



UNEP

**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr. LIMITED

UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.30/3

19 August 2010
Original: ENGLISH

First Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the
Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources
and Activities (LBS Protocol) in the Wider Caribbean
Region

Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, 24 October, 2012

**WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME FOR THE BIENNIUM 2010-2011**

For reasons of economy and the environment, Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of the Working and Information documents to the Meeting, and not to request additional copies.

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Abbreviations

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of the Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Contiguous Area
AGRRA	Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment
AMEP	Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution
CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers Network
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resource Institute
CARICOMP	Caribbean Coastal and Marine Productivity (Programme)
CAR/RCU	Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCA	Caribbean Conservation Association
CCA-CaMMP	CCA-Coastal and Marine Management Programme
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CELB	Centre for Environmental Leadership in Business
CEPNET	Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources
CHA-CAST	Caribbean Hotel Association - Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CI	Conservation International
CIMAB	Centro de Ingeniería y Manejo Ambiental de Bahías y Costas
CIT	Interamerican Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Marine Turtles
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Contracting Parties
CREP	Caribbean Regional Environment Programme
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organization
ECCN	Eastern Caribbean Cetacean Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GIS	Geographic information systems

GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme
GOOS	Global Ocean Observation System
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
IABIN	Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IGM	Inter Governmental Meeting
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INVEMAR	Centro de Investigaciones Marinas de Colombia
IOC	International Oceanographic Commission
ISTAC	Interim Scientific and Advisory Committee
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IWCAM	Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management
LBS	Land-based sources (of pollution)
MACGA	Mesoamerican and Caribbean Geospatial Alliance
MAR	Mesoamerican Reef Alliance
MBRS	Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MoC	Memoranda of Cooperation
NACRI	Netherlands Antilles Coral Reef Initiative
NCA	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPA	National Programme of Action
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OECS-ESDU	OECS – Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PDF	Project Development Fund
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands
RAN	Regional Activity Network
REPCar	Reducing Pesticides Runoff to the Caribbean Sea
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDS-POA	Small Islands Developing States-Programme of Action

SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
STRAPs	Support existing National Recovery Plans
TOI	Tour Operators Initiative
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training of Trainers Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP-DTIE	UNEP-Department of Technology, Industry & Economics
UNF	United Nations Foundation
UWI-NRMP	University of the West Indies-Natural Resources Management Programme
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WDCS	Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WIDECAS	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network
WRI	World Resources Institute
WW2BW	White Water to Blue Water Initiative
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This workplan covers the biennium 2010-2011 and presents activities to implement the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) and its protocols and the Action Plan of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP).
2. During the 2010-2011 biennium, CEP will continue to coordinate with relevant global initiatives, such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and related multilateral environmental agreements, such as the BASEL Convention for the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, The Stockholm Convention, London Convention the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on wetlands and the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO (WHS). This workplan also reflects the close coordination with other agencies of the United Nations such as the International Atomic & Energy Agency (IAEA) International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and its IOCaribe Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), development agencies and other Regional and International Organisations.
3. The Secretariat prepared this document with inputs received during working group meetings convened since the Thirteenth Intergovernmental Meeting, recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee of the SPAW Protocol, decisions of the Fifth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the SPAW Protocol, recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Interim Scientific and Technical Committee of the LBS Protocol. The outcomes of relevant global or regional initiatives and previous and ongoing project activities were also taken into account.
4. For the 2010-2011 biennium the CEP will seek to enhance its programmatic strategic options by:
 - a) Working with other Regional Seas programmes with similar Action Plans
 - b) Integrating national and regional marine plans into sub-programmes
 - c) Integrating national and regional socio-economic development plans that include coastal and marine components into sub-programme strategies
 - d) Mauritius Strategy and Declaration (2005), Decisions of the UNEP Governing Council (2009), Convention on Biological Diversity (2005), Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2008-2010), and UNEP Proposed Medium-Term Strategy (2010-2013).
 - e) Working both externally and internally to improve coordination mechanisms within and between sub-programmes.

II. OVERALL COORDINATION AND COMMON COSTS

A. Background

5. CEP was established to provide a mechanism whereby the diverse States and Territories of the Wider Caribbean Region could collectively address the protection and development of their marine and coastal resources as the basis for the region's continued economic development. The achievement of this goal is dependent upon the incorporation of the principles of mutual technical assistance; the development and strengthening of regional and national, institutional and legislative frameworks; the standardization of approaches and methodologies; the encouragement of appropriate research; the joint management of shared resources, and the exchange of relevant information, among others. To provide cohesiveness to the various components of the Programme, and to minimize duplication of effort and wastage of resources, the overall coordination of the Programme's components is centralized and undertaken by the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU) in Kingston.
6. The CAR/RCU is the Secretariat of CEP and is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the Programme. The CAR/RCU carries out the programmatic, administrative, financial, and personnel functions related to the administration of the Action Plan and the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols. CAR/RCU operates under the authority of UNEP headquarters through the Division of Environmental Policy and Implementation (DEPI), in cooperation with the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and the Governments of the region through an Intergovernmental and Contracting Parties body and a Monitoring Committee.

B. Objectives

7. The objectives of CEP, through this workplan, are to:
 - a) Provide a consolidated legislative, institutional, and programmatic framework for cooperation among member countries and organizations concerned with the management of marine and coastal resources in the Wider Caribbean Region;
 - b) Provide effective coordination for the implementation of the various components of CEP;
 - c) Convene such meetings as required by the Cartagena Convention and its protocols, to facilitate the implementation of the Programme within the appropriate legislative and technical authority.

C. Caribbean Environment Programme coordination

8. The basic Secretariat support of CEP rests on the core staff and operational budget. All staff requirements (salaries and related expenses), office supplies and materials, equipment, intergovernmental meetings, travel, and miscellaneous items are included in the overall coordination and common costs work plan and budget. Single activities and projects appear under the workplans of the subprogrammes.

1. Personnel, Finance and Office Administration

9. During the last biennium, the Secretariat has been successful in accessing project funds in cash as well as in-kind contributions to host major meetings which helped improve the financial position of the CEP. It has been encouraging that a number of countries and territories with arrears contributed to the Caribbean Trust Fund (CTF), some for the first time. Nevertheless, compared to the required budget for the overall coordination and common costs component, the total annual income remains far below the optimal level. In 2010-2011, CEP will continue to be supplemented with the personnel and the administrative costs from major projects such as those of the GEF. It is of the utmost importance that the contributions to the CTF during the biennium 2010-2011 will be increased at a pace compatible with the increase in the costs in overall coordination over the last decades.
10. Several professional and general service staff members have come on board during the 2010-2011 biennium. A Programme Officer for CETA was transferred from the Regional Office for North America, and commenced duties in January, 2010. A National Project Officer for the SPAW Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME) was recruited, partially financed by project funds, and commenced duties in July, 2010. A G5 Programme Assistant for AMEP will commence duties at the end of September, 2010. Nevertheless, we continue to be understaffed at both the professional and general service staff levels. The Administrative/Fund Management Officer left at the end of June to take up a new assignment in Greece, and has not yet been replaced. In order to compensate for the lengthy recruiting process, two temporary staff at the G4 level have been hired, with fixed term candidates to be recruited shortly. Recruiting is in process for a G5 Programme Assistant for SPAW and a G6 Information Assistant for CETA. The Secretariat continues to explore any opportunities available to obtain additional human resources to the CEP such as through the Junior Professional Officers programmes, assignment of experts from international developmental/environmental organizations, internship, etc. and to solicit in-kind contributions from member governments, other international, regional and national organizations, as well as from CEP's Regional Activity Centers (RACs). So far in 2010, CEP has hosted five interns to provide support to the SPAW, GEF REPCar Project, AMEP and CETA Work Programmes.
11. During the 2010-2011, CEP will continue seeking to mobilize funds by submitting project proposals to potential donors. At the same time it will make further efforts to implement cost-cutting measures as well as to maximize the use of human resources. Preparing documents for web publication is now the norm rather than producing costly printed materials. Administrative functions are shared interchangeably among a pool of support staff, and new and more efficient equipment has been purchased. These measures to optimize resources will be maintained and expanded in 2010-2011.
12. Furthermore, the Secretariat will continue to actively seek ways to improve its financial situation. It has been pointed out that decisions on various proposals for the financial rules of the CEP have been repeatedly deferred to subsequent IGMs since 1994. As a matter of urgency, the Secretariat continues to call for the need to adopt financial rules concerning the legal justification for issuing invoices to the Member Governments (Contracting Parties). At present this is not the case, leaving some member countries with the lack of a legal basis to pay contributions. As a result, the receipt of funds into the Caribbean Trust Fund (CTF) and the ability to disburse are unnecessarily delayed, creating the risk of jeopardizing contracts, projects and other commitments.
13. The Secretariat has also called for a simplification of certain financial rules including the need to combine the financial mechanism for the Convention versus the Action Plan. More recommendations can be found in the documents presented at the 10th, 11th and 12th IGMs, '*Proposed Financial Rules For the Cartagena Convention, and the Caribbean Environment Programme, and the Terms of Reference for the Caribbean Trust Fund*'. Terms of Reference for the CTF are also clearly outlined. For the latest draft of the Financial Rules, please see document UNEP (DEPI)/ CAR IG.30/4 REV

2. Key concerns of the overall coordination and common costs workplan and budget

14. The budget for overall coordination and common costs presented herewith is dependent on:
- a) The full participation of all CEP member countries in making ordinary contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund in accordance with the proposed level of contributions.
 - b) The capacity of the Secretariat to attract extraordinary contributions. The Secretariat must therefore continue to dedicate time to fund-raising efforts to cover the additional operational costs of the Secretariat that exceed the level of ordinary contributions to the Trust Fund so as to off-set shortcomings in resources and avoid compromising the delivery of programme implementation.

3. Meetings of the Caribbean Environment Programme

15. Several meetings of CEP are held on an annual or biennial basis. These meetings are necessary for monitoring project implementation, efficient functioning of the Programme, and for administrative purposes of the Secretariat. The following meetings are to be convened during the biennium 2010-2011.

(a) Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) to the SPAW Protocol

16. The Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to SPAW will be held in the last quarter of 2010, just prior to the Fourteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Eleventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region.

(b) Fourteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Eleventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

17. The joint Intergovernmental and Contracting Party Meetings are convened every two years to provide overall authority to CEP, review progress of the Programme, oversee financial and institutional arrangements, and decide on the biennial workplan and budget of CEP. The next meeting is scheduled to take place during the last quarter of 2010.

(c) Sixth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee to the SPAW Protocol

18. The Sixth Meeting of the SPAW/STAC will be convened in third quarter of 2011 to further the development and implementation of the SPAW Protocol, as well as to develop a workplan and budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

(d) Sixth Interim Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee Meeting of the LBS Protocol

19. The Sixth Meeting of the LBS/ISTAC will be convened in the second quarter of 2011 to further the development and implementation of the LBS Protocol, as well as to develop a workplan and budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

D. Overall coordination and common costs

20. Overall coordination and common costs are set out in Annex I, page 2 of the present report.

III. SUBPROGRAMME WORKPLAN

A. Assessment and Management of Environment Pollution

1. Background

21. This work plan and budget covers ongoing and new projects and activities under the Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) sub-programme of UNEP's Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) for the 2010-2011 biennium.
22. The overall goal of AMEP is to control, prevent and reduce pollution of the coastal and marine environment from land and marine-based sources thereby enabling countries of the Wider Caribbean Region to meet their obligations under the Protocols Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) and Protocol Concerning Co-Operation in Combating Oil Spills. These Protocols form part of the legal framework of the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention)
23. The strategic objectives of AMEP are to:
 - a) Promote ratification of, accession to, and implementation of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
 - b) Enhance coordination, collaboration, cooperation, and communication with regional and international organizations in project development and implementation
24. This workplan and budget is presented to the Fourteenth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Eleventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (14th IGM), for approval. This follows its review and endorsement by the Fifth Meeting of the Interim Scientific Technical and Advisory Committee of the Protocol to the Cartagena Convention Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS/ISTAC) held in Panama City, Panama, 24-28 May 2010.
25. As a subprogramme of the CEP, the AMEP workplan and budget is developed for a two-year period. The following projects and activities are designed to meet the objectives of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols, support their continued development, and assist countries in overcoming barriers to ratification, accession and/or implementation. Projects presented below also include those that are ongoing from the 2008-2009 biennium. In addition, the work plans of the two Regional Activity Centres (RACs) have been incorporated into this proposed workplan.
26. In response to recommendations of the Fifth LBS ISTAC and 13th IGM, this work plan and budget has been reformulated and presented within the framework of two specific technical objectives. For each of these objectives, a list of expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement has also been compiled. These have been further linked to the relevant priority thematic areas of UNEP namely Ecosystem Management, Climate Change, Resource Efficiency, Environmental Governance, Harmful Substances and Disasters and Conflicts.

2. Projects and activities

a) Programme coordination

Objectives

27. The objectives in the area of coordination are to:

- Coordinate and oversee the day-to-day implementation of AMEP Projects and activities within the framework of the Caribbean Environment Programme;
- Ensure that the formulation and implementation of new projects and activities satisfy the obligations of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
- Promote ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
- Enhance coordination, collaboration and communication with relevant Government Focal Points, Regional and International Organizations in the development and implementation of AMEP projects and activities; and
- Enhance involvement of LBS and Oil Spills RACs in the design and implementation of the overall programme, projects and activities.

Activities

28. The AMEP Programme Officer will continue to be responsible for coordination and supervision of the implementation of the programme activities for the next biennium. The newly recruited Programme Officer for the CETA sub-programme will provide assistance in public awareness and information management and the Coordinator of CAR/RCU will continue to play a supporting role in promoting ratification and implementation of the LBS Protocol. The Directors of the LBS RACs and the Regional Project Managers for the GEF Projects will provide additional programming and technical support.
29. For 2010, funds from the GEF IWCAM and GEF REPCar projects will be used to support the Assistant AMEP Programme Officer. Efforts will be made to identify additional funds that will allow this support to be maintained into 2011.
30. At the administrative level, efforts will continue to reclassify the position of AMEP Bilingual Secretary to AMEP Programme Assistant to enable additional technical support for the sub-programme without any budgetary implications for the CEP. Secretarial support to AMEP will be provided through a re-organization of duties of existing support staff.
31. The LBS Protocol will continue to serve as the regional instrument for the implementation of the GPA in the Wider Caribbean Region. Coordination with other relevant regional and global programmes, organizations, and initiatives will be further promoted. Fund-raising efforts for the programme will continue in coordination with the Coordinator of CAR/RCU, Governments, donors and partner organizations.
32. The Secretariat will continue to place special emphasis on activities for the promotion of the LBS protocol at the national and regional levels during the 2010/2011 biennium. Particular support will be provided to countries that have already ratified or are in the process of ratification. The Secretariat will continue to support national promotional workshops and will seek to identify funding to convene workshops in countries where they have not yet been held. As with previous national workshops, the LBS RACs will play a major supporting role to the LBS focal points in organizing these workshops and acting as facilitators and resource agencies.
33. Additional promotional material, as required, on the LBS protocol in English, Spanish and French will be developed and disseminated. This will form part of CEP's Communication Strategy under the CETA sub-programme which will also include the continued strengthening of the CEP web site to provide more technical information related to AMEP and its projects and activities and the further refinement of the AMEP Quarterly.

