
- Photo credit Julianna Coffey



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Ecosystem threats

- Loss and degradation of habitat - to deforestation, development, and pollution, storms and hurricanes
- Pollution: agriculture, domestic, sewage, industrial waste and litter – impacts both marine and terrestrial ecosystems
- Diseases: disease outbreaks e.g. in coral reefs and among sea turtles
- Invasive species: Sargassum, lionfish, mongoose and livestock

Climate change - potential severe impact on Grenada

- Increasing air and sea surface temperatures (SSTs) changing rainfall patterns, sea level rise (SLR), more intense hurricanes, droughts and floods. Ecosystem impacts include:
  - Expansion of drought- tolerant, non-native and native edge species into forests, especially intact Dry Forest communities.
  - Saltwater intrusion from SLR - increase the salinity in salt ponds, backwaters and estuaries, reducing available oxygen and limiting their ability to support brackish water species
- Climate impacts are expected to increase both the frequency and intensity of economic shocks as climate change progresses.
- Women are particularly vulnerable to such economic shocks.
- Human actions, which lead to changes in land use, hydrology, or increase in pollution, can reduce ecosystem resilience to climate change

Value of ecosystem services

- Biodiversity and ecosystem services are critical to the Grenadian economy-.
- Ecosystem services indispensable to food and water security, human health, climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Grenada's watersheds generate approximately US$23,986,622.54 of value in water supplies
- Grand Etang Lake generated a total revenue of US$585,613.17 in user fees and private tours between 2016 and 2020.
- The NEA focused heavily on Nature's Contributions to People (NCP) noting e.g. ecosystem products and services constitute an essential part of Grenadian identity e.g. as the spice isle.

Genetic resources

- The genetic diversity of agricultural products is a major Grenadian asset which generates significant income but has the potential to generate much more.
- High quality cocoa and spice products are dependent on local varietal diversity unique to Grenada.
- Measures must be considered to safeguard the country from bio piracy and illegal bioprospecting. Being a party to the Nagoya Protocol can offer Grenada a framework to better manage genetic stock and forge partnerships for transparent use and harvesting.

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Grenada NEA includes scenarios of what Grenada could look like in 2050 to illustrate how different pathways could lead to very different outcomes for ecosystems.

Response options to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems and maximise ecosystem services returns to the people of Grenada targeting the drivers, pressures and threats to these ecosystem services.

Response option	Description
Enabling	Policy, laws, institutions, governance and social attitudes
Foundational	Responses related to the generation and distribution of knowledge - including indigenous and local knowledge
Instrumental	Markets, incentives, technology, practices and voluntary actions

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Lessons learned/Best Practices

- Centered around the participatory approach
- Policy influence through civil society empowerment
- Civil society heavily engaged in the NEA process but also received
  - Targeted information products
  - Capacity building

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Complementary Project: Capacity building and knowledge products to enhance the use and uptake of the National Ecosystem Assessment of the tri-island state of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique

Facilitate the uptake and use of the ecosystem valuation information in the Grenada NEA by a range of stakeholders towards improved natural resources management in Grenada.

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

UN environment programme

IWEco
Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States

Effective Communications Short Course

- Workshop funded by GEF-IWEco project (Nov. 2022) on communication of environmental information to support CSOs in the use from the Grenada NEA
- 2 communication campaigns developed:
  - (i) Sustainable De-bushing Practices and (ii) Communicating value of mangroves / mangrove conservation
  - Each campaign has drafted its target audience, key messages, products/ platforms, and roles of team members
  - Exploring advancing campaigns and associated capacity building under the BES-NET

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Citizen's Guide to the Grenada NEA

- Citizen's Guide repackages key information from the main NEA report for use by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), youth and other stakeholders that they can use and share on the value and importance of the different ecosystems and species in Grenada.

- Citizen's Guide developed through online consultations with Grenadian CSOs and other stakeholders to determine structure, format and content of the Citizen's Guide

gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

UN environment programme

IWEco Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystem Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States

Citizen guide to NEA online launch June 28, 2024

Mangroves

Mangroves are present in Grenada (181ha), Carriacou (101ha) and the Grenadine islands of Isle de Ronde, Isle de Caille, Saline Island, and White Island (11ha). Most mangroves on the island of Grenada are found along the southern and eastern coasts. Mangrove habitat types include basin (181ha), fringe (65ha) and littoral/back (42ha). Local boaters use the mangroves e.g. at Tyrell Bay in Carriacou to secure their boats during severe weather events.

