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Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

Cartagena, Colombia, 11-13 December 2014

**THE GEF CARIBBEAN LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM (CLME+) AND THE OUTCOMES OF THE
REEF BIODIVERSITY AND REEF FISHERIES PILOT PROJECT: SUMMARY REPORT, BEST
PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

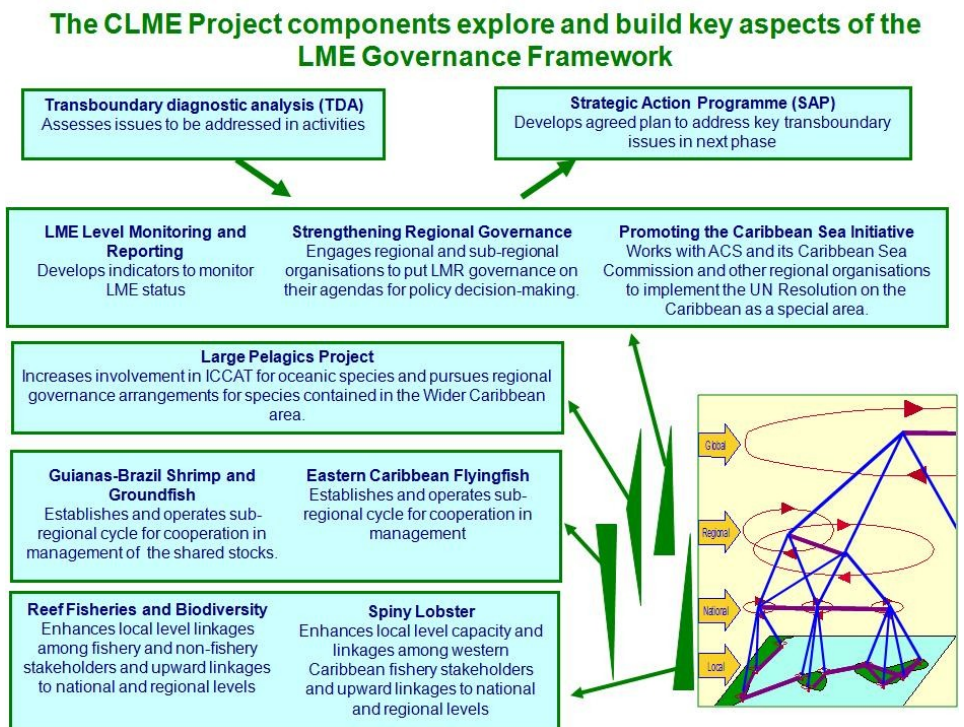
For reasons of economy and the environment, Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of the Working and Information documents to the Meeting, and not to request additional copies.

CLME OVERVIEW

1. The focus of the GEF CLME intervention was to assist Caribbean countries to improve the governance and management of their shared living marine resources, most of which are still considered to be fully or over-exploited, through an ecosystem level approach. The preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) identified three priority transboundary problems that affect the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME): unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, habitat degradation and community modification, and pollution. The final TDAs adopted a fishery ecosystem approach and served as the science basis for the development of an agreed program of interventions including fishery reforms, conservation measures and pollution control. A Strategic Action Programme (SAP) with a shared vision for the CLME was developed, and required priority interventions, reforms and investments. Additional information on the GEF CLME Project can be found in the project brief.

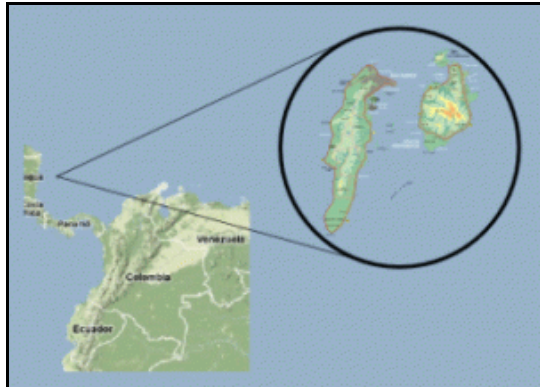
CLME - GOAL
Sustainable provision of goods and services by the shared Living Marine Resources in the Wider Caribbean Region through robust cooperative governance
CLME - OVERALL OBJECTIVE
Sustainable management of the shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean LME and adjacent areas through an integrated management approach that will meet the WSSD target for sustainable fisheries

2. The CLME Fisheries component project aimed to: strengthen fishery governance in the Caribbean at the regional, sub-regional and national levels by working with existing structures, strengthening horizontal and vertical linkages both politically and technically. To assist this process, the project developed an integrated information management system that brought together congruent fisheries, biological, pollution and socioeconomic data and information as a powerful management tool. Similarly, a monitoring and evaluation framework and a Regional Monitoring Environmental Programme were developed.