34. The AMEP Secretariat will continue to develop and strengthen linkages with key regional partners including *inter alia* INVERMAR, CATHALAC, CATIE, CARICOM, IADB, CEHI, PAHO, IOCARIBE and UNEP ROLAC as well as collaborate with existing regional projects dealing with the management of environmental pollution.
35. While no specific new projects have been presented under the thematic area of Watershed Management, the AMEP Secretariat is committed to collaborate with other divisions of UNEP to develop new proposals for submission to GEF and other donors. The following project concepts are under consideration for the development of new Project Identification Forms (PIFs) during the biennium:
- GEF Chemicals Project for Caribbean SIDS;
 - GEF Chemicals Project for Central and South America (follow up to GEF REPCar);
 - GEF Project on NPA implementation in collaboration with UNDP and NOAA;
 - GEF Project on Enabling Implementation of the LBS Protocol (subject to LBS Protocol entering into force);
- a) Follow up project to GEF IWCAM for Caribbean SIDS;
36. The Secretariat will convene the Sixth Meeting of the LBS/ISTAC where the AMEP Programme Officer will present the AMEP/LBS workplan and budget for the biennium 2012-2013, in keeping with the objectives of the LBS Protocol.

Table 1: Objectives, Expected Accomplishments and Indicators for AMEP

Objective: 1. Pollution Reduction and Prevention			
<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>
States increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into national development and planning processes that include pollution reduction and prevention.	Increased number of states mainstreaming integrated watershed and coastal area management approaches (SIDS) and pollution prevention and reduction policies (WCR) into National Environmental Management Strategies and/or National Planning Processes through legal, institutional and policy reforms;	Ecosystem Management; Climate Change; Resource Efficiency; Environmental Governance;	Article III
States increasingly using pollution prevention and reduction tools and technologies to reduce degradation of selected priority ecosystems.	Increased development and use of tools, technologies and management practices for pollution prevention and reduction leading to reduced degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems and improved delivery of ecosystem services at national and regional levels;	Ecosystem Management; Resource Efficiency;	Articles III, VI, VII

States increasingly implement their obligations under the Cartagena Convention and supporting MEAs while achieving their national environmental priority goals, targets and objectives.	Increased number of countries ratified /acceded to the Cartagena Convention and the three Protocols and associated MEAs and establish enabling legislation to fulfil MEA obligations;	Environmental Governance;	Article III
Objective: 2. Information Management/Decision-Support Systems			
<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>
States and the Secretariat increasingly partner with NGOs, private sector and civil society to achieve national and regional environmental priorities.	Increased number and strengthening of strategic partnerships for development and implementation of activities and projects for improving environmental management at the national and regional levels;	Environmental Governance; Climate Change;	Articles V, X, XIII
States and other stakeholders have increased capacities and financing to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by land and marine-based sources of marine pollution and associated activities including harmful substances and hazardous wastes.	Increased number of countries using available tools, mechanisms, strategies, technologies and decision-support systems for monitoring, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of environmental data and information including for improved general awareness and improved decision-making;	Harmful Substances; Environmental Governance; Ecosystem Management; Disasters and Conflicts;	Articles VI, VIII

Table 2: AMEP Priorities and Targets for the 2010/2011 biennium

- i. Programme Coordination
 - a. At least one management tool developed and being used for coordinating/monitoring implementation of AMEP sub-programme;
- ii. National/Regional Impact of AMEP Projects

- a. At least three countries undergo policy, institutional and/or regulatory changes for meeting obligations of LBS Protocol;
 - b. Strengthened national capacity to meet obligations of LBS and Oil Spills Protocols through at least two regional training workshops;
 - c. Issues of AMEP/LBS presented at a minimum of 2 high-level political meetings;
- iii. New Project Development
- a. At least two new AMEP Projects developed;
 - b. At least one new GEF Project developed;
- iv. New Partnership Development
- a. At least one New Partnership formalized or existing partnership enhanced;
- v. LBS Protocol Ratification
- a. At least three countries ratify/accede to LBS Protocol;
- vi. Assessment and Monitoring
- a. At least one Regional Monitoring and/or Assessment Programme conducted/supported by Secretariat and data generated being used to inform national and regional policy and decision-making;
- vii. Education and Awareness
- a. At least two LBS promotional workshops convened;
 - b. 8 AMEP Quarterlies prepared and disseminated;
 - c. At least 8 articles/press releases on LBS issues disseminated;
- viii. Methodologies, Guidelines and/or Tool Boxes
- a. At least two new model guidelines, methodologies or tool boxes developed for promoting policy, legislative and regulatory reforms for pollution reduction and prevention and evidence of countries using these tools;
- ix. Demo/Pilot Projects
- a. At least two countries implementing demo projects in support of LBS Protocol Implementation;
- x. Climate Change
- a. Engaged in the development of at least one Climate Change Project;
 - b. Participated in at least one regional climate change meeting;

37. The following provides a summary of new and ongoing projects for the 2010-2011 biennium.

Projects and Activities

Ongoing Projects

A. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Projects

(i) Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea (REPCar)

Project Budget: USD 1,268,564

38. Introduction

39. During the next biennium, the ongoing activities under the various project components will continue under implementation and additional activities will be started in the area of the revision of legal frameworks and the support to national crop certification schemes. The project is scheduled to terminate in June 2011

40. *Scope:* Regional: Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua

41. LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Multiple Articles; Annex IV;

Activities

42. The activities for the project will further develop around four main components with various subcomponents:

Component 1 - Project Coordination

43. Activities will take place to strengthen and maintain successful networking and to ensure optimal stakeholder participation. The National Committees will meet regularly. The National Coordination Units will continue channelling the needs of the project stakeholders in the countries and carrying out the first follow-up on the different sub-projects. In addition to frequent contact by e-mail, the Project Coordinator will conduct monitoring missions to the participating countries.

44. A Project Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for May 2011 and will be combined with a regional workshop where the results from the different project components will be integrated. The advisory panels will continue giving technical and scientific support to the project through the participation of experts in national and regional meetings. An external evaluation will assess the projects achievements, formulate a lessons learnt report and give recommendations for future actions.

45. Action will be undertaken to develop a new project proposal as a follow-up project to the REPCar project. This proposal will include more countries of the region and have a broader view on chemicals and agriculture.

Component 2 - Demonstration Projects

46. The different demonstration projects on GAP will continue to develop as planned and finalize activities in March 2011. The projects will be presented as case studies where the environmental, economic and human health effects of the innovative practices will be established, by comparing demonstration plots with control plots. All reports will be made available on the project website in the first semester of 2011.

47. During 2010 and 2011 the demonstration projects will further develop the training programmes for farmers and technicians started in 2009, targeting about 2,700 beneficiaries. Training manuals on GAP and BMP will be published in printed version and posted on the project website. In addition, there will be capacity building opportunities for the agencies implementing the demo projects, through technical exchanges and study visits.

Component 3 - Monitoring of Environmental Impact of Pesticides

48. Statistics on the import, export and production of pesticides will be updated for Colombia and Costa Rica with data from 2008 and 2009. In Nicaragua data of 2004-2007 are compiled in a first stage and will then be updated with data from recent years. Summaries of the “apparent use” will be published on the project website.
49. The capacity of the marine and environmental research institutes that participate in the coastal monitoring programme will be increased in the field of pesticides monitoring. The labs will have made significant progress towards ISO 17025 accreditation of pesticide residues quantification.
50. The coastal monitoring programme will finalize a second assessment of coastal and marine pollution with pesticides residues by the first quarter of 2011. A database will be loaded with preliminary coastal monitoring data in the first semester of 2010. The results will be discussed in national meetings and forums with the participation of stakeholders from the private and public sector, aiming at the development of adequate strategies and policies to reduce pollutant loads. Summaries of monitoring results will be shared with other stakeholders through the quarterly bulletin and summaries posted on the website.

Component 4 - Institutionalise Improved Pesticide Management and Strengthen the Capacity for Reducing Pesticide Runoff

51. The study of legal frameworks will focus on mechanisms and activities that contribute to an improved application of the existing frameworks. Activities to promote the dissemination of the frameworks will be carried out in the second semester of 2010. The project will assess existing crop certification schemes in the national markets and analyze the interest of retailers in promoting crop certification schemes as a tool to select providers of goods produced using GAP.
52. As part of the information dissemination strategy, the project web page will be regularly updated with status reports on pesticide use in the participating countries, news and results concerning the demo projects, and with the training resources that will be developed as part of the training programme.
53. The project will continue participating in regional, national and international meetings, forums, workshops and congresses to promote a better use of pesticides and raise awareness at different levels and to gain political commitment to ratify the LBS protocol.

(ii) Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island Developing States

Project Budget (IWCAM): USD 4,179,619

Introduction

54. During the next biennium, activities under the various project components will be completed, as the project is scheduled to terminate in July 2011.

55. *Scope:* Regional: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago
Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Multiple Articles; Annexes III, IV;

Activities

56. The main activities to be undertaken under each of the Project Components include:

Component 1 – Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices

57. UNEP CAR/RCU, CEHI and the PCU will continue to assist the national GEF-IWCAM demonstration focal points and their National Project Management Units (NPMU), in managing and reporting on Demo project implementation during the next biennium, as well as wrapping up all Demos within 2010. A number of countries did not develop demonstration projects and small-scale pilot activities have been identified for implementation, specifically related to Integrated Water Resources Management.
58. The capture of lessons and best practices will be accelerated, as the project winds down. Lessons learned and good practices will be written up in the form of Case Studies and Experience Notes. These will be disseminated initially in feature articles and the Case Studies will form the basis of a documentary manuscript on IWCAM. The Triple Bottom Line (social, environmental and economic) approach will be used as part of the assessment of experiences. Exchange of experiences with other relevant projects and regions will also continue. During 2010/2011, interaction with projects, such as the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project being implemented by CERMES, and the South Pacific SIDS, through the Pacific GEF Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Project is planned.
59. A regional Project Information Management System (PIMS) will be completed during the biennium. Components will include a database on GEF-IWCAM contacts and relevant ongoing and completed projects. The database will be linked with other relevant databases in order to achieve synergies. It is expected to also be the node for the storage of indicator-related information.

Component 2 – Development of IWCAM Process, Stress Reduction and Environmental Status Indicators Framework

60. Based on the indicator template developed in 2008, pilot testing will be conducted in 2010, utilizing Barbados as the pilot country. IWCAM will work with the Barbados Water Authority, The Environmental Protection Division and the Coastal Zone Management Unit, and incorporate the work into a Water Information System for Barbados.
61. Hotspot diagnostic analyses (HSDA) will be conducted with emphasis on the non-demo countries, including identification of priority water-related issues/problems, immediate and root causes and required reforms. Based on these HSDAs, pilot projects and concepts for follow-up/project preparation will be prepared. The HSDA will be guided by UNEP CAR/RCU.
62. The development and establishment of a monitoring system for indicators will continue in 2010. Additional training of stakeholders in the application of relevant indicators will take place based on the pilot testing of the template in Barbados.

Component 3 – Policy, Legislation and Institutional Reforms

63. Following the publication of a Legislative Toolkit for IWCAM in 2009, support will be provided for required reforms during the 2010/2011 biennium. The programme for amendment of national legislation and policy and improvement of institutional arrangements will continue in 2010, with higher-level advocacy, targeted at policy-makers in participating countries. Additional activities will include the development of incentives for the ratification of relevant MEAs including the LBS Protocol.
64. Efforts will continue to assist countries in achieving the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Directive on IWRM plans and strategies and specifically on developing “Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005”. IWRM policy formulation and Roadmap preparation will be supported.

Component 4 – Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability

65. In 2010, national and regional efforts will continue to raise awareness of GEF-IWCAM, both as a project and as an approach. Bulletins, brochures, leaflets, videos, a documentary and other appropriate information products will be made available to various publics?. Documents such as the Legislative Toolkit for IWRM and the Indicators template will be published, once translated into Spanish and French. A newsletter will be prepared on a quarterly basis, in both electronic and hard copy formats. These publications and newsletters will also be placed on the project website (www.iwcam.org). Promotional efforts will be consolidated through a regional Communications Strategy for the Project and a broader Communications Strategy for UNEP CAR/RCU.
66. Capacity building will focus at both the national and regional levels. During the next biennium, capacity building for monitoring of the environment, particularly water quality will continue. Training in environmental monitoring and data handling will be conducted for the demo sites and for laboratory personnel in PCs, based on the findings of local needs assessments. The project will continue to support laboratory development at the national and regional levels. The reference capability of the accredited laboratory within CEHI will be strengthened as well as that of other regional laboratories in PCs.
67. Capacity building will also expand into other areas identified by the GEF-IWCAM participating countries. Areas for training will include project proposal writing, water resources assessment, aquifer management, and Environmental Impact Assessment reviews.
68. In order to establish the Clearing House, which will be housed within either CEHI or CAR/RCU, a capacity assessment will take place going into 2010. The findings of the review will form the baseline data for the Clearing House. The Clearing House will be developed utilizing a GeoNetwork platform and will form part of the Project Information Management System (PIMS), also to be developed in 2010.

Component 5- Project Management and Coordination

69. At least one Annual Regional Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting will be convened in the final quarter of 2010. The Regional PSC meetings will focus on reviewing the Annual Work Plans and budgets, and updating the participating countries on the status of national project implementation. The IA/EA Management Group will meet formally, just prior to the Regional PSC meeting.
70. Technical support will be provided to the project through the Regional Technical Advisory Group (RTAG). RTAG meetings will take place prior to the Regional PSC Meetings. The RTAG may review

the reports of consultants, advise on clearinghouse functions and IWRM Planning, review/endorse HSDA, and endorse lessons learned from the demos.