Mangrove habitat types in Grenada include:

- Fringe – located at edge of water bodies and frequently flooded by tides.
- Riverine – located at edge of rivers.
- Basin – occur in inland areas and are less frequently flooded by tides. Organic matter accumulates in sediment creating anoxic (no oxygen) conditions.
- Scrub – low productivity and few, scattered trees.
- Littoral – located within the intertidal zone of the coast.

FAUNA

- Important roosting, nesting and foraging habitats for several species of birds, many of which utilise these areas as temporary stopovers during their long-term migrations.
- Used by some terrestrial bird species for short-term foraging or longer-term habitat.
- The Grenada Bank tree Boa (*Corallus grenadensis*), a nocturnal snake endemic to Grenada and the Grenadines, has been documented in mangrove habitats.
- Mangrove-associated fauna harvested for human consumption including mangrove oysters (*Crassostrea rhizophorae*), and flat tree oysters (*Isognomon alatus*). The harvesting of oysters is regulated by legislation.
- Mangroves are habitat for several species of crabs e.g. mangrove root crab (*Goniopsis cruentata*), mangrove tree-climbing crab (Aratus pisonii), grapsid crab (Sesarma rectum), *Uca* spp., *Cardisoma guanhumi*, and *Callinectes* spp.

FLORA

- Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans, Avicennia schaueriana*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*) and mangrove fern (*Acrostichum aureum*).

Seagrasses

Seagrasses can be found along all coasts of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

SEAGRASS SPECIES

- Paddle grass (*Halophila decipiens*), shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*), manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), and turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*).
- Transoceanic invasive *Halophila stipulacea* was reported at Flamingo Bay, Grenada in 2002, with suggested introduction via fouled anchors of pleasure yachts. Later, also recorded at Dragon Bay, Beausejour Bay and on the leeward coast of Carriacou.

FAUNA

- Important habitat, nursery, and foraging ground for numerous marine organisms.
- In Carriacou, seagrasses provide an important habitat for diverse filter-feeding macroinvertebrate fauna (sponges, ascidians, bivalves, ophiuroids) and echinoderm grazers e.g. sea urchins (*Tripneustes ventricosus*) and sea stars (*Oreaster reticulatus*).
- Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are associated with seagrass beds and are known to forage in nearshore waters.

White sea urchins (*Tripneustes ventricosus*), or 'sea eggs', feed mainly upon turtle seagrass (*Thalassia testudinum*) and algae. In Grenada and Carriacou, they are often found in seagrass beds or reefs. Sea egg harvesting started as a subsistence fishery and thrived in the 1980s- early 1990s but collapsed in 1994 due to overharvesting; it was closed in 1995 and re-opened in 2015.

Queen conch (*Aliger gigas*) juveniles utilise seagrass beds. Queen conch is consumed by locals, marketed as a delicacy in the tourist industry, and exported to nearby countries e.g., Trinidad and Barbados. Subsidiary legislation in Grenada restricts harvesting 'immature conch' (size and weight limits) but there is currently no closed season.

Coral reefs

Grenada's total reef area is an estimated 150–160km². Fringing and patch reefs are present along all coasts of Grenada, while bank barrier reefs are present along the eastern coasts of Carriacou and Petite Martinique. On Grenada's east coast between Telescope Point and Marquis Island, there is a barrier-type reef. Several of Grenada's offshore islands have associated coral reefs that receive substantial nutrients circulated from land to sea by seabirds through guano and spillover effects.

CORALS

- There are an estimated 54 species of Scleractinia corals (reef forming/building corals) found in Grenada.
- 11 species are on IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species: two are critically endangered, two species are endangered; one species is near threatened; six species are vulnerable.