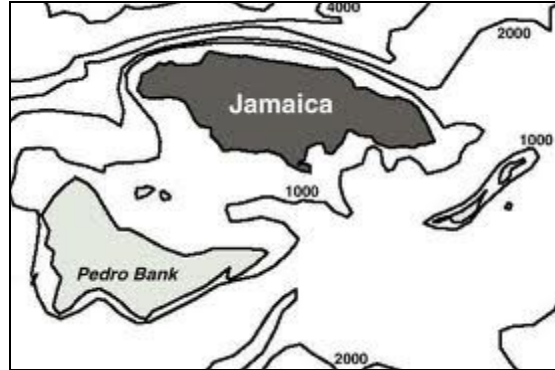


MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE REEF BIODIVERSITY AND REEF FISHERIES PILOT PROJECT

3. The UNEP-CEP CLME Pilot Project on Reef Biodiversity and Fisheries was executed by UNEP-CAR/RCU through an inter-agency agreement with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The Pilot Project was designed to demonstrate successes and practical applications of achieving balance, through developing and enhancing strategies and actions for natural habitat conservation in selected coastal sites and mitigating impacts from overfishing and inappropriate coastal development, focusing primarily on regulatory frameworks and governance; but also including:
- the restoration of deteriorated coastal area habitats, reef systems and their fish resources and
 - an improved knowledge base about large and remote reef systems
- UNEP then issued sub-agreements to partners operating in the CLME selected Pilot Target Sites, which were in Colombia, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Haiti in order to test the implementation of management approaches.



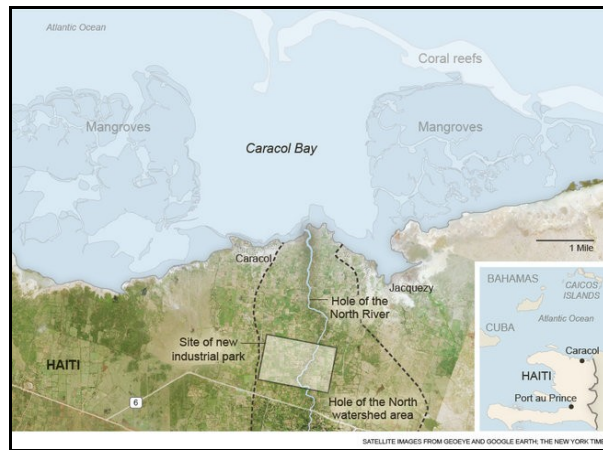
Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, San Andres Archipelago (Colombia)



Pedro Bank (Jamaica)



Montecristi National Park (Dominican Republic)



Caracol Bay (Haiti)

4. The objectives of the Pilot Project were to promote an ecosystem-based approach for the conservation and effective management of coral reef ecosystems and their resources in order to maintain their functional and structural integrity and biodiversity, and to ensure economic and social benefits for local communities and the region as a whole. The main goals were to:
- (i) contribute towards the sustainable use of reef fisheries and marine biodiversity through the application of the ecosystem based-approach and on the basis of the principles and values of good governance;
 - (ii) strengthen the governance of reef fisheries and marine biodiversity management at the local, national, and regional levels through improved regulations and enforcement in large reef systems with demonstrable cross-cutting multi-sectoral linkages;
 - (iii) enhance marine biodiversity conservation through the strengthening of existing marine protected areas to enable them to meet their conservation objectives;
 - (iv) facilitate the transfer of best practices and the dissemination of lessons learned on technical aspects and governance systems; and

- (v) promote the ratification of international agreements relevant to the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources in the CLME
5. Activities were implemented at all four country sites under the following thematic areas:
- (i) Strengthening of existing management frameworks based on the principles of the ecosystem approach (assessment, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation) by updating and generating habitat maps and site surveys of under-studied areas: e.g. conduct ecological assessments and training and develop strategic plans.
 - (ii) Review and analysis of existing management regulations and enforcement mechanisms: e.g. establishment of collaborative enforcement programmes.
 - (iii) Public awareness and education outreach enhancement (with a focus on regulations and enforcement)
6. Best practices and lessons learned on activities implemented were compiled and shared in order to promote adaptive management. (Please see <http://www.cep.unep.org/cep-documents/spaw/clme-pilot-reef-fisheries-and-biodiversity-best-practices-and-lessons-learnt-final.pdf>)

ACHIEVEMENTS

7. Activities at the target sites were undertaken through local implementers. Site projects in Jamaica, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic began in the first half of 2011 and were scheduled to end by December 2012.

<u>UNEP Agreement with</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>End Date</u>	<u>UNEP Contribution</u>	<u>Co-financing</u>
The Nature Conservancy (Jamaica)	May 3, 2011	December, 2012	\$336,850	\$191,843
CORALINA (Colombia)	March 11, 2011	June, 2013	\$200,000	\$271,500
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Dominican Republic)	April 20, 2011	December, 2012	\$200,000	\$200,000
FoProBim (Haiti)	July 27, 2012	December, 2012	\$50,000	\$25,000

Seaflower Marine Protected Area, Colombia/ CORALINA <http://www.coralina.gov.co/intranet/>