71. The demo projects will report on a quarterly basis to the Project Coordinating Unit at CEHI. CEHI, CAR/RCU and UNOPS will also report on a quarterly basis with CAR/RCU to coordinate information flow to UNEP and UNDP. Additionally, a Project Implementation Report (PIR) will be completed and submitted to GEF. As lead IA, UNEP will coordinate the submission of this report with the Project Coordinating Unit, and with support, as required, from UNDP, CEHI, CAR-RCU and UNOPS.

(iii) Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW)

Introduction

72. The degradation of the Caribbean marine environment from the discharge of untreated wastewater is a serious concern for countries whose livelihoods depend on their natural marine resources. Numerous scientific studies, including UNEP/GPA's 2006 report on the State of the Marine Environment and the Caribbean Sea Ecosystem Assessment (CARSEA) study have found that "sewage pollution from land-based sources and, from ships has been the most pervasive form of contamination of the coastal environment.
73. While countries increasingly recognize the importance of improving wastewater management, obstacles exist to meeting the obligations of the LBS Protocol and taking such steps. UNEP GPA further reported in their 2006 Report that significant financial constraints exist and that there is a lack of adequate, affordable financing available for investments in wastewater management in the Wider Caribbean Region.
74. In addition to financial constraints and barriers, other substantial barriers also exist. These include inadequate national policies, laws and regulations; limited enforcement of existing laws and regulations; poor communication and collaboration between various sectors and agencies which contributes to a fragmented approach to wastewater management; and limited awareness, knowledge and understanding of appropriate, alternative and low cost wastewater treatment technologies. Other limitations in technical capacity (e.g. in developing project proposals, operating and maintaining treatment systems, and monitoring and analyzing wastewater discharges and impacts) constrain progress in effectively managing wastewater.
75. Based on the above, UNEP and IADB requested GEF assistance on behalf of the countries of the Wider Caribbean to improve the capacity of countries in wastewater management through the development of a prototype Regional Fund as a possible modality for providing sustainable financing for wastewater management projects in the region while also addressing key capacity constraints within existing legal, institutional, educational and policy frameworks for wastewater management. A PIF was thus designed and cleared by the CEO on 26 September 2008 and subsequently approved by Council on 12 November 2008.
76. The full project is expected to consist of four major components: Financing Mechanism plus Project Development Facility (IDB); Development of Programme for Capacity Building and Awareness Raising (UNEP); Clearing House Mechanism on Wastewater Management (UNEP) and Project Management (UNEP + IDB). The following activities will be undertaken during the project preparatory phase (PPG) by UNEP in coordination with IADB.

77. *Scope:* Regional: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, & Trinidad and Tobago.

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Multiple Articles; Article XVI ; Annex III;

Activities

78. The collation of information for the full project proposal will be based on readily-available information and data from relevant national, regional and international agencies on the state of wastewater management in the region, the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks and the development of improved mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, awareness raising and information dissemination.
79. The specific components to be developed by UNEP CAR/RCU for inclusion in the full project proposal are: Review of Status of Wastewater Management and Regional Training; Training Needs Assessment in the Wider Caribbean Region; Review of Policy, Legislation & Institutional frameworks for Wastewater Management; and Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) and a Review of Existing Clearing House Mechanisms.
80. The expected output will be a full sized project proposal document for the GEF including a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, log frame; implementation workplan, International Waters (IW) indicator framework; detailed budget, and overall execution arrangements, including TORs for staff.

Budget: (Project Preparation Phase Only)

GEF PPG – CAR/RCU Implementation	135,000
GEF PPG – IADB Implementation	245,000
Co-finance - CAR/RCU (in-kind)	130,000
Co-finance - IADB (in-kind)	594,500
Total	1,104,500

B. Monitoring and Assessment

(iv) Assessment of Pollutant Loads and Sources in the Wider Caribbean Region

Project Budget: USD 25,000

Introduction

81. This activity will build upon completed technical reports and utilize monitoring and assessment data and information generated during the last biennium including the updated TR 33, AMEP Atlas and Know Why Network Final Project Report. It will also facilitate a coordinated approach to the capture, analysis and dissemination of data and information from ongoing pollution monitoring activities taking place under the GEF funded projects. Regional agencies including CEHI, INVEMAR and CATHALAC along with the LBS RACs are expected to play a key supporting role in this activity.

Scope: Regional - All WCR Countries

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Article VI

Activities

82. The main activities to be undertaken include:
83. Development/Enhancement of Mechanisms for Sharing of Pollution Related Data and Information: The data obtained from TR 33 and other AMEP projects such as the Know Why Network Partnership Project, the GEF Pesticides Project, and the GEF IWCAM Project will be compiled and disseminated through an appropriate information sharing mechanism including possible data bases as well as building on the development of the interactive web based map. This will be linked to existing clearing houses with pollution data for the Wider Caribbean Region.
84. Production of Pollutant Fact Sheets: Fact Sheets prepared during the last biennium will be updated and repackaged on the web site with a view to having current and up to date information on the State of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean.

C. Wastewater Management

(v) Sewerage Needs Assessment Pilot Projects

Project Budget: USD 25,000

Introduction

85. The management of wastewater continues to be a high priority for the countries of the Wider Caribbean Region. Following the successful completion of sewage needs assessment pilot projects in Tobago and Saint Lucia, funds have been mobilized to conduct a similar assessment in Belize. Other activities will focus on production of case studies, exchanging of experiences and sourcing of funding for additional pilots. Collaboration will take place mainly with PAHO and CEHI.

Scope: Regional – Belize.

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Article VI; Annex III

Activities

86. The main activities to be undertaken include:
- Development and Implementation of pilot project in Belize, according to agreed work plan;
 - Preparation and dissemination of Experiential Notes based on experiences of completed wastewater management pilot projects including demo projects for IWCAM; and
 - Mobilization of funding for additional pilot projects;

D. Waste Management

(vi) Implementation of Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAPMaLi)

Project Budget: USD 15,000

Introduction

87. The Secretariat will continue to promote the implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management for the Caribbean region which was endorsed at the 13th IGM. This will be done

with an initial focus on public education and awareness. The Secretariat proposes to develop a detailed project proposal for the implementation of a Region-Wide Education and Outreach Programme for the Management of Solid Wastes and Marine Litter with the overall objectives being improved integrated management of solid waste and marine litter in the Wider Caribbean. Emphasis will be on promoting changes in attitude and ultimately behaviour concerning waste management. In addition, education and awareness material will be designed and produced for four pilot countries involved in previous pilot projects and who have demonstrated an interest in implementing the Action Plan. This material will therefore build upon the successes of the earlier pilots where an appropriate infrastructure already exists to utilize the materials produced. Finally, a resource mobilization strategy will be formulated using the proposal developed and the same awareness and education materials. This will include production and dissemination of the awareness materials to potential donors, regional and international NGOs involved in environmental education as well as LBS Focal Points of the Caribbean Environment Programme. Collaboration is expected with the Ocean Conservancy, NOAA and other Regional Seas Programmes involved in Marine Litter Management,

Scope: Regional – Barbados, Saint Lucia, Jamaica, Guyana

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles VI, XI;

Activities

88. The main activities to be undertaken include:

- Development of Regional Project Proposal for implementing a Region-wide Education and Outreach Programme for the Management of Solid Wastes and Marine Litter;
- Development of targeted education and awareness material on marine litter for four pilot countries;
- Development of a Resource Mobilization Strategy for financing the proposal;

E. National Programmes of Action

(vii) Implementation of Pilot NPAs

Budget: USD 345,000 (Trinidad & Tobago - GPA); USD 81,800 (Saint Lucia -GPA) 21,400 (Suriname)

Introduction

89. To reverse the decline in coastal and marine environments from pollution and degradation coming from the land, the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), calls on Governments to develop National Programmes of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (NPA). The main purpose of an NPA is to develop concrete projects that mobilize both stakeholders and resources, and thus needs to be mainstreamed into relevant budgetary and policy frameworks.

90. UNEP-CAR/RCU and UNEP/GPA initiated a programme to strengthen the development and implementation of National Programmes of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities (NPAs) in the Wider Caribbean Region. Additionally, in 2004 UNEP/GPA and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) signed an MOU with UNEP to collaborate with UNEP CAR/RCU in developing and implementing NPAs in select Caribbean countries.

Its main aim is to strengthen the long-term sustainability of the programmes through increased focus on strategic planning, prioritisation, strengthening sustainable financing (mainly through domestic resource mobilisation and effective leveraging of international sources), and identifying and tackling barriers to implementation by legislative, institutional and capacity constraints.

Scope: Regional – Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname, Saint Lucia, Belize, Dominican Republic

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles VI, XIII;

Activities

91. The main activities to be undertaken in collaboration with UNEP GPA and NOAA include:

- Supporting the implementation of pilot NPA projects in Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Assessing the willingness and capability of additional countries to develop an NPA;
- Supporting willing countries with an initial assessment of ongoing or planned policies, expenditure, legislation and other activities that meet the objectives of the GPA;
- Promoting the development of full scale NPAs, including pilot projects, in selected countries; and promoting the sharing of experiences and best practices.)

F. New Projects

Funding Secured

(viii) Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction in Jamaica

Background

92. The Jamaican economy is heavily dependent on the country's natural environment and in particular upon its coastal and marine resources. The coastal zone contains an estimated 75% of industries and service sectors and is responsible for generating approximately 90 % of the island's GDP. The island's two international airports are also located along the coast. In addition, more than 60% of Jamaica's population resides within 2 km of the coast, with the majority either reliant on, or affected by coastal activities. The rural areas of the country are considered under-developed and lack many of the social amenities of urbanized regions. In 2007, a total of about 71% of the poor lived in rural areas and the livelihoods of a large proportion of households in these areas depend on natural resources.
93. Jamaica, like many small island developing states (SIDS), is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. In general, the island is subject to the threat of tropical weather systems and faces direct threats from climate change because of its geographical location. Detailed climate modelling has not yet been possible for Jamaica, but preliminary research suggests that the region is likely to see increases in extreme weather events such as flood, rains and droughts, and an increase in the intensity of hurricanes. Coastal areas in Jamaica are at the forefront of climate change impacts as they are directly affected by storm surges, physical development and sea level rise. With sea levels projected to rise by an average of 2 - 3mm per year during the first half of this century, the effects on the coastal areas will be severe, and include erosion and coastal land subsidence. Coastal areas are already affected by saline intrusion which is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. Pressure from a growing population and the consequent rising demand for groundwater will further reduce the availability of freshwater supplies for domestic and industrial purposes.
94. The island has already been affected by increased frequency and intensity of tropical weather systems including tropical storms, hurricanes, heavy rainfall and prolonged droughts, which can partly be attributed to climate change. Between 2004 and 2008, five major storm events caused damage and losses estimated at US\$1.2 billion. These have had significant impact on the national economy; the quality of the country's natural environment and the livelihoods of thousands of people, particularly in rural areas. In addition, the country has experienced loss of lives and property, damage to infrastructure, as well as periodic isolation of communities, interruption of livelihood and disruption to the school system and health services. In the health sector, for example, there has been a noticeable increase in diseases such as dengue fever and malaria. During the same period, the former increased four-fold while the latter increased almost 8 times. In the case of malaria, the disease is re-emerging though it had been eradicated decades ago. The impact of disasters on the rural poor is of particular importance as it relates to people's productive assets, livelihoods, and access to basic services. Among the most vulnerable groups within the poor are women, children, and the elderly. Women typically have the responsibility for safe-guarding households and as such tend to be impacted disproportionately by natural disasters. Besides direct impacts, increases in intensity, variability and frequency in climate related hazards will also reduce the country's long-term ability to recover between events, thus posing severe threats to sustainable socio-economic development and poverty reduction efforts.

95. Terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems are likely to be further adversely affected by the continued impact of climate change. For example, watersheds¹, already facing degradation from inappropriate land use, farming practices and settlement development, are likely to face increased flooding and landslides from more frequent and intense rainfall. In like manner, the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, sea-grasses and mangroves² which act as natural buffers is expected to be exacerbated as a result of storm surges and sea-level rise unless adequate and timely interventions are made. Combating these problems requires a systematic approach including strategies that (i) indirectly reduce vulnerability to climate change; (ii) directly address vulnerability to extreme weather events through disaster risk reductions programmes; and (iii) mainstream climate change into sectoral plans and national policies.
96. Intrinsic in these priority areas is building resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems. However, the Government's programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation is being hampered by numerous constraints; chief among them is an inadequate capacity to undertake climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. This proposal focuses on improving climate change adaptive capacity in selected terrestrial and coastal ecosystems; institutional strengthening; and awareness building, all geared towards helping Jamaica, particularly vulnerable groups, to be better prepared to cope with the potential impacts of climate change which include natural disasters.
97. The proposed intervention supports the Global Climate Change Alliance in ACP regions and countries. In September 2007, the European Commission launched the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change³. The GCCA intends to step up cooperation between the EU and the developing countries that are most vulnerable and have the less capacity to react.
98. The programme will be financed under a €70 million envelope in additional funding that the Commission has earmarked from the Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP) over the period 2008-2010 to start up the GCCA. In this respect, support is being designed at national level for the following ACP countries: Vanuatu, Tanzania, Belize, Guyana, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal and Seychelles and Jamaica.

Objective

99. Increase resilience and reduce risks associated with natural hazards in vulnerable areas as adaptive measures to climate change, thereby contributing to the sustainable development of Jamaica.

100.

Specific objectives:

- Rehabilitate and improve management of selected watersheds to reduce downstream run-off and associated pollution and health risks;
- Restore and protect coastal ecosystems to enhance natural buffers and increase resilience;

¹ 10 of the 26 watersheds are severely degraded.

² 30% of mangrove forests are lost and this contributes to increased vulnerability of coastal areas including settlements and civil infrastructure

³ Communication on Building a Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) between the European Union and poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change – COM(2007)540 and July 2008 Staff working Document on the implementation of modalities of the GCCA

- Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation into relevant national policies and plans, enhance institutional (human and technical) capacity and facilitate awareness building amongst Jamaica's population to better adapt to climate change.

Expected Results

Result 1:

101. Rehabilitated watersheds through slope stabilization measures such as reforestation of denuded hillsides. Improved slope stability will reduce the occurrence of landslides, downstream flooding and sedimentation of important aquatic systems such as the sea and rivers; facilitate improvement in watershed management, building on existing models (e.g. the UNEP GEF IWCAM Project); and reduce the physical and social vulnerability of associated communities. The main approach of this activity is to engage in the direct production and planting of seedlings in severely degraded watersheds as a means of reducing risks to climate change. The activities will contribute to ecological restoration derived from the planting of species that provide additional benefits such as bird feeder trees, nutrient enrichment of soils, leaf litter production to enhance water retention, slow erosion and carbon sequestration which can contribute to climate change mitigation. This will be complemented by a forest fire management programme to reduce health risks and also associated CO₂ emissions. Further facilitation of community-based management groups will be undertaken as the institutional approach for ensuring sustainability.