OTHER FAUNA

- All export species (of fish) except yellowfin tuna are caught from coral reefs or nearshore marine areas.
- The long-spined black sea urchin (*Diadema antillarum*) performs a critical role as an algal grazer on coral reefs, making grazed substrate available for colonisation by crustose coralline algae, reef-building corals and other benthic organisms. In the 1980s mass mortality of its populations on coral reefs in the Caribbean resulted in a significant 'phase shift'- macroalgae increased and live hard coral cover decreased. Recent studies have recorded *Diadema antillarum* on reefs in southwest Grenada, suggesting some evidence of population recovery.
- The Caribbean spiny lobster (*Panulirus argus*) is a commercially important species harvested for consumption in Grenada. Adult lobsters utilise coral reefs for foraging and as a primary habitat. The lobster fishery in Grenada accounts for 1% of the total catch but is a significant contributor in terms of value. Subsidiary legislation in Grenada 1) restricts the harvesting of undersized, moulting and egg-carrying lobsters; 2) specifies the methods; and 3) closed season (May 1st to

Summary for Policy Makers

https://canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/CANARI-NEA-Report-2023_Summary_Final-Digital.pdf 20 pages

Ecosystem Type	Enabling response options	Foundational response options	Instrumental response options
Forest Ecosystems	Revise as needed and implement draft policies and legislation e.g. Revised *Forest Policy, Protected Area, Forestry and Wildlife Legislation, Land Use Policy, Environmental Management Act* Mainstream ecosystem services in existing policies and legislation (e.g. National Adaptation Plan, Energy Policy, Agriculture Plan) Revision of existing legislation to include Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) as a potential mechanism for engaging private landowners within the Terrestrial Protected Areas network, to mitigate the	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys, citizen science and knowledge transfer at the local, national and regional level to address knowledge gaps regarding forest ecosystems	Strengthen existing financial tools e.g. environment levy and national parks development fund Adoption of new tools e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) targeting private land owners

Thanks!

For more information, contact:
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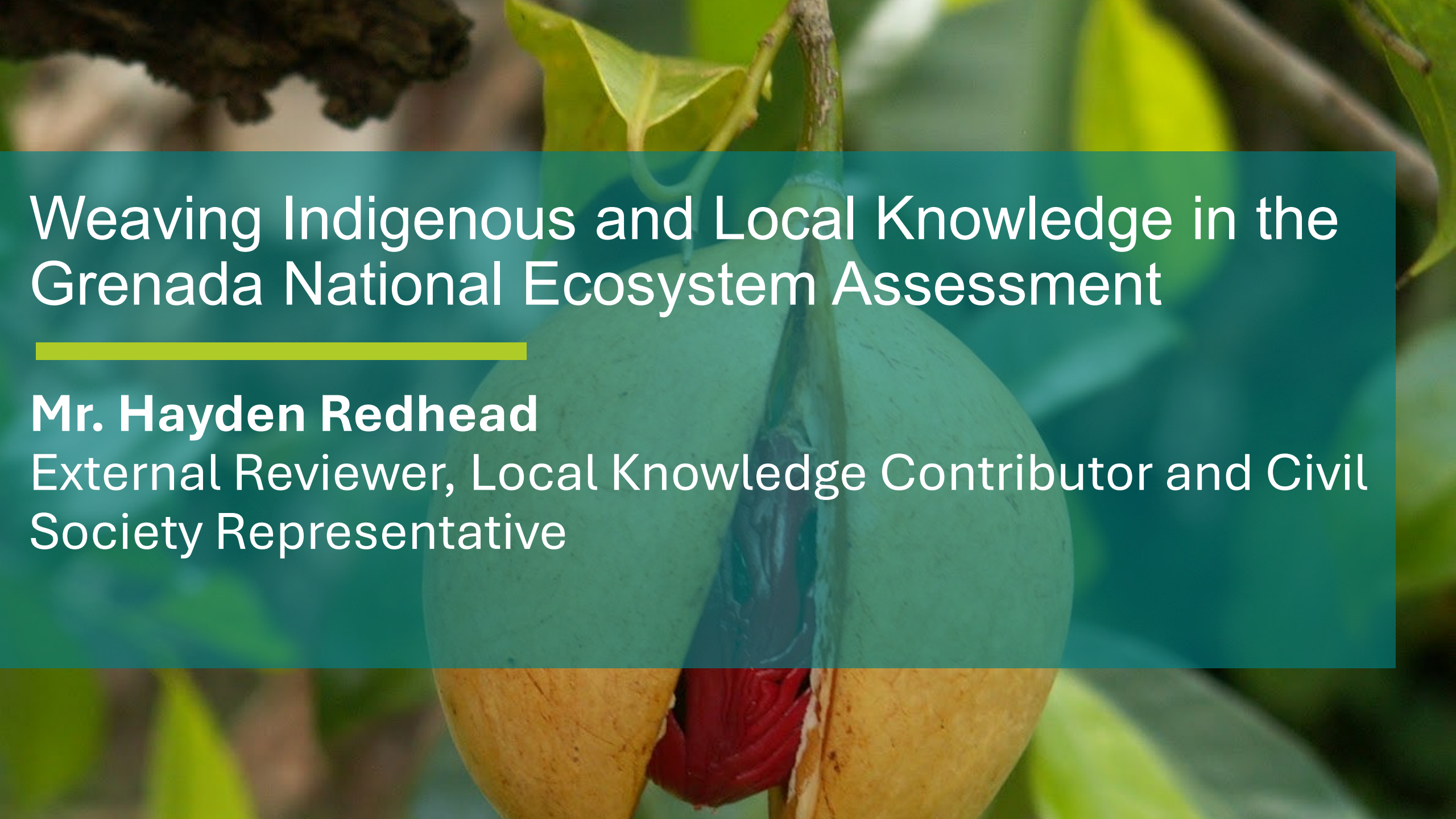

