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

Cayenne, French Guiana, 14 March 2017

**WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE
ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (AMEP)
SUB-PROGRAMME FOR THE 2017-2018 BIENNIUM**

For reasons of economy, documents for the Meeting will be printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of the Working and Information Documents from the website as available, and not to request additional copies.

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Acronyms

AMEP	Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution
CAR/RCU	Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CETA	Communications, Education, Training and Awareness
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CIMAB	Centro de Ingeniería y Manejo Ambiental de Bahías y Costas
CLME	Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project
CLME+	Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CMA	Caribbean Marine Atlas
COP	Contracting Parties
CReW	Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management
DPSIR	Driving Forces, Pressures, State, Impact, Responses
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
GESAMP	United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IGM	Inter Governmental Meeting
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
INVEMAR	Centro de Investigaciones Marinas de Colombia
IOC	International Oceanographic Commission
STAC	Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee
IWEco	Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean SIDS
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LBS	Land-based Sources (of marine pollution)
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPA	National Programme of Action (for Pollution Prevention)
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PIF	Project Information Form (GEF)
RAC	Regional Activity Centre

REMPEITC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Training and Information Centre
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOCAR	State of the Convention Area Report (for the Wider Caribbean Region)
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP-DEPI	UNEP-Division of Environmental Policy Implementation
UNEP-DEWA	UNEP-Division of Early Warning and Assessment
UNEP-DTIE	UNEP-Department of Technology, Industry & Economics
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
US-EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

I. Introduction

1. This workplan and budget covers ongoing and new proposed projects and activities under the Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) sub-programme of the Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention for the biennium 2017-2018.
2. The overall goal of AMEP is to prevent, reduce, and control 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 *Concerning Co-Operation in Combating Oil Spills* (Oil Spills Protocol) of the Cartagena Convention.
3. The mentioned projects and activities are designed specifically to meet the objectives of the LBS Protocol, support its continued development, and assist countries in overcoming barriers to ratification, accession and implementation. Projects presented below include some that are ongoing from the 2015-2016 Work Plan and proposed or new projects for the 2017-2018 biennium.
4. UNEP CEP will deliver its work under the AMEP sub-programme for 2017-2018 in the following thematic areas:
 - a. Monitoring and Assessment;
 - b. Waste Management; and
 - c. National Programmes of Action for Pollution Prevention.
5. Support to other relevant pollution prevention and reduction activities, such as Watershed Management and Wastewater Management, will be provided through the development and/or implementation of ongoing and new projects financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and through partnerships with other regional agencies and projects.

II. Programme Coordination (USD 850,000)

Objectives

6. The objectives for Programme Coordination are to:
 - a. Coordinate and oversee the day-to-day implementation of AMEP projects and activities within the framework of the Cartagena Convention and Caribbean Environment Programme;
 - b. Ensure that the formulation and implementation of projects and activities satisfy the obligations of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
 - c. Promote ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the LBS Protocol;
 - d. 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
 - e. Enhance involvement of LBS and Oil Spills Regional Activity Centres (RACs) in the design and implementation of the overall programme, projects and activities.