Result 2:

102. Increased resilience of selected coastal areas against potential climate change impacts. Coral reefs, sea-grass beds, and mangrove forests play a critical role as natural coastal defence mechanisms which are critical in supporting livelihoods and ecosystems in coastal areas of Jamaica. These coastal resources are areas of high primary productivity, thereby contributing significantly to the fisheries. Over the years, the defence capabilities of these systems have been reduced largely due to human - induced degradation, disaster impacts and inadequate institutional capacity for monitoring and strategic interventions. The approach to be used for this result will involve restoring mangroves, sea-grass beds, and coral reefs in specific areas to reduce risks associated with storm surges and the threats to livelihoods caused by increasing natural events. These ecosystems contribute to the livelihood of many, particularly fishermen and tourism interests, and thus will have many social and economic benefits. Amongst the results will be the strengthening of the institutional capacity to better manage these coastal ecosystems.

Result 3:

103. Climate change capacity building and awareness rising. The project has a targeted approach to capacity strengthening and public awareness. Emphasis will be given to the development of a multi-stakeholder public awareness programme addressing key climate change issues. It will also establish links with existing community-based organisations (CBOs) such as the Jamaica Agricultural Society, 4-H Clubs, and others. Additionally, it is intended to assist the government to strengthen its capacity to tackle climate change issues, particularly adaptation to climate change.

Management of the Project

104. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be the primary agency responsible for project management. They have six cross-cutting thematic areas. Three of them are directly relevant to the objectives of the project: Climate Change; Ecosystem Management; and Disaster Prevention. UNEP

CAR/RCU, the Regional Seas office based in Jamaica which will play a lead role in project implementation, falls within the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) which is responsible for the implementation of environmental policy in order to foster sustainable development at global, regional and national levels. It is also UNEP's focal Division for capacity building, climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, and ecosystem management which will allow for a broad range of additional technical support for the project.

105. In cooperation with international and national partners UNEP DEPI also adopts an integrated approach in providing such technical assistance, advisory services, and strengthening the environmental management capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
106. The UNEP Regional Seas Office in Jamaica, who is expected to facilitate project implementation aims to address the accelerating degradation of the marine and coastal areas environment of the Wider Caribbean and through the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal resources for improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. UNEP CAR/RCU is currently executing a US\$22 million GEF Project on Integrating Watersheds and Coastal Area Management in 13 Caribbean SIDS including Jamaica. It works with several donors to develop and execute a range of national and regional environmental projects and over the last 5 years executed a comprehensive programme of small scale community and national watershed, disaster reduction, and coastal zone projects and activities for the Swedish International Development Agency throughout the Caribbean in excess of US\$1 million. UNEP CAR/RCU also works in collaboration with several Government Agencies, NGOs, private sector organizations and civil society groups in the development and implementation of coastal and watershed management projects in Jamaica and the wider region. UNEP will work along with the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) who will supervise and coordinate the project.

Budget

107. The total project cost is estimated at € 4,482,420 of which € 4.13 million shall be financed from the ENRTP budget line, ~US\$250,000⁴ (~ € 180,420) from UNEP and € 172,000 from the Government of Jamaica (GOJ). The GOJ's contribution includes estimates of in-kind contributions. UNEP has indicated that the sum presented may be available for the project through in-kind contributions and co-financing through on-going or planned projects. The indicative overall budget is presented below.

Time Frame

The project will last for 30 months from April 2010 – October 2012.

Categories	EC Contribution, € (Indicative)	GOJ Contribution, € (Indicative)	Total
Project Management and Coordination	320,000	32,000	352,000
Result 1: Rehabilitated watersheds through slope stabilization measures such as reforestation of denuded hillsides	1,400,000	60,000	1,460,000
Result 2: Increased resilience of selected	1,420,000	60,000	1,480,000

⁴ This is equivalent to ~ € 180,420 at the June 2009 exchange rate (€ 1 = US\$ 1.3856).

coastal areas against potential climate change impacts			
Result 3: Climate change capacity and awareness building This will need to be done by relevant agencies as results and activities have now changed.	450,000	20,000	470,000
Evaluation	45,000		45,000
Visibility	40,000		40,000
Sub-Total	3,675,000		3,675,000
Contingency (5%)	185,000		185,000
Sub-total	3,860,000		3,860,000
Overheads (7%)	270,000		270,000
Total	4,130,000	172,000	4,302,000

108. LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Article III; Annex IV

Funding Required

(ix) Strengthening the development and application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the Wider Caribbean Region

*(Implementing Agencies: UNEP CAR RCU, Regional Activity Centres for LBS, SPAW and Oil Spills Protocols)
Funding request: US\$ 160,000*

Background

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) present globally established applications used to assist in the management, analysis and visualization of geospatial data. Member states who are Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region, adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 24 March 1983 and its three Protocols, the Oil Spills Protocol, Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol (SPAW) and Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocol have called for greater efforts to be placed on the development of databases and effective use of environmental information in the decision making processes.

109. Within the Wider Caribbean Region, though the effective use of GIS in an environmental context has been relatively limited to date as a result of a general paucity of professional capacity in GIS, the benefits of its application have been made clearly apparent by those adept with its use while much of the typical data necessary for GIS analyses are both existent and available. Several ongoing UNEP projects have GIS components and activities; however, an integrated approach has not been established to allow for the sustained use of GIS methodologies. The absence of a regional strategy for GIS usage, and inadequate awareness of the scope of GIS applications are constraints that need to be addressed. The Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention has recently been improving its GIS capacity at its Regional Coordinating Unit and at its Regional Activity Centre for the LBS Protocol based in Cuba through the provision of GIS hardware and software as well as the employment of programme personnel with GIS expertise. This is

expected to provide direct assistance and support to member states in the further development and application of GIS technologies.

110. A Regional GIS Capacity Assessment previously done as part of the GEF IWCAM project found that very few countries have implemented any GIS mainstreaming efforts at a national scale. A document was prepared to assist in such efforts at national scales, a Road Map to GIS Mainstreaming. However, it was noted that a limiting factor in such national-scale implementation efforts is the willingness of governments to commit financial and human resources to the application of GIS technologies. As a result, one of the recommendations of both the Capacity Assessment and Road Map was to put forth efforts towards the promotion of GIS technologies to the region's various ministries emphasizing the benefits of committing national resources to the sustained use of GIS technologies.
111. Another finding of the GIS Capacity Assessment and Road Map was the lack of standards in the region with respect to database management. While sufficient geospatial data are available in most countries to establish comprehensive databases, this would commonly require the integration of data from a number of national agencies with varying expertise. As initiatives progress to integrate geospatial data from different sources, whether from various agencies within one country or from various countries for regional databases, it is important that data providers use compatible data formats including detailed metadata to maintain the information's integrity. The establishment of regional guidelines for database management will be integral to the success of future collaborations at both the regional and national levels.
112. Based on feedback from countries, the GIS Capacity Assessment also revealed the need for training in the region. A general deficiency in expertise in the region drives the need for training at all levels. While there is a need for basic training across the region to increase the number of professionals with basic GIS capacity, many countries also expressed the need for more specialized training. Advanced expertise would greatly enhance the execution of various coastal area management projects that could benefit from specific GIS applications.
113. In response to critical needs and current interventions, this project would establish a regional strategy for the development and application of GIS technology for coastal area management in the Wider Caribbean Region. It will allow for the more effective use of information generated by a range of regional projects and allow for this data to be analyzed and shared among all member countries towards the management and sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean Region.

Objective

To facilitate a Regional Strategy for the increased application of GIS and other spatial decision-making tools in the implementation of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols through an approach consisting of the development of guidelines for database management, capacity strengthening and case studies.

Outputs:

- Development of national and regional capacity in the use and application of GIS for coastal area management.
- Two (2) completed case studies to identify GIS applications that demonstrate its benefits in coastal area management.
- Guidelines for GIS Database Management with respect to coastal area management

Output Indicators:

- Two Case studies, each consisting of at least 3 examples of GIS applications in the WCR, compiled and disseminated in the region to demonstrate the benefits of continued capacity building in the use of GIS for coastal area management.
- At least 1 representative of each of the WCR's Countries trained in the use of GIS applications for coastal area management in accordance with standard guidelines outlined for database management.

Primary Activities:

Case Studies in GIS Applications for Coastal Area Management in the WCR:

- Each Case Study will involve the selection of at least 3 demonstration countries in which sufficient data has already been collected and made available. Components will include specific aspects of GIS data management, mapping and modeling with respect to coastal area management. Detailed reports of the case studies will serve as technical reference documents to relevant experts in the region, while simplified briefs of the case studies will serve in efforts of GIS promotion at the ministerial level.
- **Watershed Case Study:** this component will demonstrate the use of GIS applications in watershed management. Specific applications will include watershed delineation, watershed diagnostics, and watershed modelling.
- **Marine Case Study:** this component will demonstrate the use of GIS applications in the management of nearshore marine areas. Specific applications will include habitat mapping, coastal hydrodynamic modelling, and the classification of marine waters under the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols.

Development of Guidelines for GIS Database Management with respect to coastal area management in the WCR:

- **Guidelines:** this component will involve the establishment of a set of standard guidelines in the collection and storage of GIS data, with particular concentration on data formatting, accuracy, and metadata.

Training Activities for Improved GIS Capacity with respect to coastal area management in the WCR:

- this component will involve the design and delivery of national and/or regional workshops in the application of GIS technology aimed at improved environmental decision-making
- Four (4) training activities will be implemented with a focus on GIS Software, Database Management, Watershed Applications, and Marine Applications.

Relationships:

The outcomes and activities encompassed within this project are in direct fulfillment of priorities set for a variety of global targets and MEAs, including:

- Millennium Development Goals 7 to ensure environmental sustainability and 8 to develop global partnerships
- Resolution XVII (b)-(c) of the Mauritius Strategy for further implementation of the Plan of Action for SIDS that specifically highlights the relevance of GIS and database management in the decision-making process.
- Decision 24/6 and 24/9 of the Twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council for UNEP.

Proposed Budget

Implementation to begin in September 2010 – December 2011

Programme	2010	2011
Data Compilation and Analysis	\$5,000	\$35,000
National Capacity Building and Training	\$20,000	\$40,000
Development of Guidelines and Regional Strategy	\$0	\$20,000
Implementation and Dissemination of Case Studies	\$0	\$40,000

TOTAL	\$25,000	\$135,000
(Expressed in USD)		

Time Frame

114. The project will last for 30 months from June 2010 – December 2011 (subject to availability of funding).

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Articles VI, VIII;

(x) Strengthening local organizations and communities to implement financing and incentive mechanisms for sustainable management of water resources in micro Watersheds in Central America for adaptation to climate change.

Submitting division(s): DEPI

Expected accomplishment of the sub-programme the project contributes to:

Improved access to relevant implementation tools (including dialogue forums) for integrated natural resources management and restoration of degraded ecosystems, including, inter alia, freshwater, coasts and oceans, by Governments and other stakeholders

Strengthened capacity of Governments and other stakeholders to mainstream best practices and a gender equality perspective in natural resources management into national development planning processes and for the restoration of degraded ecosystems

Geographical converge: Central America: Honduras, Nicaragua & Guatemala

The project will be implemented in the pilot areas in which the first phase of the project was implemented. During the first phase, participatory approaches were used with the stakeholders to identify strategic areas in each watershed for integrated management of water resources. A mini-workshop was organized with key stakeholders to analyze how current land use practices affect productivity and land degradation and how farming practices, social aspects and climate change was affecting water resources in each country. An analysis was made on the institutional strengths and weakness and the legal and political framework affecting integrated water management in each site. The opportunities for integrated water management and the organizational framework for good governance of water were identified in each of the target areas.

Expected starting date: Mid 2010

Expected project duration: 5 YEARS

Implementing partners

External:

Tropical Agricultural research and higher Education Centre (CATIE)

The water Centre for Humid Tropics of Latin America and Caribbean (CATHALAC)

UNEP Divisions:

Division for Environmental Policy Implementation/UNEP CAR RCU

Regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean

UNEP – DHI Centre for Water and Environment

Expected resource requirement and potential Sources of Funds: (in US \$)

	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
A TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENT	1.500.000	100%
B ENVIRONMENT FUND		
C POTENTIAL (OR IDENTIFIED) SOURCE 1⁵		
D POTENTIAL (OR IDENTIFIED) SOURCE 2		
E RESOURCES TO BE RAISED (E=A-B-C-D)		
STAFF REQUIREMENTS (IN-KIND)⁶		

PART II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Outcomes (Short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs)

In the short term the project will work to actualise the land use plans and develop a monitoring and evaluation plan for watershed services and climate change, and local policy makers will use this as a tool for providing incentives and developing projects for local communities. The promotion of good agricultural and management practices will enhance watershed services and adaptation of watersheds to climate change. The project will invest in sanitary and bio-gas system for recycling organic waste which will lead to better water quality. The local organisations will be strengthened and trained and improve their managerial skills for implementing programs for integrated watershed management. The project will provide money for investment in the development of agro-environmental business to articulate farmers in value chains and to market certified products. This in addition to the development of schemes for compensation of watershed services will lead to long term sustainability of watershed services and adaptation to climate change. In the medium term, the mainstreaming of policies will have a wide scale effect on the conservation of watershed services.

Background

115. In December of 2007 UNEP developed a project on Integrated Water Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Central America. The project was implemented by two regional NGO’s CATIE and CATHALAC under the direct supervision of the Regional Coordinating Unit of the Caribbean Environment Programme of UNEP. The project was implemented in the key watersheds of Bluefield in Nicaragua, Puerto Barrios of Guatemala and Tela of Honduras. The objectives was to work with local organizations and communities to identify problems caused by climate change and the impacts on local communities and on water resources, train local stakeholders (policy makers, local experts and farmers) and to identify development projects that will be associated with the sustainable management of watersheds and increase their resilience to climate change, and identify strategies for mainstreaming policies for integrated water management.

Expected Results

⁵ Indicate the source if it is already identified.

⁶ Provide estimated level and percentage of time of each staff to be involved in the project implementation.