Weaving Indigenous and Local Knowledge in the Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment

Mr. Hayden Redhead
External Reviewer, Local Knowledge Contributor and Civil Society Representative

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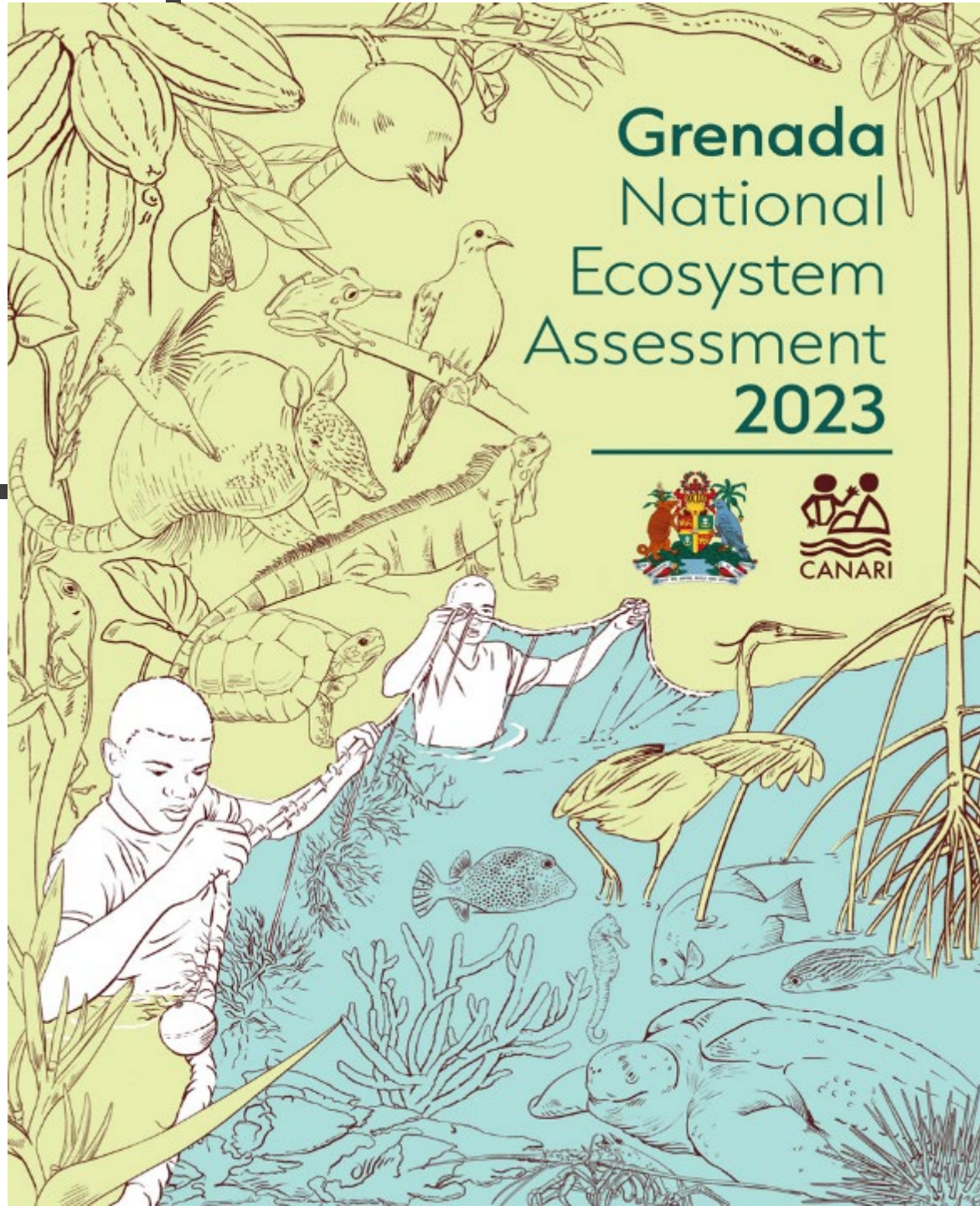
Weaving Indigenous and Local Knowledge into the Grenada National Ecosystem Assessment

