

POLITICAL, **ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL,** LEGAL, AND **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

of the North-east Tobago UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserve Management Plan

POLITICAL

- Two-party system
- Strong political support by governing party 2022-2026
- Internal self-government
- Four THA electoral districts within the **NETMABR**
- One national electoral district
- Social divisions along party lines
- Stable political system
- Signatory to several relevant multilateral agreements
- Relatively low tax regime



programmes

industries

generator

factors

Fixed

exchange

not available

environment

to 300TTD

the last decade

THA main employer

High cost of living

family-owned dwellings

over the last 20 years

· Last census data questionable

US-TTD

High dependency on import

approximately 1USD = 6.8TTD

Very limited availability of foreign

Unemployment rate and GDP for Tobago

Insufficient banking and insurance

Inflation rate between 1% and 5% over

Unskilled labourer daily wage 250TTD

Labourer monthly wage 2,800TTD to

Skilled labourer 350TTD to 450TTD

Very limited disaggregated data

are tourism, fisheries, retail

ECONOMIC







- Relatively low level of long-term individual level
- Annual budget allocation to the THA no less than 4.03% of national budget
- THA highly dependent on national

SOCIAL

- Under resourced protected area and natural resource management
- Strong socio-cultural identity and
- Cultural identity linked to African heritage and influenced by colonial history
- · Mainly conservative society, strongly influenced by Christian faith
- · Weak primary, secondary and tertiary educational vocational system
- residents, mainly of African heritage
- Last census data questionable
- Very limited disaggregated social data
- Relatively young society
- · Females achieve higher educational





· Strongly dependent on government

subventions and unemployment relief

Major, private sectors economic drivers

No significant manufacturing or other

Agriculture not a significant income

Decline in fish and shell fish landings

exchange

rate

Most people own a house or live in

· Poverty mostly related to social co-











- Monthly wages with tertiary degree starting from 7,000TTD
- economic planning on the family and
- budget allocations which are linked to oil and gas prices

- authorities
- cohesion

- Weak social welfare
- Brain drain
- 12 communities, approximately 12.000
- Young males vulnerable to social and economic risks
- levels

TECHNOLOGICAL

- Deficient in application of sustainable innovative technologies
- Traditional technologies require documentation, knowledge sharing and amalgamated with modern technologies
- Relatively well-developed infrastructure
- Low level of knowledge exchange

TECHNOLOGICAL

- Fragmented management
- Outdated, overlapping legislation
- Relatively strong legal and policy environment
- Pieces of legislation are insufficient or missing
- Weak law and policy enforcement

- No specific laws or policies regarding the UNESCO MAB reserve
- Breeching environmental laws is often socially accepted
- · Corruption and nepotism are not perceived as serious crime
- Relatively strong labour laws

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Relatively intact ridge-to-reef-to-ocean ecosystem
- Landscape dominated by MRFR and abandoned agricultural estates
- Seascape: coral-sponge co-dominated reefs, islets and open ocean
- **Ecoregions:**
- NT 0171 moist forests
- NT 0231 dry forests

- Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
- Annual sargassum landfalls
- Climate change impact on human- and eco-systems
- Coral bleaching events 2005/2010
- MRFR oldest protected tropical forest globally
- Marine hydrocarbon (gas) extraction close to BR
- · Very limited continuous ecosystem health monitoring programmes
- Relatively high level of scientific research
- Researchandenvironmentalbackground information not easily available
- Very limited recycling started in 2019
- Local CSR underdeveloped
- No ethical sourcing of products
- Risk of larger oil spills

Social

Social factors such as lifestyle factors, cultural norms, education, population demographics and vulnerability.

Economical

Economic factors include exchange rates, economic growth or decline, globalisation,

inflation, interest rates and the cost of living, labour costs and consumer spending.

Political

Political factors such as party system, political support, international agreements, tax implications, government policies and political stability.

Technological

Level of infrastructural development, application of innovative technologies, and knowledge exchange.

Legal

Legal, policy, and management landscape.

Environmental

Description of existing ecosystems, their health, and external threats.