8. The Seaflower MPA Pilot Project, implemented by CORALINA (the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andres, Old Providence, and Santa Catalina) was successful in achieving all planned outputs and was able to exceed the proposed targets. The major achievements include:
- a) Three research expeditions to Seaflower MPA (Northern Section) were conducted and were successful in:
 - (i) Collection of information on key species and ecosystem conditions (on Quitasueño, Serrana and Roncador Atolls) in collaboration with the National University, Caribbean Campus
 - (ii) Collection of Queen Conch for a re-colonization project in MPA (Central Section) in collaboration with the Fishing & Agriculture Secretariat
 - (iii) Collection of information on key species and ecosystem conditions (on Seranilla, New and Alice Banks) in collaboration with the Khaled Bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation
 - b) Gullies were cleaned of trash and organic material and the rocks used to construct 18 pools and roman arches to increase retention of water and reduce erosion (in collaboration with Patrimonio Natural, Fund for Biodiversity and Protected Areas)
 - c) Support to existing beach monitoring was provided

- d) Analysis of legal fishing framework was completed
- e) Stakeholders participated in training activities and national initiatives
- f) Regulations on shark fishing were promulgated and others are currently being studied
- g) Public Education and Outreach Programmes were conducted, including:
 - (i) One Queen Conch updated Curriculum that was shared with 500 students;
 - (ii) Three Teacher Training workshops (30 teachers)
 - (iii) Education Campaigns on key species (5) involving 500 students
 - (iv) 20 MPA signs installed, in collaboration with Fishing and Agriculture Secretariat
 - (v) an MPA documentary in addition to 10 video clips for public awareness
 - (vi) a play about Coral Reef Biodiversity that reached 250 students
 - (vii) Door to door campaigns and face to face dialogues

Pedro Bank, Jamaica/ The Nature Conservancy

<http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/caribbean/jamaica/placesweprotect/the-pedro-bank.xml>

9. The Nature Conservancy (Jamaica Office) played the lead role in the implementation of this project, working closely with the Jamaica Fisheries Division and other stakeholders. The Pedro Bank and Cays Project was successful in achieving most planned outputs (despite numerous challenges which severely delayed the project):
- a) Management Plan for Pedro Cays and Surrounding Reefs
 - b) Support was provided to the on-site Field Station:
 - (i) Equipment was procured to enable conservation and management activities
 - (ii) Staff hired for community education, outreach, enforcement and management activities
 - c) AGRRA Survey, benthic mapping and plankton sampling was conducted in collaboration with the Khaled Bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation and numerous stakeholders
 - d) Establishment of a Special Fishery Conservation Area
 - (i) Southwest Cay Special Fishery Conservation Area declared in 2011 following survey of proposed boundary
 - (ii) Boundary marked with buoys
 - (iii) Conservation Officer and Wardens hired
 - e) Activities relating to the management and conservation of Masked Boobies were conducted including:
 - (i) The clean-up of Middle Cay, provision of incinerators and cat eradication to improve nesting success of Masked Boobies
 - (ii) Seabird conservation training workshops, tagging and tracking of Masked Boobies
 - (iii) Plans for habitat restoration were cancelled following discussions with ornithologists
 - f) Efforts made towards the training and development of an effective management and enforcement presence included the following:
 - (i) The Conservation Coordinator attended 3 training workshops
 - (ii) TNC organized seabird conservation workshop
 - (iii) Fish sanctuary training workshop held for community members from Pedro Cays, Treasure Beach and Galleon Bay
 - (iv) Purchase of a boat engine and materials for the JDF Coast Guard to allow them to return their small vessel to action, for joint patrols with Marine Police and Fisheries Officers
 - g) Outreach material was created and disseminated including posters, training videos and signs.

Montecristi National Park, Dominican Republic/ Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

<http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Ministerio/CosterosMarinos/Paginas/Productos.aspx>

10. As the management authority for Montecristi National Park, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources led this site project. Key local partners included The Nature Conservancy (TNC), CODOPESCA (The DR Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture) and the National Maritime Affairs Authority (ANAMAR). The Montecristi Project was successful in achieving all planned outputs:
- a) Technical Reports on flora and vegetation of the coastal area of Montecristi were produced based on technical studies:
 - (i) Evaluation of Coastal Lagoons in the province of Montecristi.
 - (ii) Characterization of the rocky coast of the province of Montecristi

- (iii) Marine Expedition to Submarine Montecristi National Park to know the current status of reefs in the Province.
- The information from the above-mentioned and other documents was then used to prepare:
- (i) Diagnosis of Natural and Social Situation of the Marine and Coastal Area of the province of Montecristi
 - (ii) Fisheries Management Plan and Zoning for the National Marine Park of Montecristi
- b) Analysis of the national regulatory framework and policies that set the political framework were conducted leading to two documents:
- (i) Compilation of Legal Documentation (National and International) relating to the regulation of fishing activity in the Dominican Republic
 - (ii) Governance of fisheries in the province of Montecristi.
- Arising from the above-mentioned documents, two proposals were then developed:
- (i) Proposed Regulatory Framework for Fishing Activity Zone Montecristi
 - (ii) Proposed Institutional Arrangement for the Implementation and Enforcement of a Collaborative Participatory Management Plan and its regulatory framework
- c) Workshops and training activities with stakeholders were conducted
- (i) Workshops with representatives of fishing groups; governing fishing Institutions; civil society groups; and neighborhood committees of Montecristi
 - (ii) A training programme on Ecosystem Management for public officials and stakeholders