Hayden Redhead

18/6/24



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Indigenous and Local Knowledge – the Grenada context

- While our heritage includes indigenous persons, Grenada has not maintained a significant presence of indigenous persons or indigenous traditions.

- However, “local & traditional knowledge” is valued and has been incorporated in the NEA for Grenada, in keeping with the strong participatory approach of the Grenada NEA.

Grenada NEA executed using a strong participatory approach ensuring that stakeholders:

- Were involved in the development of the assessment through inclusive and participatory processes
- Were able to easily and efficiently input data and information into the NEA
- Were able to easily access, understand and utilise the findings and products for decision-making and advocacy at all levels, and
- Were able to promote and use the Grenada NEA outputs and methodology locally, nationally and regionally.

Inclusion of local perspectives/ key civil society voices

- Provided common spaces for academics and civil society to share information - e.g. all invited to various training sessions
- Civil society members were engaged as authors and contributors of local knowledge and credited as such in the document
- Civil Society Co-Chair in addition to academic co-chairs

Incorporating Local Knowledge in Scoping Report

- Civil society was the first group who provided input into the design of the Grenada NEA
- Broad cross-section of Civil Society, NGO's, Youth and Citizen Scientists consulted during the scoping stage
- Cell phone video competition conducted during Scoping Stage.
  - The competition supported gathering of local knowledge, engaging local persons to identify priority ecosystems and services for inclusion in the NEA.

Incorporating Local Knowledge in Grenada NEA Report

- ILK was embedded throughout the NEA process and report
  - For every draft developed, local civil society stakeholders were included as external reviewers

Incorporating Local Knowledge in the Grenada NEA Report

- At the Second Order Draft workshop- Chapter summaries/key points were presented to local stakeholders and breakout group discussions gathered additional key information from them
- **Feedback from stakeholders was then included as a local knowledge section at the end of each chapter.**
  - Chapter 2 – species threats, areas of concern, data gaps
  - Chapter 3 – recommendations to improve climate resilience of ecosystems
  - Chapter 4 – genetic resources most valued by stakeholders, potential uses / emerging opportunities

Incorporating Local Knowledge in Grenada NEA Report

- Local knowledge captured during the Grenada NEA Scenarios Workshop
  - Civil society representatives identified ecosystem services drivers/trends to support scenario development.
  - Post workshop surveys engaged participants to help frame the scenarios
- 'Perception of Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services in Grenada' online survey conducted used to inform Chapters 3 and 4.
  - Collected local knowledge on importance of ecosystems and ecosystem services, threats to ecosystems, climate change concerns, as well as the cultural and social value of different species.