116. The project will involve all the key stakeholders in the implementation of the project and it will establish a management committee in each area to ensure that the project achieve its objectives and has a strategy for sustainability. It will use the experience of the FOCUENCAS project managed by CATIE in Honduras and Nicaragua which established a management committee for integrated management of water resources in the municipalities of Copan. In Guatemala the key stakeholders are: FUNDECO, MARN, MAGA, committee for management of protected areas, private sector for water, municipal, community leaders; in Nicaragua are: MARENA, MAGFOR, Ministerio de Educación, Iglesia Evangélica, Alcaldía, ENACAL, INAFOR, MINSA and in Honduras: Dimatela, Amahcubat, Fhia, Colprosumah, Usaid, Gobierno de Canadá, Iher, Odef, NACIFOR etc.
117. The project will work with farmers, local leaders and extensionists to implement good agricultural practices to improve farm production and conservation of water resources. In the target areas extension services are weak and it will use a farmer field school approach to train local leaders and farmers in order to achieve sustainability in technological innovation. The project will work with local policy makers and community leaders to develop and implement a management plan for integrated watershed management, and it will implement a training program at all levels: farm families, local communities, extensionists and local decision makers. To achieve sustainability of the project, it will support the management committee to design and implement a system for negotiating projects for payment of environmental services and it will work to organise farmers and communities, for marketing certified agricultural products.
118. The target beneficiaries will be the farmers and local communities, local organisations and NGOs and decision makers.

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes : Article III; Annex IV

(xi) Caribbean Training, Research and Experimental Centre for Accidental Marine

Pollution (CATREC)

Background

119. This is a summary of the Concept Paper “Caribbean Training, Research and Experimental Centre for Accidental Marine Pollution (CATREC)” which was developed by a consultant on behalf of the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU) of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP).
120. In the past, during diverse regional meetings and forums, the need for increased capability in prevention and control of marine and coastal pollution in countries and territories of the Wider Caribbean Region and in countries of the North East Pacific Region was detected. It was also detected the need of research and scientific data on the effects of marine spills in tropical and subtropical environments and on appropriate response and clean-up response options in these environments.
121. During the last four 4 years (2006-2009) there were informal meetings, conversations and exchange of correspondence with 96 different Governmental Authorities, International Agencies and other Organizations and/or Institutions (153 officers and/or representatives), which expressed their interest in this project and helped with information and suggestions for the establishment of a training, research and experimental centre for accidental marine pollution in tropical and subtropical waters, in the Wider Caribbean Region with an influence on the North East Pacific Region.
122. The project objective is the creation of an institutional structure as a self-sustaining operational centre, part of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre Wider Caribbean (RAC/REMPEITC-Caribe), responsible, on a regional scale, for practical training, research and experimentation on oil, chemical and marine pollution in tropical and subtropical waters, their effects and the response means and tools that can be used to combat them.

Country(ies): Regional (Wider Caribbean Region)

Agency(ies): UNEP, IMO

Other Executing Partner(s):

Caribbean Environment Programme (Caribbean Regional Unit (UNEP-CAR/RCU)); Regional Activity Centre/Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre Wider Caribbean (RAC/REMPEITC-Caribe); Regional Activity Centre/Centro de Ingeniería y Manejo de Bahías y Costas (RAC/CIMAB).

TOTAL FINANCING: USD 7,896,619

Budget

Description	Budget USD	% of Total
Stage 1: Project Initiation Phase	620,000	7.85
Stage 2: Project Procurement Phase	517,265	6.55
Stage 3: Project Execution & Control Phase	6,677,189	84.56
Stage 4: Project Start-up, Initial Tests & Project Closure	82,165	1.04

Environmental Problem

123. Need for increased capability in prevention and control of marine and coastal pollution in countries and territories of the Wider Caribbean Region and in countries of the North East Pacific Region and of research and scientific data on the effects of marine spills in tropical and subtropical environments and on appropriate response and clean-up response options in these environments.

Project Goal

124. Establish a training, research and experimental centre for accidental marine pollution in tropical and subtropical waters, in the Wider Caribbean Region with an influence on the North East Pacific Region.

Project Objective

125. Creation of an institutional structure as a self-sustaining operational centre, part of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre Wider Caribbean (RAC/REMPEITC-Carib), responsible, on a regional scale, for practical training, research and experimentation on oil, chemical and marine pollution in tropical and subtropical waters, their effects and the response means and tools that can be used to combat them.

Priority Transboundary Issues

126. Four perceived Transboundary areas of concerns have been identified during the preliminary evaluation within the Wider Caribbean Region and are also valid for the North East Pacific Region:

- Marine pollution from spills and operational discharges of oil and noxious & hazardous substances from ships and land based operation;
- Existence and need to strengthen the capacity of regional organizations and plans dealing with pollution prevention, preparation and response;
- Need of capacity building in the region in prevention, preparation and response to marine pollution; and
- Need to undertake research and experimentation on marine pollution in tropical waters, analyzing and evaluating their effects and the response means and tools that can be used to combat them.

127. Supports Oil Spills Protocol of Cartagena Convention

(xii) Ratification and Implementation of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS).

Implementing Agencies: UNEP CAR RCU, Regional Activity Centres for LBS – RAC CIMAB and RAC IMA

*Partner Agencies: IOCARIBE
Funding request: US\$ 345,000*

Possible GEF Focal Areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change, International Waters

Background

128. Several projects carried out in the 1990s examined the causes of marine pollution and its consequences on watersheds and coastal zones in the Wider Caribbean Region. Similar projects have continued to be implemented during the first decade of 2000, among them:
- Updating the CEP Technical Report # 33, which addresses pollutant loads discharged into the Caribbean Sea from land-based sources of marine pollution;
 - The *Know-Why Network* which examined, among various aspects, marine pollution issues in major bays and coastal zones in the Caribbean Region;
 - The environmental baseline on domestic wastewater discharges in coastal areas of the region.
129. The outcomes of these projects coincide with the identification of discharge of untreated or inadequately treated urban sewage as one of the major problems for coastal areas in the region. The pollutants most frequently associated with these discharges are organic matter, nutrients, organic toxics (petroleum, greases and oils), inorganic toxics (heavy metals) and fecal microorganisms.
130. A related medium and long-term risk is the accelerated, and still uncontrolled, pace of climate change (**causing sea level rise which impacts on sewerage infrastructure located along coastlines**) and its negative consequences, particularly on island states in the Wider Caribbean. Therefore, it is a priority to study climate change and address its impacts.
131. In order to better protect coastal ecosystems, economic activities undertaken along the coastline must be sustainable. Countries in the region require environmental management policies to protect coastal ecosystems, particularly aimed at complying with the provisions under Annex III of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS) in the Wider Caribbean and those related to minimizing possible consequences of climate change in the region.

The Wider Caribbean Region

132. The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) defines the Wider Caribbean Region as the marine environment of the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and neighboring areas of the Atlantic Ocean south of 30⁰ North latitude and within 200

nautical miles of the Atlantic coastline of the Convention signatory states (Figure 1). The WCR consists of 28 countries (states and territories).



Figure 1. Countries in the Wider Caribbean Region

133. The region is home to tropical and subtropical ecosystems, such as mangroves, barrier reefs and sea grass beds that support vast biodiversity and coastal landscapes, fundamental for fisheries and tourism which are quite important to the economies of most countries of the region.

PROJECT INFORMATION

134. **Environmental Issue:** Untreated domestic wastewaters discharged into coastal zones produce negative impacts, namely the deterioration of the coastal marine environment, a loss of biodiversity due to accelerated eutrophication processes, and deterioration of the landscape. This results in important losses in the quality and functions of coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as considerable losses in revenue for countries of the Wider Caribbean Region that rely on tourism and fisheries as a source of economic revenue.
135. Other impacts are the medium- and long-term risks of the effects of climate change in the region, especially those related to sea level rise which can disrupt urban and industrial wastewater disposal systems along the coastline. A 0.8- to 1.2-meter sea level rise means that many of the discharges from

surface outfalls would end up submerged, causing current wastewater and storm water drainage systems to overflow in coastal cities of the region.

Main Project outcome: Ratification and implementation of the LSB Protocol.

Project Objective

136. To ensure that countries of the Wider Caribbean Region ratify and implement the LBS Protocol in order to contribute to improving the quality of the coastal environment and reduce climate change risks related to domestic wastewater discharge into the Wider Caribbean Region.

Specific Objectives

137. To define programs and projects that will lead to a 60% reduction in the discharge of inadequately treated domestic wastewaters into coastal areas of the region, considering the risks of sea level rise resulting from climate change.
138. To define coastal zones (Class I and II waters) in countries of the region where wastewaters from land-based sources of marine pollution may be discharged as provided in Annex III of the LBS Protocol, considering the future risks to the region due to climate change.
139. To disseminate the advantages of implementing the LBS Protocol, and encourage its ratification by the environmental authorities.

Verification Criteria

140. Feasibility programmes and projects in three case studies, seeking a 60% reduction of inadequately treated domestic wastewaters.
141. Define, in three case studies, the measures required to prevent and eliminate the impacts of sea level rise on sewage and storm water drainage systems.
142. Train the people needed to disseminate these experiences in other countries of the Wider Caribbean Region, utilizing strengthened GIS capacities.
143. Classification of coastal waters in three case studies (Class I and II waters) as provided in Annex III of the LBS Protocol, utilizing existing GIS capacities.
144. Train and develop people to disseminate methodological guidance so other countries of the region can classify their waters as provided in Annex III of the LBS Protocol.

Core Activities

145. In three case studies, develop a domestic wastewater management program to ensure such waters are disposed of in coastal areas as provided in Annex III of the LBS Protocol. Define costs associated to such programs (feasibility studies).

146. As part of the pre-feasibility projects, define the measures required to mitigate impacts of sea level rise on the existing sewage and storm water systems.
147. In three case studies, classify coastal waters (Class I and II) as provided in the LBS Protocol. Develop and disseminate the methodological guidelines used for coastal water classification.
148. Implement workshops, conferences and/or seminars in select countries in the Wider Caribbean Region to disseminate information on the threats of climate change and urban-industrial wastewater discharges to coastal zones, and the benefits to countries of the region, particularly small island developing states, of ratifying and implementing the LBS Protocol.

Budget Proposal

The Project is estimated to span four years.

ACTIVITIES	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
1. Domestic wastewater management • National capacity building	30,000	60,000	60,000	15,000	165,000
2. Classification of waters • National capacity building	10,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	50,000
3. Workshops • Dissemination of lessons learned	15,000	20,000	15,000	80,000	130,000
TOTAL	55,000	95,000	90,000	105,000	345,000

NOTE: The workshops are estimated to cost 5,000 USD / country. The 2013 workshop would be regional, to disseminate and publicize the project's outcomes.

LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles III; VI;

Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW)

1. Background

149. This work plan covers the 2010-2011 biennium, and sets out the priorities for the Regional Programme on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW). During this period, the work plan will focus on activities to assist with the implementation of the SPAW Protocol, coordination with other regional programmes and institutions dealing with biodiversity conservation and management, particularly regarding protected areas and wildlife, and coordination with relevant global initiatives and multilateral environmental agreements.
150. The SPAW Protocol entered into force on 18 June 2000, and since the Fourth Meeting of the COP, with the accession of Guyana in 2010, there are to date fourteen Governments that are Contracting Parties (Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guyana, the Netherlands, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela).
151. The objectives of the SPAW Programme are:
- a) To significantly increase the number and improve the management of national protected areas and species in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR), including support to national and regional conservation and management strategies and plans, where appropriate;
 - b) To develop strong regional capability for the co-ordination of information exchange, training and technical assistance, in support of national biodiversity conservation efforts;
 - c) To coordinate activities with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as other biodiversity-related treaties, such as the CITES, Ramsar, Bonn and Western Hemisphere Conventions.
152. This Workplan seeks to ensure continuation and expansion of the initiatives and tasks emanating from the 2008-2009 SPAW Workplan. The secretariat prepared this document taking into consideration the decisions and recommendations of all previous SPAW meetings (Conference of the Parties and Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee), and pertinent issues (regionally and globally) to the objectives of the SPAW Protocol and Programme. Likewise, it takes into account, to the extent feasible, the trends and work programme of the CBD to be presented at its next COP to I be held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010.
153. The workplan consists of five major programme elements (sub-programmes), these being:
- a) Programme Coordination;
 - b) Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region (including training and capacity building for protected area management);
 - c) Development of Guidelines for Protected Areas and Species Management;
 - d) Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species; and
 - e) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (including ICRI activities)
154. The workplan aims to promote, and integrate, the principles of the Ecosystem Based Management Approach (EBM) into the development and planning processes of countries in order to address the

degradation of selected priority ecosystem services, as identified by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Likewise, to respond through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources, to sustainable development issues within the region as appropriate.

155. The EBM proposes a holistic approach that has proven to be more effective in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems than the sectoral and biome-based approaches, which have led to the loss of biological diversity and productivity, fragmented habitats, and an overall decline in ecosystem services critical for human well-being. EBM acknowledges the inter-dependency of ecological and social systems, recognizing the multi-dimensional aspects of human well-being. This approach is also supported by other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention.
156. Ecosystem thinking is often complex, and a major challenge is mainstreaming the ecosystem approach into development planning and management and policy practices. A number of the SPAW Programme activities will aim to support the evaluation of ecosystem services.

2. Projects and activities

157. The coordination objectives of the SPAW Programme will be to:
- Promote the ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the SPAW Protocol;
 - Ensure that the formulation and implementation of programme activities satisfy the requirements and needs of the SPAW Protocol and its Contracting Parties;
 - Develop coordination, collaboration, and communication mechanisms with other agreements, organizations and programmes relevant to SPAW objectives;
 - Improve coordination of regional programming for protected areas and wildlife in the Wider Caribbean; and
 - Oversee the day-to-day activities and general coordination of the various projects and activities of the SPAW Programme.