Caracol Bay, Haiti/ FoProBim

11. Due to late start in implementation, the Caracol Bay activities had to focus primarily on mobilization of local communities and stakeholders, however these were mostly successful and additional outputs were also achieved. The agreement with the NGO, Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBim) was only possible for six months, but was very useful in terms of continuing the dialogue and transboundary communication between the two neighboring countries that share the ecosystem:
- a) A Steering Committee was established following numerous community and sectoral meetings
 - b) An outline/framework Mangrove Management Plan on which future initiatives may be built was developed. A document listing the issues of concern to the stakeholders and their recommendations for solutions was prepared.
 - c) An abridged version of Haitian fisheries and coastal and marine laws in French and Creole was prepared
 - d) Public Education and Outreach efforts were conducted including:
 - (i) The preparation and dissemination of a flyer about the CLME (in French)
 - (ii) The preparation of an educational pamphlet on mangroves (in Creole)

Summary of Activities

	Seaflower MPA, Colombia	Pedro Bank & Cays, Jamaica	Montecristi MPA, Dominican Republic	Caracol Bay MPA, Haiti
Integrated Ecosystem-Based Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 3 research expeditions to Northern Section of MPA – information on key species & ecosystem status gathered and analysed (ii) Erosion control (cleaned gully beds, removed obstacles e.g. rocks, to water flow and used rocks to build natural pools and roman arches (18) to increase water retention (iii) Beach monitoring on San Andres and Providence – at least 3 times on 30 beaches annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Management Plan created with input from community (ii) Field Station operational and has hosted many groups (iii) Biological survey data collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Zoning and Fisheries Management & Strategic Plan completed (ii) Publicly accessed Management Information System based on GIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Introductory consultations and discussions on priorities for ecosystem management held (ii) Compilation and analysis of the status of the ecosystem in Caracol Bay based on stakeholder feedback and literature completed (iii) Development of a participatory community process for the management, follow-up and application of a management plan initiated
Regulations analysed/enforcement mechanisms identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Legal Fishing Framework analysed to improve regulations and reduce illegal fishing (ii) Shark fishing regulation underway, others still under investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Training: Fish Sanctuary and Seabird Workshops for GOJ and NGO stakeholders (ii) Individual training and conference participation (iii) SW Cay declared Special Fish Conservation Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National policy framework reviewed (ii) Manual of good practices completed (iii) Training for public officials and stakeholders on laws conducted 	Completed analysis and identification of gaps in the existing legislative framework related to MPAs
Public Education, Awareness and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Queen Conch curriculum updated and circulated: 500 students; 30 teachers; Book published (ii) Key species campaigns for 5 species: Spiny Lobster, Snappers, Sharks, Lionfish and Parrotfish: Booklets, field trips (500 students), play (250 students) (iii) MPA Awareness/Sensitisation: Signs (20), 1 17-minute video (10 video clips) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 500 DVDs of Pedro Cays and Fisher training produced and posted and distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism designed and in use (iii) Training for Fishermen on best practices conducted (iv) Documentation and distribution of Lessons Learnt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Improved sensitisation of the value of mangroves, the marine protected area (500 flyers) and management plan (ii) Established Steering Committee of key stakeholders with a view to long-term collaboration for the monitoring and evaluation of the transboundary site

- In addition to a Terminal Report, a report entitled *UNEP Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Pilot Reef Fisheries and Biodiversity Project: Best Practices and Lessons Learnt* was prepared by the UNEP Caribbean/Regional Coordinating Unit in July, 2013.

LESSONS LEARNED

<http://www.cep.unep.org/cep-documents/spaw/clme-pilot-reef-fisheries-and-biodiversity-best-practices-and-lessons-learnt-final.pdf>

Governance

Involvement and Collaboration between Stakeholders

12. Successful management and conservation of natural resources will not be possible without the involvement of all stakeholders in a collaborative approach. No one group of stakeholders has the requisite resources and each stakeholder bears some level of responsibility. Involvement of the stakeholders – government, academia, civil society (NGO and CBO), private sector (various sectors and levels) and local community members helps ensure all issues are raised and addressed from different perspectives. Thus, the likelihood of developing successful strategies is increased. Further, the involvement of stakeholders in developing plans and strategies increases the likelihood of their participation in implementation. Collaboration between stakeholders in the planning and implementation of strategies creates synergies which enhance success.

Clarifying Roles and Responsibilities

13. One of the challenges identified, particularly in the Jamaican project, was the over-lapping of roles and responsibilities and the importance of clarifying and agreeing on these. The management planning process and the review of legislation can be very useful in this regard. Development and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding or other similar document can be very useful in committing parties to carry out their roles and responsibilities. Organisations need to be clear that playing the lead role does not equate to having to implement everything but rather that they are responsible for reminding, encouraging and facilitating those who have been given responsibilities to effect their duties in a timely manner.