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Participatory Approach - Incorporating Local Knowledge in Grenada NEA Report

Chapter 4 captured on the ground information through interviews with key persons/groups/agencies on the economic values of various natural resources

Thanks!

Highlighting policy relevant recommendations outlined in the Summary for Policy Makers

Mrs. Aria St. Louis

Head of the Environment Division at the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment & Renewable Energy in Grenada

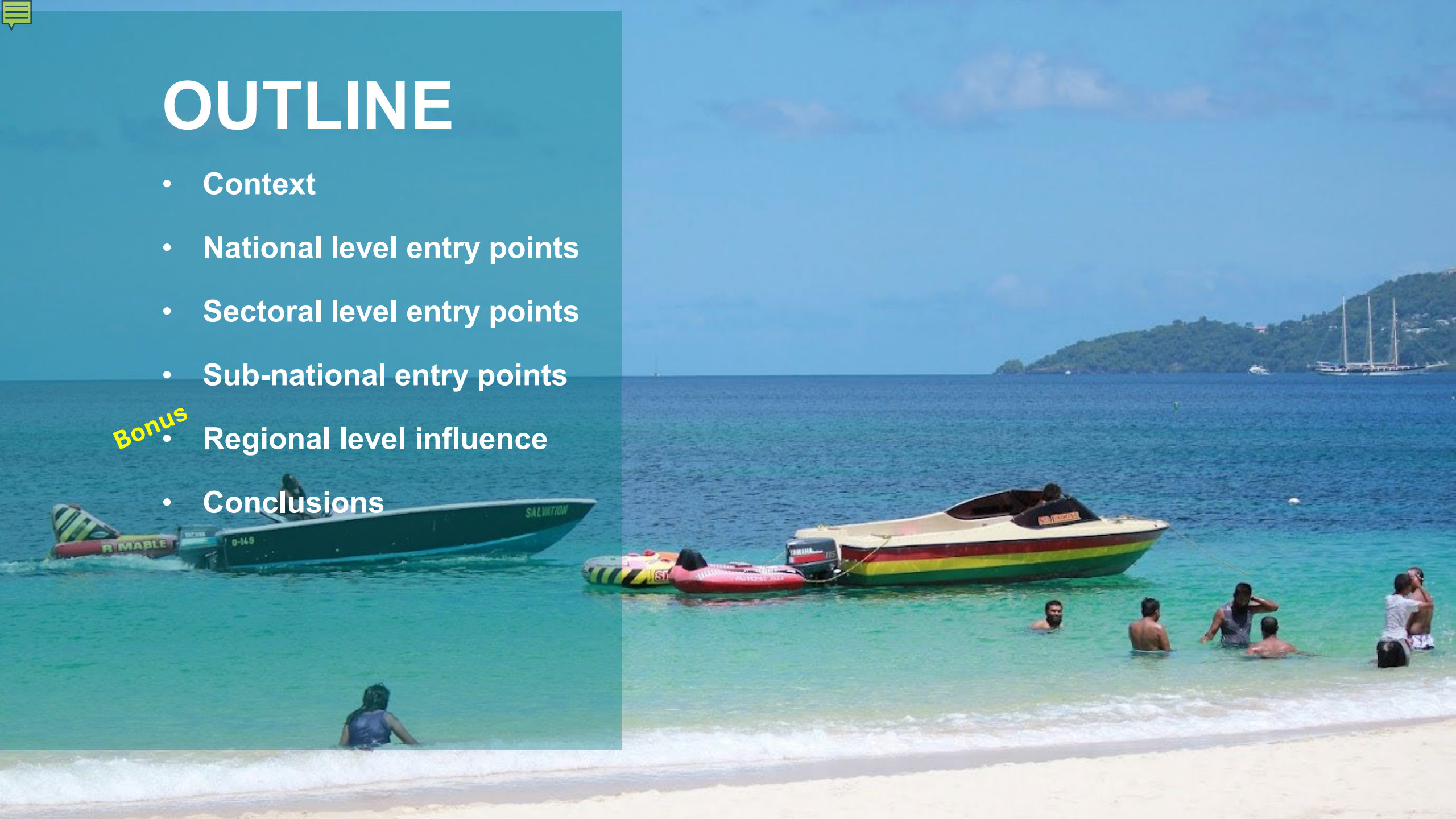
Use of NEA findings in the Grenada Context