SPAW Programme personnel

158. During the 2010-2011 biennium, the day-to-day coordination for implementation of the programme activities will continue to be overseen by the following team, in addition to a full-time CaMPAM Coordinator for 2010-2011, funded by the United States NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program and UNEP-CEP (grant from the International Development Cooperation agency of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
159. The SPAW Programme Officer will be responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of the SPAW programme activities for the next biennium. The Assistant Programme Officer will support the implementation and development of the SPAW Programme while a Bilingual Secretary (English-Spanish) will provide support.
160. The SPAW Regional Activity Centre (SPAW RAC) is located in Guadeloupe and supported by the Government of France. The SPAW RAC has been hosted by the National Park of Guadeloupe since early 2009. Its full-time staff consists of a Director, two Project Coordinators, and an Assistant. The RAC will continue to support the secretariat with various activities, especially coordination of actions

mandated by the STAC and COP and coordination of the electronic working groups on guidelines for listing protected areas and on implementation of the marine mammal action plan; and the review and translation of a number of documents. Additionally, one meeting is to be held annually between the secretariat and staff of the SPAW RAC during the biennium, to coordinate and evaluate activities. The SPAW RAC will cover the cost of this meeting

SPAW responsibilities and functions

161. The main responsibilities and functions discharged in the implementation of the SPAW Protocol and Programme are:
- a) Coordination with relevant programmes, donors and organizations to develop synergies and collaboration on issues of common interest as appropriate:
- Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
 - BirdLife International
 - Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)
 - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
 - CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau)
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 - Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
 - Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)
 - IOCARIBE/UNESCO
 - International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
 - IUCN Caribbean Initiative
 - Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME)
 - Mesoamerican Barrier Reef Project (MBRS)
 - Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU)
 - Reef Check Dominican Republic (RCDR)
 - Buccoo Reef Trust (BRT)
 - Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB)
 - Society for the Conservation of Reef Fish Aggregations (SCRFA)
 - Small Island Developing States Programme of Action (SIDS-POA)
 - Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 - UNEP-ROLAC Action Plan
 - White Water to Blue Water Initiative (WW2BW)
 - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
 - World Conservation Union (IUCN)
 - Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) of FAO
 - World Heritage Convention of UNESCO
- b) Support implementation of existing memoranda of cooperation (MoCs) and of collaborative arrangements with relevant MEAs: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Convention on Migratory Species (CMS); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar); Inter-American Convention for Sea Turtles (IAC) and the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI);
- c) Continue implementation of SPAW Protocol and development of its supporting regional Programme through:

- Formulation of the Workplan and Budget for the 2012-2013 biennium;
 - Convening and servicing the Sixth COP Meeting in 2010 and possibly the Fifth Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) in late 2011;
 - Promotion of the SPAW Protocol through presentations at relevant fora, communication with Governments and public awareness to engage support, additional Parties, and improve implementation; and
 - Consultation as appropriate, on the format for reporting under SPAW, harmonised with reporting requirements under other MEAs (including enhancement of monitoring and evaluation of regional projects, to gauge their impact). This activity will be implemented as feasible, in keeping with related developments within CEP, UNEP and other MEAs;
- d) Continuation of fundraising with relevant governments, donors and organizations; and
- e) The secretariat will continue to coordinate and cooperate, as appropriate, with other initiatives and projects relevant to coastal and marine ecosystems in the region, including the AMEP projects on Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Development States (SIDS) of the Caribbean; and Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea, approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and being implemented through the CEP.
162. SPAW Regional Activity Centre, Guadeloupe, supported by the Government of France
- a) Joint programming of activities with the CAR/RCU and coordination during implementation of activities will continue as appropriate. During the biennium, the SPAW RAC will work specifically on:
- listing Protected Areas under the SPAW protocol further to the pilot project;
 - further development and implementation of the marine mammal action plan;
 - support species conservation (particularly sea turtles and migratory birds); the criteria and guidelines on exemptions under Article 11;
 - the cooperation with CABI and other institutions on the IAS issue;
 - the collaboration with IUCN on its Caribbean Red List with respect to updating SPAW;
 - participation in and/or support to regional projects of relevance for SPAW workplan; and
- b) Promotion of the SPAW Protocol and its objectives to assist with the ratification by non-Parties.

Expected Outputs

163. *The major outputs of Programme Coordination will be:*
- a) The Sixth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP6) to the SPAW Protocol;
 - b) The Fifth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC 5);
 - c) The workplan and Budget for 2012 – 2013 which will reflect emerging biodiversity issues of regional importance and respond to SPAW objectives, while supporting goals of relevant MEAs, including CBD goals and the principles of ecosystem management;
 - d) Project proposals in support of SPAW objectives and funding;
 - e) Increased collaboration and synergies with relevant organizations and initiatives within and outside the region; and

- f) Greater involvement by governments in SPAW activities and additional Parties joining the SPAW Protocol

164. *Ongoing Projects*

A. Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region

Objectives

165. The objectives of this sub-programme are:

- a) To strengthen the management of parks and protected areas of the Wider Caribbean, including the communication between parks and protected areas within the region;
- b) To assist Governments with the development of human capacity to increase the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), both sites and national system;
- c) To sensitise Governments about the need and importance of financing protected areas, and promote the development of funding mechanisms and strategies for successful park and protected area management; and
- d) To promote protected areas in the context of conservation of important natural resources necessary for the sustainable development of the region.

Activities

166. Activities to be implemented during the biennium include:

Strengthening of MPAs through activities of the CaMPAM Network and Forum:

- a) Develop partnerships with donors and bank agencies to promote the creation of local, community-based business with social and environmental responsibility that can apply best marine management practices;
- b) Enhance engagement of the Executive and Leadership and Resources (CLRT) Teams to contribute with expertise, information and identification of the potential of sharing their institutional resources with CaMPAM implementation and development;
- c) Continue to approach fishers and MPA managers to promote the notion of combining no-take areas with areas of responsible fishing to areas to restore and sustainably exploit coastal resources;
- d) Support technical sessions and organizational meetings on MPAs at the annual conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (2010 and 2011), to promote the exchange of information among managers, fishers and scientists; and
- e) Build a mentorship network to better disseminate best management practices

Expand the Small Grant Programme for supporting exchanges to promote responsible/sustainable fishing practices, economic alternatives for fishers, and effective marine managed areas (approximately 10 grants of ca. \$9000/each), with the financial support of Buccoo Reef Trust, and other partner agencies willing to contribute with this initiative (proposals from MPAs within SPAW Contracting Parties and with

activities responding to the ecosystem management approach will receive priority). Proposals addressing the following issues will be favourably considered:

- Enhancement of coastal zone management programmes, leading to the resolution of conflicts or promotion of local sustainable alternatives involving tourism stakeholders, activities or service providers;
- Sustainable coastal tourism activities and practices that serve as a basis for MPA zoning, and the elaboration or application of appropriate regulations;
- Raising awareness of local community, resource users or other stakeholders on the ecosystem services provided by MPAs, linkages to livelihoods and well-being and on the needs of sustainably managing marine resources for tourism in MPAs (e.g. coral reefs, marine mammal viewing; cruise ship and boating activities);
- Exchange of experiences and best practices among MPA managers on sustainable fisheries and sustainable tourism practices; and
- Follow-up to sustainable tourism activities implemented through the ICRAN MAR Project, in particular, application of the marine recreation tourism guidelines and standards developed under the Project.

f) Enhance communications and exchanges through the existing CaMPAM distribution list (<http://campam.gcfi.org/campam.php>) and expand internet resources at www.gcfi.org, namely:

- Grants opportunities (SPAW Small Grant Fund and others) (<http://campam.gcfi.org/SGF/SGFEng.php>).
- Increase the e-library (<http://campam.gcfi.org/CaMPAMLibrary.php>)

g) Annual editions of the Training of Trainers Programme (ToT) in MPA management in collaboration with the CETA Programme of CEP. Main activities will include:

- Designing, organising and delivering at least one ToT course in 2010-2011, and continuing to modify the editions, with the incorporation of the aspects successfully applied during the Spanish speaking ToT held in the Dominican Republic, 7-10 June 2010;
- The application of resilience principles to marine conservation;
- The development of entrepreneurship in MPA managers and associated communities to assist them in both the financial sustainability of MPAs and the transition of fishers to non- extractive livelihoods;
- Expanding the learning experience of the alumni with further learning tools such as “webinars” and mentor-apprentice relationship;
- Oversee, support and assess follow-up local training by participants of the 2008-2009 and 2010 courses in their respective countries;
- Dissemination of the revised Manual in English (<http://www.cep.unep.org/publications-and-resources/promotional-material/publications/spaw/tot-manual-english.pdf>), Spanish (<http://www.cep.unep.org/publications-and-resources/promotional-material/publications/spaw/tot-manual-esp.pdf>) and French, through the Internet, networks such as the White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) and in CD format, throughout the region and elsewhere; and
- Coordination with similar capacity building activities such as those of the World Heritage and Ramsar Conventions in Latin America and the Caribbean, IABIN and WHMSI.

h) Enhancement of the regional MPA database

- Continue updating and improving the MPA database following its new structure, in collaboration with CETA and GCFI (<http://campam.gcfi.org/CaribbeanMPA/CaribbeanMPA.php>) and link data to the Protect our Planet MPA layer at Google

167. Collaboration with CBD on 2012 targets

- a) Further to the adoption of the Protected Area (PA) Guidelines in 2008, initiate process towards development of a regional network of MPAs once the reporting format and tools have been adopted;
 - b) Support efforts of Parties to develop national MPA networks and strengthen existing MPAs, as feasible (see below description of Caribbean Challenge project);
 - c) Coordinate with World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and relevant organizations, the regional inputs to contribute to the 2012 targets, in particular regarding the development of the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (see Project below) which seeks to build support, political commitment, and financial sustainability, for protected areas in the region.
168. **Implementation of New Project: MPA Strengthening in the Wider Caribbean and the Caribbean Challenge**
- Geographic Scope:* Wider Caribbean, with an emphasis on GEF-supported countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines
- Project Budget:* USD1,557,660
- Background*
169. The Caribbean Challenge (CC) is an unprecedented commitment by Caribbean governments, Bilateral and Multilateral Organizations and international and local Non-Governmental Organizations to build political support and financial sustainability for protected areas in the Caribbean. Its goals are:
- Helping countries meet their commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas and regional commitments under the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW Protocol;
 - Legally protect at least 5 million hectares of marine habitat and effectively manage at least 2 million hectares of new and existing marine management areas, including marine protected areas;
 - Ensuring sustainable financing of these national systems of protected areas through the creation of national level protected area trust funds and relevant policy, as well as other conservation finance mechanisms, such as tourism and development derived protected area fees, environmental levies, etc.;
 - Creating demonstration sites showcasing conservation and management best practices that can be replicated throughout the wider Caribbean.
170. On May 27th, 2008 the CC was officially launched at a Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) High Level Event during the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of Parties (COP)-9 in Bonn, Germany in which the governments of The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines expressed their countries commitment to the Challenge and called for other countries in the region to join them. The proposed project prioritizes regional support to those countries engaged in the CC projects through GEF support, which currently comprise:
- “Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems” (in 5 Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries);
 - “Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network – The Bahamas”;
 - “Re-engineering the National Protected Areas System in order to Achieve Financial Sustainability - Dominican Republic”; and

- “Strengthening the operational and financial sustainability of the national Protected Area System of Jamaica”.

In coordination with UNEP-GEF and UNEP-CEP the principals of these projects have participated in the development of this regional support initiative.

171. While the regional support will focus the four GEF supported CC projects listed above, regional support will also promote inclusiveness of non-CC countries with a view towards engendering strengthened regional cooperation and coordination under the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW protocol.
172. Capacity building and knowledge management underpin all the activities proposed. UNEP CAR RCU and UNEP DGEF are working together on this regional effort to provide capacity building and technical assistance, development of technical documents and tools, and expert know-how are the forte of UNEP. The project promotes regional collaboration, harmonisation of policy, integration of implementation plans with national and regional (UNEP CAR/RCU) capacity building activities as well as coordination of other UNEP led relevant projects in the region (Mitigating Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean) and globally (Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Coral Reef Management).

Objectives

173. The project will provide support to the establishment of a fully biologically representative, climate change resilient, and functional MPA Network – based on GLISPA commitments (inter-regional) in the Wider Caribbean.

Specific Objectives

174. Based on a gap analysis of the GEF supported CC projects and consultations with these countries and stakeholders, the regional priorities were established. These include: 1. Enhancing the coherence and financial sustainability of the Caribbean MPA Network; 2. Establishing and supporting regional harmonization of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and tracking of progress with GLISPA commitments; and 3. Improving capacity of the CC regional MPA practitioners as part of GLISPA.

Expected Results

175. (i) Enhanced coherence and financial sustainability of a large-scale trans-boundary (national and eco-regional) Caribbean MPA Network:
- National MPA Project Coordinators and regional experts and MPAs participating in Annual CC Regional Coordination Meeting
 - Established regular regional and coordinated communications system utilizing existing CaMPAM platform
 - Uptake of ecological representativeness criteria -- including those of SPAW protocol -- by participating countries (emphasis those with GEF supported CC projects)
176. (ii) Regional harmonization of monitoring frameworks and tracking of progress on MPA effectiveness :
- Agreed regional CC MPA monitoring and evaluation framework based on appropriate indicators and existing tool adapted to regional needs and circumstances
177. (iii) Improved capacity of the CC regional MPA practitioners
- Annual Training Workshop tailored to MPA needs to be identified by participating Caribbean countries;

- At least three annual exchange visits and mentorships of MPA managers and stakeholders within the Caribbean region/with other participating GLISPA countries/regions;
- Lessons learned made available through posting and dissemination for replication to other countries/regions;

Expected Outputs

178. The major outputs of this sub-programme will be:
- a) Improved management capacity in several MPAs of the Wider Caribbean;
 - b) A consolidated and comprehensive MPA database for the Wider Caribbean available online and fully coordinated with the PA Listing under SPAW Project and dataflows);
 - c) Greater commitment and support from governments and donors for marine protected areas, towards
- B. Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species**

Objectives

179. The objectives of this sub-programme are:
- (a) To promote and assist with the development and implementation of the guidelines on protected area establishment, management, and listing developed under the framework of SPAW;
 - (b) To promote national system planning for protected areas as a mechanism for development of relevant legislation and reporting mechanisms; and
 - (c) To promote and assist with the development and implementation of guidelines on species conservation and management developed under the framework of SPAW.