Building Capacity of Local Community Stakeholders

14. It is of critical importance to involve the stakeholders who live, work in and use the resources within the geographical area of focus. They are the people most likely to impact on and be impacted by management and conservation of living marine resources. Unfortunately, in the rural and often remote locations where there remain resources in need of conservation and management, community members are often poor and have limited education and organizational capacity. They are likely therefore to require awareness raising and capacity building to effectively participate in management and conservation of the target resources. Despite this, they are likely to be interested and willing to assist, as they have significant knowledge about the resources and will have seen the decline and degradation of the resources and know the impact on their lives.

Legislation

The Value of International Conventions

15. The example of Seaflower with its UNESCO Biosphere Reserve designation under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme, highlighted the value of international conventions and programmes in terms of recognition and support nationally and internationally.

Awareness Raising and Training

16. The importance of raising awareness at the user and enforcement officer level was highlighted. Particularly, with new legislation e.g. establishment of the South-west Cay Special Fishery Conservation Area, Pedro Bank, Jamaica required public awareness raising activities and marking of the boundaries. Enforcement Officers will require training especially as (with collaboration) some may be from other agencies and may not be familiar with the legislation.

Fines and Sentencing

17. It was clear that there was an issue with the low level of fines in some cases and lack of enforcement (whether at the operational or judicial level). This is often because there is a perception amongst decision makers that natural resource management legislation is harsh on poor people and that it is not politically correct to “cause” poor people to suffer for “just trying to make a living”. The interesting thing is that the users recognize that there needs to be rules and regulations in place in order to sustain and even enhance their livelihoods. It is the good fishers who are willing to observe fisheries legislation that suffer for the bad when large-scale or small-scale offenders are not punished.

Marine Protected Areas

18. In all the pilot projects, the importance of marine protected areas was recognized at all levels – government, civil society and resource users. The use of environmental education and communication activities to make the connection between the health of the fishery resources, the other biodiversity composing the ecosystems, and the economic sustainability of the communities depending on such resources, strengthened understanding about the need for the protection of these areas.

Challenges and Solutions

19. Weak governance was one of the main root causes of the three most important problems impacting the Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean and hence was an area for focus under the CLME Project. Governance challenges were obvious in all four pilot projects, but had the greatest and most negative impacts where governance was weakest:-

- (i) at the government (national and Ministry/agency) level in terms of:-
- high levels of bureaucracy which led to delays,
 - limited acceptance of responsibility on the part of the most relevant agencies which led to limited involvement and action by key agencies.

In the case of Haiti (Ministry of Environment) and Jamaica (Fisheries Division/Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries) weak governance led to major delays in project implementation and delivery of outputs in addition to limited involvement of the Ministries, their agencies and agents. Regardless of the challenges governments may have which lead to these problems, the message sent to the other stakeholders is that the issues are not important to government. This results in the users feeling they can get away with over-exploitation and the other stakeholders feeling disempowered.

- (ii) at the community level (particularly with mobilization and involvement of local community members) caused by non-existence of community-based organizations and limited capacity for the establishment and operation of such organizations. Participatory approaches and capacity building to enhance involvement of local community members is a long-term process requiring commitment in addition to skills and resources, but is critical for successful management and conservation of the living marine resources of the Caribbean.
20. Solving the challenge of weak governance will take time and requires work at all levels. Governments with help from international agencies and others can develop frameworks and policies to help guide a collaborative approach to management and conservation of living marine resources. Government agencies and Non-Government Organisations have key roles to play in building local capacity for involvement of local communities. To be effective, these processes will require support over the long-term.
21. Legislation was found to be a challenge in terms of enacting (or finalizing enactment) of Acts and regulations in a timely manner. There were also challenges in enforcing legislation whether due to challenges in catching offenders “red-handed”, the low level of fines, or the attitude of the judiciary to natural resources legislation offenders. A multi-pronged approach is required to solving these challenges including raising awareness and knowledge amongst resource users, enforcement officers and the judiciary.

CLME+ PROJECT and CLME+ SAP OVERVIEW

CLME+ OVERVIEW

22. The CLME Project: “Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Regions” covers two of the world’s 64 Large Marine Ecosystems or LMEs: the Caribbean LME (CLME) and the North Brazil Shelf LME (NBSLME). Jointly referred to as the CLME+, this vast marine environment is characterized by globally significant levels of biodiversity, and provides critical goods and services that support enhanced livelihoods, human well-being and sustained socio-economic development in this region and well beyond.