Supporting the integration of NEAs in decision-making & policy processes

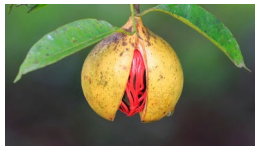
Prepared and presented by Aria St.Louis, Environmental Specialist, Head of Environment Division, Government of Grenada, 17June 2024

OUTLINE

- Context
- National level entry points
- Sectoral level entry points
- Sub-national entry points
- Regional level influence (Bonus)
- Conclusions



Grenada: supporting the integration of NEAs into decision making



"Mainstreaming is the process of **embedding biodiversity** & ecosystem services considerations into **policies**, **strategies**, and **practices** of key actors that **impact** or rely on biodiversity, so that it is **conserved** & **sustainably used**..."

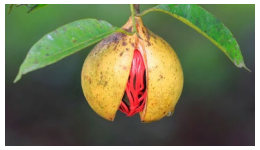
Global Environmental Facility, 2016

'Policy entry points' are:

- Windows of **opportunity** to **influence decision-making**
- Across all levels of governance & policy processes
- Relevant to policymakers, key stakeholders or broader public on biodiversity & ecosystems services

Part credit for this slide is to Mr Noor Noor, NEA Workshop slides 2023

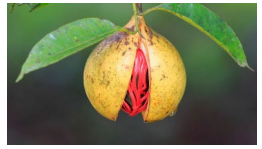
Grenada: supporting the integration of NEAs into decision making



Levels of policy "entry point" for uptake/ integration

National-level	Sectoral	Sub-national
National governments Development agencies	Sectoral ministries Private sector Investment/financial agencies	Local government Local business/industry Indigenous & local community leaders

Part credit for this slide is to Mr Noor Noor, NEA Workshop slides 2023



National Level policy integration

- Environment related policies currently under review - NEMS, Escazu Roadmap, draft Env Management Bill,

- Climate Related Policy currently being finalized - draft NAP 2024; draft Climate Change Policy; draft NDC)

- Biodiversity related policy currently under review– NBSAP 2024

- Coastal Zone related policy currently being finalized - National Ocean Policy; Marine Spatial Plan; Coastal Master Plan; Species of Special Concern

Sectoral Level integration into proposals, policy and plans

Multilaeral Environment Agreement integration:

Minister for Environment Hon. Kerryne James strong advocacy in environmental addresses

- **Draft Nagoya Policy**
- **Escazu Roadmap, Environment Compendium and State of the Environment Report**
- **Information for use with RAMSAR, Forest Forum, CBD, UNFCCC and other conventions reporting obligations.**

- Updated lists of genetic resources,
- updated list of endemic species

Updated Data for use in Decision making:

- updated fresh water coverages complete names of rivers
- Updated area data for parks and protected areas network
- Improved cartography of sargassum maps

***Increased Academic Institution Partnerships**

Environmental & Social reporting :

- **Draft Government Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy**

- **Draft Administrative guidance for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)**

Sub-National Level policy and planning integration

Private sector & local community groups and local industry

- Update of scripts being used by local Tourism Sector tour operators

- Nutmeg & Cocoa Association - rebranding of Nutmeg and Cocoa in the context of carbon capture&storage ability pioneered by Senator Roderick StClaire

- Site level monitoring of RAMSAR wetlands site

- Advocacy use to lobby local MPs on local environment issues

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Bonus

Regional Level influence on mainstreaming biodiversity& synergies with other MEAs

Next Steps include: Integration into Min of Finance budget labelling and budget planning process; Updating systems plan for parks & protected areas and associated management plans for protected areas; links to circular economy