Activities

180. Activities to be implemented during the biennium include:
181. Implementation of pilot activity to test the guidelines for the evaluation of protected areas to be listed under the SPAW Protocol (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.29/3):
- a) Collaborate with the SPAW/RAC, the SPAW Parties and regional experts for follow-up to the pilot activity to test the proposed guidelines with a view to develop a cooperation programme and regional MPA network, in the proposed sites designated by interested Governments:
 - *Belize:*
 - the Hol Chan Marine Reserve
 - the Glover's Reef Marine Reserve
 - *Colombia:*
 - the Sanctuary Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta
 - the Regional Seaflower Marine Protected Area in San Andrés and Providencia Archipelago
 - *France:*
 - the Grand Connétable Island Nature Reserve (French Guyana)
 - the Guadeloupe National Park (Grand Cul de Sac Marin)
 - *US:*
 - the Florida Key National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)

- *Netherlands Antilles:*
 - the Bonaire National Marine Park
 - the National Park the Quill and Boven on St. Eustatius

- b) Further to the implementation of the Pilot Activity and the subsequent revision of the Annotated Format, the recommendations proposed for adoption are as follows:
- Adoption of the Revised Annotated Format as the final guidance document for Parties presenting their submissions of Protected Areas for listing under SPAW;
 - Development of a dedicated database along with a specific web-based tool to facilitate Parties' preparation and submission of reports on-line, to be undertaken by the SPAW-RAC, in close coordination with the PA Criteria E-Group;
 - Issuance of a Call for all Parties to submit their respective Protected Areas for listing under SPAW, using the Revised Annotated Format and start of the Listing Process; and
 - Favourable consideration of the Reports prepared and submitted on the nine Protected Areas that participated in the Pilot Project, and subsequent approval of the listing of these first set of Protected Areas under SPAW.
182. Develop criteria for the assessment of exemptions to Article 11 of the SPAW Protocol: Establish, the Ad Hoc working group to initiate discussion of this issue following the model of the working group established to review the criteria for listing species under the Annexes to the SPAW Protocol, and using the preliminary legal analysis presented in "Legal Review on Interpretation of Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol" (UNEP(DEC)/CAR WG..29/INF.5), and other appropriate documentation/review as a starting point.
183. Develop criteria and guidelines to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.25/INF.4): Establish the Ad Hoc working group as soon as feasible, to develop the draft criteria and guidelines as per Decision 8 of COP4 in 2006. The working group is to be coordinated by Island Resources Foundation with collaboration from the SPAW/RAC and the secretariat as appropriate. The SPAW/RAC in coordination with Island Resources Foundation, will continue to develop the preliminary draft until such time as the Ad Hoc working group is established. During this interim period, comments to perfect the draft from experts are solicited.
184. Application of the criteria for listing species in the Annexes to the Protocol: Initiate process to update the 1991 Annexes through a consultative review among experts nominated by the Parties, and in coordination with the IUCN Red List process and the Species Survival Commission, with a view to address species conservation issues in the Wider Caribbean, including critically endangered species of regional concern which are not yet included in the original Annexes. An intersessional working group could be established to work on the lists by group of species (e.g. fish, birds, reptiles, etc.).

Expected Outputs

185. The major outputs of this sub-programme will be:
- a) A list of protected areas under the SPAW Protocol;
 - b) Preliminary criteria for assessment of exemptions under Article 11; and
 - c) Preliminary update of SPAW Annexes for some groups of species

C. Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species

Objectives

186. The objectives of this sub-programme will continue to be:
- a) To build consensus in the region on priorities for the management of endangered and migratory species;
 - b) To implement priority activities of existing species recovery and management plans developed under the framework of SPAW;
 - c) To develop, as appropriate, adequate management plans and programmes for priority species of regional concern, including those of economic importance; and
 - d) To address the growing threat of invasive alien species (IAS) that could negatively impact SPAW species and WCR habitats, especially marine or coastal IAS.

Activities

187. Activities that will be implemented during the biennium include:
188. Conservation of Marine Mammals (in collaboration with ECCN, WDCCS, IFAW, IUCN), in keeping with the priorities previously identified at SPAW COP 5 and the progress made to-date with activities implemented since the adoption of the MMAP in 2008 the following is being proposed for implementation:
- a) Pending Priorities
 - Implement the trilingual workshop on marine mammal watching operations, including the preparation of and agreement on a regional code of conduct for good observation practices;
 - Organise a workshop on the impacts of contaminants and pollution on marine mammals in the region;
 - Harmonise and collate reports on the capture of marine mammals linked to fishing.
 - b) Follow-up to Strandings Workshops
 - Reinforce local stranding network capacities, mainly through technical assistance, including equipment, training and contact lists and the creation of a regional database to enable the integration of all results from strandings' analyses to be integrated.
 - c) Improving marine mammal watching awareness in the Wider Caribbean Region
 - Identify critical marine mammal habitat and assess protection status in order to strengthen/develop MPAs as appropriate;
 - Compilation of information and regional workshops to assess marine mammal watching throughout the region and develop common best practices and code of conduct; and
 - Collaborate with regional marine mammal stakeholders, particularly marine mammal watching operations to strengthen existing databases.
 - d) Implementation of the Regional Management Plan for the West Indian Manatee:
 - Reinforce knowledge of the distribution, numbers and status of manatee populations in the different countries in which it is present and where this knowledge is incomplete. Special attention will be paid to countries in Central America and the north of Latin America.
 - e) Further development and implementation of the LifeWeb Proposal
 - Create and expand a regional database assembling information and publications on marine mammals' distribution, abundance, habitats (including cartography) and the threats with which they are faced. In respect of this database, creation of expert sub-groups from the MMAP Group to identify information already available on the different subjects, and define the means and protocols to fill the main gaps in data;

- Improve knowledge on marine mammals' distribution, the quality of their habitats and of their migration corridors with the aim of putting into place spatial protection;
- Encourage the introduction of spatial protection (protected marine areas) for marine mammals as well as crossborder twinning steps in an eco-regional context.

f) Other Potential Actions in Support of MMAP Implementation:

- Undertake, with the Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP) Expert Group, a realistic analysis of the stages and budget required for full implementation of the MMAP in order to facilitate the setting-up of specific projects and research for the appropriate financing. In this context, special attention will be paid to MMAP subjects that have not yet been implemented or only introduced to a small extent, such as collisions with ships or acoustic disturbances, and the necessary budget forecasts will be prepared.
- If possible, prepare one or more regional projects contributing to implementation of the MMAP, mainly concentrating on key areas such as major thoroughfares or protection projects in place or in the process of creation. A meeting of the e-Group members could be organised for this purpose and funding will have to be sourced in this regard by the Secretariat.

189. Conservation of Sea Turtles (in collaboration with the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST) and the SPAW RAC):

- a) Support the elaboration of Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plans (STRAPs) in countries that do not have plans
- b) Support existing STRAPs through the implementation of national priority actions, particularly in SPAW Parties.

Project title: Investigate Alternative Livelihoods for Turtle Fishermen

190. *Background:* In order to achieve sustainable management of the imperiled sea turtle resource in the Caribbean Sea, individuals and communities relying upon the consumptive use and sale of sea turtles and sea turtle products must have other income-producing options available. Talk about "alternative livelihoods" is not enough, we must create genuine choices that make sense in rural economies and build the capacity of fishers and hunters to participate in microenterprises. WIDECAST has piloted skills-training in eco-tourism (tour guiding), glass-blowing, bone carving, weaving, and clothing crafts in six countries. These projects are profitable and can now be replicated through peer-training, which has the further benefit of building additional capacity in pilot communities chosen to impart their skills and lessons learned. As these programs grow sea turtles benefit at ecological (i.e., transnational) scales.

191. *Expected Results:* Turtle fishermen in two communities (one community in each of two SPAW countries) will earn income from a sustainable, non-consumptive livelihood programme emphasizing skills training in fair-trade eco-crafting and/or community-based eco-tourism; Peer-trainers will gain additional skills in organizing, teaching, networking, and mentoring; Models will be established that are relevant to other imperiled species conservation programmes.

192. Contribution to local communities, conservation: Community-based conservation efforts are fundamental to sea turtle survival in the Caribbean region. This program will contribute directly to community-based conservation programming by providing economic skills training that emphasize meeting conservation objectives (reducing the killing of sea turtles) while at the same time helping to ensure that fishers and hunters can still provide for their families. The program will complement other livelihood initiatives in the region; e.g. the OECS "OPAAL" program.

Project title: "Survey Sea Turtle Foraging Areas"

193. *Background:* Identifying and surveying important habitat is fundamental to successful sea turtle conservation in the Caribbean. By identifying important habitat threat characterization and mitigation can be extended beyond sea turtles themselves to ensure the availability of suitable nesting and foraging areas, migratory corridors, etc. The project will emphasize peer-training utilising established expertise in SPAW countries with ongoing in-water sea turtle monitoring programmes to build capacity for in-water monitoring in countries where these skills are poorly-developed or where existing programs would benefit from renewed or updated training.
194. *Expected Results:* An international training course will be held in a SPAW country with an established in-water sea turtle monitoring program, for the benefit of competitively chosen trainees from SPAW countries self-identified as needing such training. This will result in two new (or measurably improved) in-water sea turtle population monitoring programmes in SPAW countries. At the transnational level, benefits include expanded population-level data collection and data sharing, networking on best practices and unified approaches to population monitoring, and models established for further replication.
195. Contribution to local communities, conservation: In-water population monitoring is more complex (logistically and methodologically) than monitoring nesting beaches. While nesting beach monitoring is typically (but not exclusively) implemented at the community level, in-water population is more typically administered by Fisheries or Marine Park entities. Notwithstanding, community-level participants (fishers, divers, boat handlers) are often involved in the field work. Therefore, training for in-water population monitoring often requires important synergistic collaboration among agencies and groups, and builds capacity for networking, in addition to meeting conservation goals.
- c) Continue to support the Index Monitoring Sites for Critically Endangered hawksbill sea turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) following the publication of a peer-reviewed (ongoing) sea turtle tagging manual, best practices for monitoring sea turtle abundance at Index Sites, and a spatial database for sea turtle nesting habitats in the Wider Caribbean.
 - d) Start exploring the feasibility of Index Monitoring Sites for Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) nesting beaches, drawing lessons and experiences of good practices from the already established Index Sites for Hawksbill Turtles
 - e) Explore the feasibility of using tagging data (both metal tags and satellite tracking) to compile regional maps of sea turtles movements and use of critical habitats in the Caribbean
196. Conservation of Birds (in collaboration with SCSCB, BirdLife, SPAW RAC):
- a) Continue supporting the capacity-building efforts on monitoring, conservation and management of endangered waterbird species with special focus on the West Indian whistling duck as a flagship species for the conservation of wetlands. Training activities will be held, with priority given to Cuba, Dominican Republic and St. Lucia;
 - b) Continue supporting the production of educational material on birds in SPAW Parties as feasible, both for managers and volunteers and for the great public in particular the laminated bird identification cards for land birds;
 - c) Cooperation with Birdlife International , SCSCB and IUCN to (i) promote Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in the region, (ii examine linkages between the conservation status of birds species and their inclusion in SPAW Annexes, as well as the linkages between these species, existing protected areas,

- and IBAs and SPAW, in order to contribute to the update of SPAW annexes and to the better coverage of IBAs by protection tools like protected areas; and
- d) Explore collaboration with BirdLife International and SCSCB, on development (and implementation) of action plans for threatened bird species (e.g. forest thrush).
197. Continue addressing, in collaboration with various partners, the issue of invasive alien species as they represent a growing threat to marine and coastal species and ecosystems that are of concern for the SPAW Protocol.
- a) Collaboration with CABI on further development of GEF Project Proposal: “Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean” (2008-2012) (countries: Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago). The proposed GEF project aims to establish an extensive framework addressing alien invasive species that threaten aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and their biodiversity. It will build on existing national measures to strengthen capacity to address biodiversity concerns and to link national and regional stakeholders. It will include:
- Gap analysis on existing plans and policies, outline national communication and capacity building strategies for the full size project, and define pilot projects in 5 countries
 - Proposed final project components include the development of national alien invasive species’ strategies focusing on increased national capacity and establishment of Caribbean-wide cooperation and strategy to reduce risks posed to biodiversity from invasive alien species (IAS).
- b) Collaboration with the SPAW Programme will focus on capacity building through the UNEP/GISP training workshops model.
- c) Collaboration with CABI, ICRI, the government of Mexico and other interested partners to establish a strategy to control the lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) that is spreading in the whole WCR and poses a huge threat to coral reefs and related species
- The Lionfish has been a marine IAS in the Caribbean for over 10 years and is currently spreading in the whole WCR
 - Further to ICRI general meeting in January 2010, a proposal was made to try and establish a regional strategy on the prevention and control of the Lionfish, that would be a sub-strategy of the regional IAS strategy developed by CABI
 - Collaboration will focus on holding a 1st regional workshop on the issue and to ensure follow-up to draw a shared, precise strategy that will encompass such issues as prevention, early detection, control and fight tools, and public warning and awareness in order to help countries fight the lionfish in their respective territories while ensuring good circulation of information and experiences among the people involved with the species
 - Support of SPAW will focus on the organization of the workshop, the involvement of all stakeholders in the follow-up discussions and the facilitation of information circulation
- d) Coordination will continue with AMEP on the UNEP/IMO Ballast Water Project in the Wider Caribbean, focusing on the transfer of invasive marine species in ballast water.
198. Capacity Building in migratory species conservation:
Potential coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and in particular, collaboration with WHMSI in building country capacity to conserve and manage migratory wildlife, through communication on conservation issues of common interest, training areas, exchange of information needed for informed decision-making, and networking to address emerging issues

Expected Outputs

199. The major outputs of this sub-Programme will be:

- a) A preliminary marine mammal database for the Wider Caribbean and increased knowledge and information on marine mammal resources and issues, such as fisheries interactions, captivity and best practices;
- b) Identification of critical marine mammal habitat areas, marine mammal protection status and the possible development of new MPAs important for their conservation;
- c) Conduct a regional assessment of existing marine mammal watching operations, their needs, opportunities and problems and identify potential new sites; Improved capacity for addressing marine mammal strandings and managing whale watching operations, including guidelines and operations;
- d) Develop preliminary regional codes of conduct and guidelines for observing marine mammals in the wild, and a marine mammal watching training programme for the WCR;
- e) Tools (manual, best practices, and spatial database) to support and monitor Index Monitoring Sites for sea turtles;
 - i. Increased knowledge on population trends and conservation status of sea turtles in the Wider Caribbean;
 - ii. Increased management capacity and knowledge in countries of the region on Important Bird Areas and threatened bird species; and
 - iii. Improved strategies and actions to tackle the issue of invasive alien species both at national and regional scale, in particular the lionfish.

D. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

Objectives

200. The objectives will continue to be:
- a) To assist with the management of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the region on a sustainable basis, particularly through sustainable practices;
 - b) To mobilize the political will and actions of Governments and other partners for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass beds;
 - c) To effectively communicate the value and importance of coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds, including their ecosystem services, the threats to their sustainability, and the actions needed to protect them; and
 - d) To promote the ecosystem management approach and the principles and values of good governance for the conservation and management of marine ecosystems in the region.