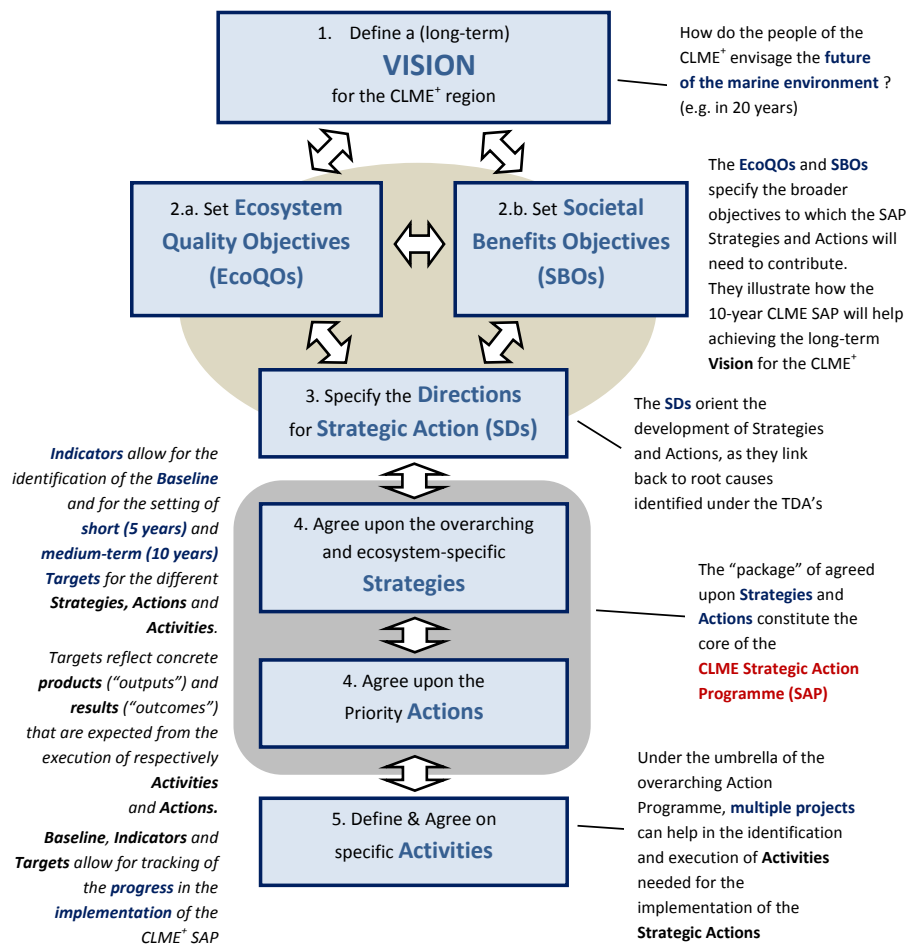


CLME+ = 2 LMEs: the CARIBBEAN LME and the NORTH BRAZIL SHELF LME
25 GEF-eligible countries + dependent territories + USA

23. Under the CLME Project, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) was developed which provides a comprehensive roadmap towards sustainable living marine resources management through strengthened and consolidated regional cooperation. The 10 year CLME+ SAP, aims to contribute to preserving or restoring reef health and continental shelf and pelagic ecosystems in order to provide goods and services to societal well-being and the region’s development needs.

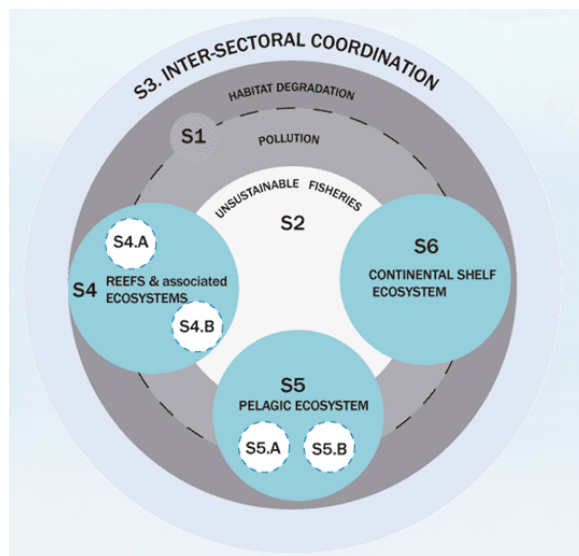
CLME+ Project Objective:
Facilitating EBM/EAF* in the CLME+ for the sustainable and climate resilient provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in line with the endorsed CLME+ SAP

*Ecosystem Based Management/Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries



The SAP development & implementation process in 5 steps

24. CLME+ countries and partners commit in this context to the implementation of a comprehensive package of coordinated "Strategies" and "Actions", with initial focus on shared living marine resources governance and management. Six Strategies have been defined under the SAP, and short-term (0-5 years) and medium-term actions (6-10 years) have been proposed under each Strategy.
25. The first three Strategies focus on the strengthening of regional-level governance and policy mechanisms: **Strategy 1** focuses on the protection of the marine environment, whereas **Strategy 2** focuses on achieving sustainable fisheries. **Strategy 3** aims at achieving broader coordination and integration of ocean policies, as a means to enable and enhance the implementation of an ecosystem approach. **Strategies 4 to 6** focus on the implementation of the ecosystem approach to the management of the CLME+s three ecosystem types and their associated living marine resources: the reefs and associated ecosystems (**Strategy 4**), the pelagic ecosystem (**Strategy 5**), and the Guianas-Brazil continental shelf ecosystem (**Strategy 6**), respectively.
26. Under **Strategy 4** and **5**, a total of 4 additional Sub-Strategies were defined, to implement the ecosystem approach to the following four key CLME+ fisheries: **Caribbean spiny lobster (Sub-strategy 4A)**, **queen conch (Sub-strategy 4B)**, **fourwing flyingfish (Sub-strategy 5A)** and **large pelagics (Sub-strategy 5B)**.