Part credit for this slide is to Mr Noor Noor, NEA Workshop slides 2023

THANK YOU

FURTHER INFORMATION
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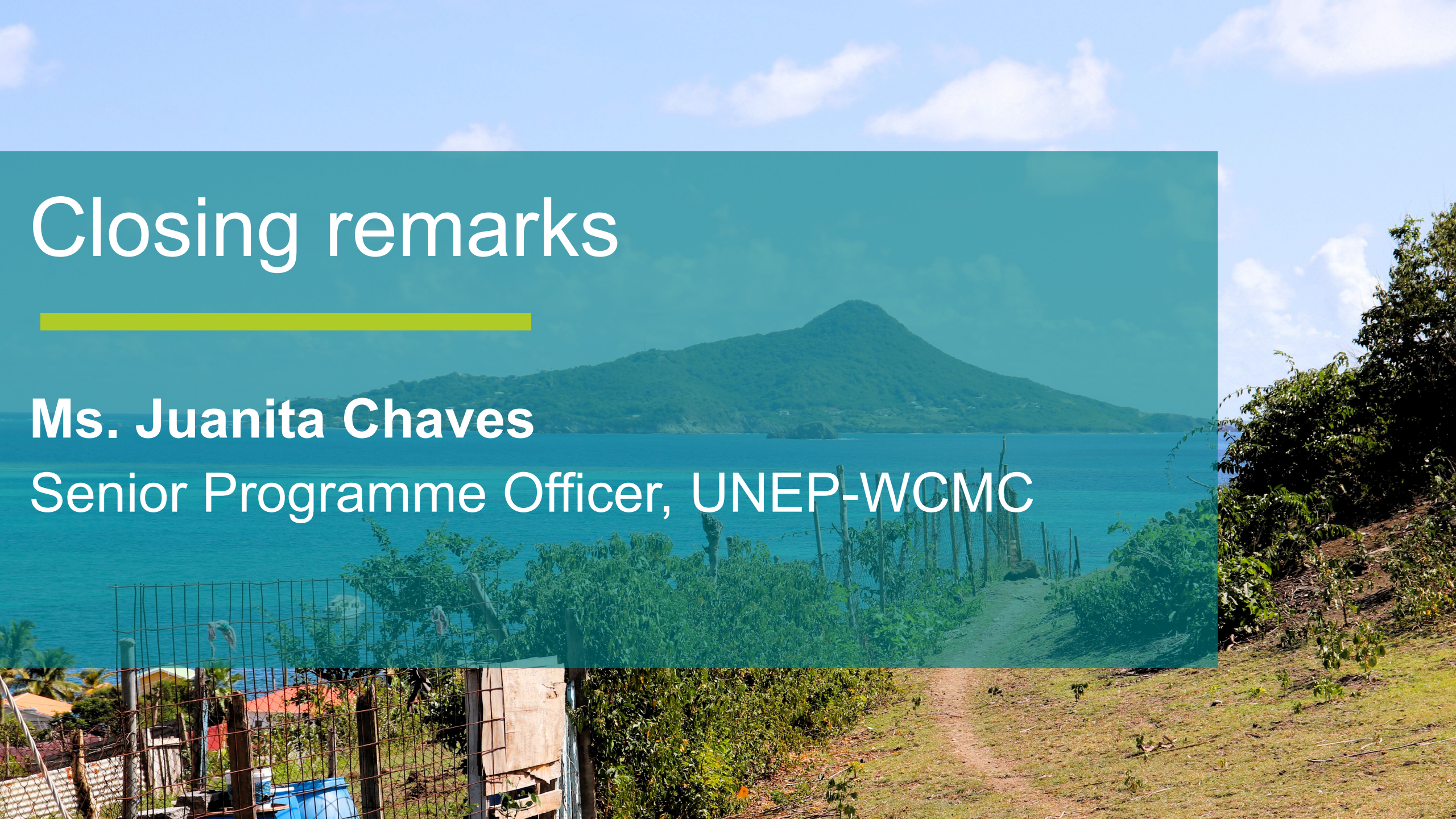
Question and Answer session

Closing remarks

Ms. Juanita Chaves
Senior Programme Officer, UNEP-WCMC



SGA NETWORK

The Sub-Global Assessment Network

Scan the QR Code to join the network and stay up to date with upcoming events!

bitly

A community of practice that connects and supports individuals and organisations involved in sub-global ecosystem assessments.

NEA NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT INITIATIVE

Thank You!