Activities

201. Proposed activities to be implemented during the biennium include:
202. In collaboration with UNDP and IOCARIBE, support the GEF “Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions”, through coordination and implementation of its pilot project on *Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries*:

- The project will build on the current knowledge of coral reef ecosystems and reef fisheries, at the local, national and regional levels, as well as on relevant global and regional experiences in multi-sectoral and participatory management and conservation measures. It will follow the ecosystem based management approach, which is holistic, adaptive, multi-sectoral, and will promote wide participation from stakeholders;
- The project will use the best available information, including latest credible science-based assessments, in reviewing and strengthening the management and policy processes at the local and national levels primarily; likewise, it will target potential strategic interventions, particularly with regard to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in the Caribbean;
- The pilot project will focus on strengthening the management capacity of large and transboundary marine areas, primarily in: SeaFlower Biosphere Reserve, Colombia, Pedro Bank, Jamaica, and a transboundary site on the North Coast of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic);
- The pilot project will aim to mitigate existing environmental impacts (over-fishing, pollution and habitat degradation as identified by a preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and strengthen the assessment, management, and governance frameworks required to promote the ecological integrity of the reef and its ability to withstand environmental shocks and stresses;
- The pilot project will develop and foster networking and cooperation among the countries for management of marine resources, focusing on strengthening existing institutions, structures and mechanisms through sharing, collaboration and exchange. Large and remote reef systems in Jamaica (Pedro Bank) and Colombia (Seaflower MPA) will be included as major sites, as they represent highly productive areas subjected to significant fishing pressures. Lessons and experiences learnt in this process will be shared within the lifetime of the project to adjacent countries such as the Dominican Republic and Haiti;
- The pilot project will also extend its activities to more distant countries such as the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in order to share and replicate achievements, good practices and failures, in the multi-use management of these ecosystems whose services and functions are so critical to the overall health of living marine resources in the Caribbean; and
- In all activities proposed, there will be significant community and stakeholder involvement at different levels including the decision-making processes.

Main pilot project activities:

- Strengthening of existing management frameworks based on the principles of ecosystem approach (assessment, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation). This will include assessment and mapping in selected sites; review and analysis of existing management regulations and enforcement mechanisms at selected sites; stakeholder participatory enforcement; public awareness and education outreach enhancement (regulations and enforcement emphasis); and
- Transfer of best practices and dissemination of lessons learnt.

Expected Outputs

203. The major outputs of this sub-programme will be:
- a) Information on the status and value of coral reefs available through GCRMN, ReefBase, and other relevant sources and regular updates on coral health after negative events.

- b) Improved management of large marine ecosystems in the region, following the principles of good governance and the ecosystem approach.
- Updated surveys at selected sites for determining connectivity, zoning, threats, regulations and required management interventions (e.g restoration, protection, monitoring etc);
 - Enhanced site-specific management plans, with zoning as required, incorporated into national strategies for the three sites and recommended regulations with improved communications between managers and implementation of common approaches; and
 - Enhanced knowledge and capacity in the development/implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral management frameworks for coastal and marine resources (both at the local and transboundary levels) and better practices on marine resources management selected using the principles of the ecosystem approach and good governance

C. Communication, Education, Training and Awareness (CETA)

1. Background

204. Decision 1 (II) of the Twelfth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 28 November to 2 December 2006, approved the establishment of a Communication, Education, Training and Awareness (CETA) position at a P3/P4 level depending on the availability of financial resources. The IGM also agreed to the merger of the CEPNET and ETA sub programmes to form the CETA sub programme.
205. This work plan is the continuation of the projects and activities of the biennium 2008-2009 as presented in the Report of the Executive Director of UNEP on the Implementation of the Caribbean Environment Programme (2008-2009) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.28/INF.4). The work plan reflects additional needs identified during the biennium 2008-9, and takes into account the existing human resources. Following the 12th IGM, a CETA Programme Officer post was established at the project level taking into account existing financial resources

Objectives

206. The objectives of the CETA sub-programme are to:
- a) Assist the regional sub programmes of CEP in matters related to communication, education, training and awareness through the development of tools to organise and disseminate information relevant to the implementation of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols, and support in the areas of data access, information management, and development and maintenance of a network of expertise and knowledge.
 - b) Support public awareness efforts of regional government, media, private sector, community-based, and non-governmental organizations to demonstrate the value of marine and coastal resources to overall national development;
 - c) Increase access to marine and coastal resources information through strengthening of CEP websites, networking mechanisms, database development, awareness-raising campaigns and dissemination of information resulting from the projects and activities of CEP.

1. Projects and activities

a. Programme Coordination

207. The objectives of CETA's programme coordination for the 2010/11 biennium are to:
- a) Oversee the day-to-day activities and general coordination of the CETA programme and provide support to the AMEP and SPAW sub programmes of CEP;
 - b) Support and assist the Regional Coordinator in the implementation of the Caribbean Environment Programme;
 - c) Enhance coordination, collaboration and communication with donors, programmes and organizations relevant to communication, education, training and awareness activities;
 - d) Mobilize financial resources for expanding current activities and for the development of new communication, education, training and awareness initiatives that build upon or are relevant to the work and mandate of the CEP.

Activities

208. Support the AMEP and SPAW sub programmes through the design, maintenance and dissemination of the information they require or generate, by means of the existing tools of the CEP or by developing new instruments and maintaining current information networks such as the CaMPAM database, clearinghouses through IWCAM and CReW, fora, etc.
209. Assist in the dissemination of CEP products, principally through the Internet where applicable, and continue to coordinate responses to requests for information and external surveys on a day-to-day basis.
210. Continue to upgrade and maintain the CEP website, based on feedback and user statistics generated by the website service provider, making it continuously current with regional and global issues of relevance to the WCR, and maintaining links with complementary websites of regional, national and sub national bodies. Provide support to the convening of technical and intergovernmental meetings of the CEP, including ISTAC and IGM, and coordinate the preparation and dissemination of final meeting reports. Ensure the continuous maintenance of the CEP Experts, Institutions and Focal Points databases.
211. Carry out specific tasks at the request of the Regional Coordinator related to the delivery of the CEP work programme.
212. Support the implementation of UNEP-DEPI's Programme of Work by assisting the SPAW and AMEP Programmes with the development and implementation of specific activities to raise awareness on the importance of the priority thematic areas of climate change adaptation and ecosystem management in the Caribbean.
213. Carry out fund-raising efforts for the programme in consultation with the Coordinator of CAR/RCU and in coordination with relevant Governments, donors and partner organizations to allow for the maintenance of a full-time Programme Officer for the programme and expansion of the same.

b. Promotion of the Caribbean Environment Programme and its sub programmes through Communication Strategy, Education, Training and Awareness Raising

214. The objectives of CETA's promotion of the Caribbean Environment Programme and its sub-programmes are to:
- a) increase awareness among governments of the region of the importance of ratification/accession to and implementation of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols,
 - b) increase the visibility of CEP in the region and position the organization and its sub-programmes as a prime force in achieving sustainable development in the region,
 - c) facilitate the design and implementation of collaborative projects in environmental education at the national and regional levels, and
 - d) sensitize the general public and other target audiences to the need for the protection and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.

214.1.1. Activities

215. Assist with the implementation of national and regional activities for the promotion of the ratification/accession to the LBS and SPAW Protocols for the Member States of the CEP in collaboration with the AMEP and SPAW Programmes respectively.
216. Update inventory on CETA material available from CEP and other relevant organisations. Identify gaps with regard to individual programmes and major related issues, and compile/develop publicity and information material on the CEP in consultation with technical staff, for dissemination to Governments, the public, schools and media through the Internet or other appropriate mechanisms.
217. Develop comprehensive media outreach strategy, utilizing animations, social and mobile media, radio and video public service announcements, in order to enlist the aid of the media in educating youth and adult populations on specific environmental issues including marine litter and biodiversity. Develop and maintain links with national/regional and, where appropriate, international media, in order to increase visibility within all stakeholder groups and the wider community of the CEP projects and activities, and to raise awareness on the importance of a healthy marine/coastal environment.
218. Establish contacts with regional airlines, the cruise ship industry and other private sector partners for possible dissemination of information via articles in trade magazines, and the distribution of short promotional/educational DVDs through industry networks.
219. Support training activities and development of educational materials for teachers taking existing financial resources into account with a view to making these and other relevant material available to the countries of the WCR. Pro-actively develop and maintain links with Ministries of Education in order to assist with raising awareness within educational groups of the importance of a healthy marine/coastal environment.
220. Develop an awareness-raising campaign to spotlight key environmental milestones, such as the International Year of Biodiversity, through a children's painting competition, to be held on the national level the first year, and expanded if feasible to the regional level the following year.

c. Regional Partner for Phase Three of the Global Environment Facility International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network (GEF IWLEARN)

221. Building on outputs of the pilot project to test a mechanism for cross-focal area networking among a regional cluster of GEF projects in the WCR, completed during the previous biennium, participate in Phase Three of GEF IWLEARN.

214.1.2.Activities:

222. Organize at least three training workshops involving at least ten GEF International Waters projects each.
223. Organize at least five regional inter-project exchanges where project personnel from one organization meet and work on-site with project personnel from another.
224. Ensure management links between marine and surface/groundwater projects, encouraging dialogue on basin-wide approaches.
225. Provide facilitation support and the placement of regional specific information, content, news and events at the websites of the two global communities (surface and groundwater) both to be hosted at iwlearn.net.

Annex I:

Budget for the Caribbean Environment Programme for the biennium 2010-2011

Consolidated Table

Activity	BUDGET 2010				BUDGET 2011			
	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded
Sub-total OCCC	1,449,014	1,449,014	0	0	1,242,011	1,242,011		0
Sub-total AMEP	12,279,401	0	7,504,401	4,775,000	9,277,212	0	4,344,193	4,933,019
Sub-total SPAW	1,058,376	145,534	912,842	0	1,657,278	277,061	1,220,467	159,750
Sub-total CETA	26,000	26,000	0	0	27,871	27,871	0	0
Sub-Total	14,812,791	1,620,548	8,417,243	4,775,000	12,204,372	1,546,943	5,564,660	5,092,769
Programme Support cost 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funding)*	1,925,663	210,671	1,094,242	620,750	1,586,568	201,103	723,406	662,060
Grand Total	16,738,454	1,831,219	9,511,485	5,395,750	13,790,940	1,748,046	6,288,066	5,754,829

1. AMEP subprogramme

Activity	BUDGET 2010				BUDGET 2011			
	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded
1.1 Coordination (GEF)	45,000		45,000		45,000	0	25,000	20,000
1.2 Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea (GEF)	935,511	0	935,511		333,053	0	333,053	0
1.3 Integrating Watershed and Coastal Management (IWCAM) in small and Developing States of the Caribbean (GEF)	3,119,776	0	3,119,776		1,059,843	0	1,059,843	0
Testing a Prototype Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CREW) project	45,000	0	45,000		0	0	0	0
Assessment of Pollutant Loads and Sources in the Wider Caribbean	25,000	0	25,000		25,000	0	0	25,000
Sewerage Needs Assessment Pilot Projects	22,000	0	22,000		3,000	0	3,000	0
Implementation of Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter	15,000	0	15,000		10,000	0	0	10,000
OTHERS	78,514	0	78,514		25,097	0	25,097	0
Implementation of Pilot NPAs	218,600	0	218,600		189,600	0	148,200	41,400
Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (EU)	3,000,000	0	3,000,000		2,750,000	0	2,750,000	0

Strengthening Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the Wider Caribbean Region	25,000	0		25,000	135,000	0	0	135,000
Water Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation in Central	750,000	0		750,000	750,000	0	0	750,000
Caribbean Training, Research and experimental Centre for Accidental Marine Pollution (CATREC)	4,000,000	0		4,000,000	3,896,619	0	0	3,896,619
Ratification and Implementation of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS)	0	0	0	0	55,000	0	0	55,000
Sub-total	12,279,401	0	7,504,401	4,775,000	9,277,212	0	4,344,193	4,933,019
Programme Support cost 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funding)*	1,596,322	0	975,572	620,750	1,206,038	0	564,745	641,292
Total AMEP	13,875,723	0	8,479,973	5,395,750	10,483,250	0	4,908,938	5,574,311

** Staff costs for Co-ordination (AMEP) are included under OCCC total cost

2. SPAW Subprogramme

Activity	BUDGET 2010				BUDGET 2011			
	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded
Activity	BUDGET 2010				BUDGET 2011			
	Total	CTF	Others*	Unfunded	Total	CTF	Others*	Unfunded
2.1 Co-ordination/Consultants	32,438	15,500	16,938	0	56,275	26,275	10,000	20,000
2.2 Strengthening of protected areas in the Wider Caribbean Region, includes " MPA strengthening in the Wider Caribbean and Regional Support to Caribbean Challenge"	750,531	75,034	675,497	0	746,569	84,786	661,783	0
2.3 Development of guidelines for protected areas and wildlife	10,000	10,000	0	0	110,000	35,000	40,000	35,000
2.4 Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species **, includes "Invasive Species Project"	30,000	20,000	10,000	0	207,000	60,500	86,000	60,500
2.5 Conservation and Sustainable Use of coastal and marine ecosystems, includes "Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems pilot project"	235,407	25,000	210,407	0	537,434	70,500	422,684	44,250
Sub-total	1,058,376	145,534	912,842	0	1,657,278	277,061	1,220,467	159,750

Programme Support cost 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funding)*	137,589	18,919	118,669	0	215,446	36,018	158,661	20,768
Sub-total SPAW	1,195,965	164,453	1,031,512	0	1,872,724	313,079	1,379,128	180,518

* Funds from France through SPAW RAC not included since not administered by UNEP

** Funds for marine mammals from US NFWF grant not reflected in 2010 since not yet received in UNEP account

3. CETA Subprogramme

Activity	BUDGET 2010				BUDGET 2011			
	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded
3.2 Promotion of CEP and its Subprogrammes	18,200	18,200	0	0	19,510	19,510	0	0
3.3 Development and Implementation of Communication and Outreach Strategy for CEP	2,600	2,600	0	0	2,787	2,787	0	0
3.4 Support the implementation of educational activities	2,600	2,600	0	0	2,787	2,787	0	0
3.5 Support Capacity Building	2,600	2,600	0	0	2,787	2,787	0	0
Sub-total	26,000	26,000	0	0	27,871	27,871	0	0
Programme Support cost 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funding)	3,380	3,380	0	0	3,623	3,623	0	0
Sub-total CETA	29,380	29,380	0	0	31,494	31,494	0	0

total