S1 – Protection of the Marine Environment
S2 – Sustainable Fisheries
S3 – Inter-sectoral Coordination

S4 – EBM, Reef Ecosystems

S4a Spiny Lobster Fisheries

S4b Queen Conch Fisheries

S5 – EAF, Pelagic Ecosystem

S5a Flyingfish Fisheries

S4b Large Pelagics Fisheries

S6 – EBM/EAF, Continental Shelf

6 main Strategies and 4 sub-strategies

27. Actions towards the strengthening and coordination of legal and institutional frameworks will be combined with capacity building. Direct management actions in the field will include investments into initiatives such as combating IUU fishing and in providing viable alternative sources of decent work. Due attention will be given in the implementation of all actions to increasing the resilience of the CLME’s ecosystems and its people to climate variability and change. CLME+ countries will be supported in the execution of the actions of the SAP by the relevant regional and sub-regional organisations already active in the region (e.g. UNEP CEP, FAO-WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA and OECS, among others)
28. The CLME SAP has been developed as an “umbrella” Programme, meant to enhance cooperation among the region’s many stakeholders, and to establish enabling conditions for creating synergies between the many different ongoing and planned projects and initiatives.
Additional information can be found at: http://clmeproject.org/sap/Annex%20Tables_Strategies_Actions.pdf and <http://clmeproject.org/sap/CLME%20SAP%20v05022013.pdf>.

REGIONAL-LEVEL STRATEGIES PROPOSED FOR UNEP-CEP

29. UNEP-CEP will receive financial support under the CLME for approximately US\$1.2 million for the 5 year CLME+ Project.
30. At the regional level, the overarching Strategies to strengthen and operationalise a regional governance framework for shared Living Marine Resources are:

(i) S1. Enhance the regional governance arrangements for the protection of the marine environment

Strategy 1 aims at protecting the marine environment in the CLME+ in order to ensure sustainable provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources. For this purpose, under Strategy 1 Actions will be implemented to deal with the key transboundary problems of pollution and habitat degradation in an integrated way.

In this context, Strategy 1 proposes a series of short-term (initial 5 years after SAP endorsement) and medium-term actions (between 6-10 years from SAP endorsement).

Proposed Lead Organisation: UNEP CEP. This includes:

- Engagement with the Government of Brazil with a view to enter into an agreement regarding mutual collaboration in the context of actions relevant to the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME+ Project through an estimated USD 50,000.00*)

- Arrangement for enhanced coordination between and collaborative integrated actions the activities of the SPAW and LBS Protocols of the Cartagena Convention (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 50,000.00*)
 - Facilitate the development of Regional Strategies and Actions Plans for the protection of key marine habitats in the CLME⁺ and for the reduction of impacts from nutrients on marine ecosystems and related ecosystem goods and services in the CLME⁺ (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 120,000.00*).
 - Coordinate a baseline and (pre)feasibility assessment report on the investment needs and opportunities for enhanced protection and restoration of key habitats and to reduce the impacts of pollution on human well-being and to safeguard the goods & services delivered by marine ecosystems and associated living resources to human society (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 200,000.00*)
 - Coordinate the development of investment plans for large-scale action on habitat protection and restoration, with special attention for habitats of critical importance in terms of the current and potential future provision of ecosystem goods & services, and contributions to Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 80,000.00*)
 - Coordinate the development of investment plans to reduce LBS pollution, with special attention to pollution sources known to cause substantial impacts on the provision of marine ecosystem goods and services that are of critical importance for human well-being and socio-economic development (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 80,000.00*)
- (ii) **Strategy 2** aims at achieving sustainable fisheries, and thus deals with the priority problem posed by the unsustainability of existing fisheries and fishery practices.
- UNEP-CEP to participate in coordination mechanism to be lead by fisheries organizations (FAO-WECAFC, CRFM/OSPESCA) on sustainable fisheries.
- (iii) **S3. Establish and operationalise a regional policy coordination mechanism for governance of the marine environment, with initial focus on shared living marine resources**

Strategy 3 (S3 in the scheme) aims at establishing and implementing a regional (inter-sectoral) ocean policy coordination mechanism. UNEP-CEP is expected to play a key role within the coordination mechanism:

- Participation in the regional coordination mechanism to support SAP implementation in the process to identify a permanent, inclusive and sustainably financed policy coordination mechanism to support EBM/EAF implementation within the CLME⁺.
- (iv) **Strategies 4, 5 and 6** (S4, 5 and 6 in the scheme) will help with the implementation of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in the 3 key ecosystem types, and thus need to deal with all 3 priority problems in an integrated way. This will be facilitated by the regional-level work conducted under **Strategy 1** and **2**. Strategies 4A and 4B, and 5A and 5B will facilitate the implementation of EAF for 4 of the key fisheries in the CLME+: spiny lobster, queen conch, large pelagic and flyingfish. They will benefit from the enabling conditions (including improved coordination among organisations) established through Strategies 4 and 5.

UNEP-CEP is proposed to lead:

- Coordination for “*Piloting the transition to an Ecosystem-based management approach for the CLME⁺, with special attention to the North Brazil Shelf LME*” demonstration project (*to be supported with financial resources from the CLME⁺ Project through an estimated USD 510,000.00*)
- Contribute to the development of the “*State of the Marine Ecosystems and associated Living Resources in the CLME⁺ region*” report and the development of a prototype CLME⁺ SAP monitoring and evaluation web portal including but not limited to the development of the State of Convention Area Report
- Participate within the coordination mechanism for key fisheries (spiny lobster, queen conch, etc.) to be lead by the regional fisheries bodies.

ANNEX A

CLME FINAL REPORT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

(<http://www.cep.unep.org/content/about-cep/spaw/conservation-and-sustainable-use-of-marine-and-coastal-ecosystems-1>)

Pedro Bank, Jamaica (TNC/Ministry of Agriculture)

Buoy Deployment Report-South West Cay Special Fisheries Conservation Area (Fish Sanctuary)
(November 2012)

Conservation Measures Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Pedro Bank Management Programme (January 2013)

A preliminary report on movement patterns of Masked Booby (*Sula dactylatra*) breeding on Pedro Cays, Jamaica (August 2012)

Preparation of a Management Plan for the Pedro Cays and Surrounding Water Management Plan: Final Report (February 2012)

Report on Living Oceans Foundation (LOF) Trip to the Pedro Bank (March 2012)

Summary of Beach Cleanup Activities on Middle Cay, Pedro Bank (September 2012)

Seaflower Marine Protected Areas, Colombia (CORALINA)

Brochure of Spiny Lobster [*Folletos-Langosta Espinosa*]

Presentation on the Lobster [*Langosta*] for the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME)

Proyectos de Inversion de CORALINA: Assessment of Spiny Lobster, San Andrés Archipelago

Brochure on Lionfish [*Pez Leon: Pterois volitans*]

Brochure on Sharks [*Tiburones: Peces cartilaginosos*]

Presentation on Sharks [*Tiburones*]

Presentation on the Lionfish [*Pez Leon*]

Queen Conch Expert Workshop: Final Report (May 2012)

Key Species Seaflower Biosphere Reserve [Especies Claves de la Reserva de Biósfera Seaflower]

Curriculum of the Queen Conch in the Biosphere Reserve Seaflower [Currículo del Caracol Pala en la Reserva de Biosfera Seaflower]

Final Report: Erosion Control Measures in Two Gullies- Old Providence, Seaflower MPA, Central Section

Population study of the spiny lobster (*Panulirus argus*) and technical recommendations to fix the annual quota in San Andrés and Providencia, Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, Colombia [Estudio poblacional de la langosta espinosa (*Panulirus argus*) y recomendaciones técnicas para fijar su cuota anual en el Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina, Reserva de Biósfera Seaflower, Colombia (2012)]

Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot Project-Seaflower CORALINA-NOAA Seaflower MPA, San Andres, Archipelago, Colombia

Terminal Report- Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot Project –Seaflower MPA-CORALINA

Certification of the lobster fishery in San Andrés and Providencia. Report of the Workshop-“Presentation and Analysis of the Spiny Lobster Fishery and Possibilities for Certification”/ [Certificación de la pesca de langosta en San Andrés y Providencia. Memoria del Taller “Presentacion y Analysis de la Pesca de la Langosta Espinosa Espinosa y Las Posibilidades para su Certificación”]

Risk Analysis of Erosive Process in San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina Islands.

Montecristi National Park, Dominican Republic (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources)

Final Report- Montecristi National Park [*Proyecto Piloto de Manejo y Conservación de la Pesquería y Biodiversidad Arrecifal – Parque Nacional Montecristi [Informe Final CLME Montecristi] (Junio 2013)*]

Website: <http://www.ambiente.gob.do/Ministerio/CosterosMarinos/Paginas/Productos.aspx>

Caracol Bay, Haiti -FoProBiM

Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine Fondasyon pou Pwoteksyon Biyodivèsite Marin (FoProBiM)- [*Booklet on Fisheries Laws in Haiti*]

Terminal Report- Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot Project, Caracol Bay, Haiti – FoProBiM CLME (December 2012)

Mangrove Pamphlet (FoProBiM) (August 2012)

Analysis and Identification of Gaps in the Existing Legislative Framework Related to Marine Protected Areas in Haiti for the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME)- (December 2012)

CLME Caracol Joint Meeting Report #1