Activities

7. The AMEP Programme Officer will continue to be responsible for coordination and supervision of the implementation of the programme activities for 2017-2018 with support from the AMEP/CETA Team Assistant and the AMEP Programme Assistant. The directors and staff of the LBS RACs will provide additional programme and technical support where appropriate.
8. In addition, for 2017-2018, the AMEP Programme Officer will continue to be responsible for the CETA sub-programme in the absence of a CETA Programme Officer. In that regard, the AMEP Programme Officer will assist in the supervision of a Computer/Information Assistant. Further assistance to the CETA sub-programme will be provided through interns and short-term consultancies.
9. The AMEP Programme Officer will supervise staff hired to support the implementation of the GEF IWeco project at the offices of UNEP CEP.
10. The AMEP sub-programme will support activities that promote the ratification and implementation of the LBS Protocol during 2017-2018. These will build upon resource materials prepared during the last biennium including fact sheets, promotional videos, infographics and technical papers. Where funding for projects and activities is limited, priority will be given to those countries that are Parties to the LBS Protocol and/or are in the final stages of the ratification process. The Secretariat will continue to support national consultations for LBS Protocol ratification through country missions and local workshops. As with previous national sensitization workshops for the LBS Protocol, the LBS RACs will play a major supporting role to the LBS focal points in organizing these workshops and acting as facilitators and technical experts. To assist in the process, all non-contracting parties will be contacted before the third Conference of Parties for the LBS Protocol to identify the main difficulties being experienced in ratifying the Protocol and possible response measures.
11. The AMEP sub-programme will develop and strengthen linkages with key regional partners as well as collaborate with existing regional projects dealing with the management of environmental pollution. This will be done through MOUs and other cooperative agreements.
12. The AMEP sub-programme will provide direct technical support to major regional and international meetings to be convened during the biennium including the: (1) High-Level UN Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 (UN Oceans Conference); (2) 4th Intergovernmental Review (IGR) for the UN Environment Global Programme of Action (GPA), (3) 3rd Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) and (4) Sixth International Marine Debris Conference (6IMDC) in 2018.
13. The following activities will be undertaken with the support of CETA:
 - a. Implement campaigns to promote ratification and implementation of the LBS Protocol in the region based on the specific country challenges identified;
 - b. Provide targeted support to overcome challenges by specific countries in the ratification and/or implementation of the LBS Protocol;
 - c. Compile and disseminate knowledge, case studies and best practices from the GEF CReW and IWeco Projects and all activities and projects relating to the management of domestic wastewater, reduction of marine litter and the management of nutrients within the framework

- of the LBS Protocol as well as showcasing appropriate technologies for pollution prevention, reduction and control in the Wider Caribbean Region;
- d. Facilitate sharing of technical information, including the translation of existing training materials, case studies and resource material, into other working languages of the Wider Caribbean Region;
 - e. Strengthen the framework for information management and data sharing in the Wider Caribbean Region through UNEP Live and the GEO Process;
 - f. Establish partnerships with academic and research institutions to facilitate research on the sources and impacts of marine pollution, and in particular, on emerging issues such as microplastics;
 - g. Support the UN Environment global campaign on marine litter titled **Clean Seas**. This will focus on non-recoverable plastics by working towards a ban on microbeads in cosmetics and a drastic reduction in the use of single-use plastics; and
 - h. Support global efforts by UN Environment relating to pollution, oceans and habitat which will be featured during Oceans Conferences in 2017 and the next United Nations Environment Assembly.
 - i.
14. The major projects and activities to be coordinated by the AMEP sub-programme in 2017-2018 are highlighted below:
- a. Launch and begin implementation of the GEF CReW+ project to upscale and/or replicate GEF CReW subject to approval by the GEF Secretariat;
 - b. Implementation of the GEF IWEco project;
 - c. Mobilize funding for implementation of pilot projects on marine litter within the framework of the updated RAPMaLi, the Caribbean Node for Marine Litter co-hosted by UNEP CEP and GCFI, and the Global Partnership on Marine Litter;
 - d. Coordinate the further development of the Caribbean Platform for Nutrient Management developed under the GPAs Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM). This will include the mobilization of financial resources for implementation of the two year work plan as well as supporting the development of additional regional and national projects on nutrient management and for the control of agricultural non-point sources of marine pollution within the Wider Caribbean Region;
 - e. Support the development and implementation of related projects and activities by partner agencies including by UNEP ROLAC on environmental indicators, UNEP DEWA on UNEP Live, OECS on oceans governance, CARPHA on coastal zone management, UNDP on the Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+), WWF on the GEF Meso-American Barrier Reef project, IAEA on establishing an early warning network to detect and respond to toxic events affecting the marine environment of the Caribbean and IOC on the ongoing development of the Caribbean Marine Atlas – Phase 2;

- f. Support the implementation of relevant recommendations pertaining to the work of the AMEP sub-programme from the International SIDS Conference held in Samoa in October 2014 and relevant Sustainable Development Goals and associated Targets;
 - g. Promote the further ratification and implementation of the LBS Protocol;
 - h. Strengthen collaboration with RAC REMPTTEIC and IMO to provide Contracting Parties with technical assistance relating to the remediation of oil contaminated sites, management of oil contaminated wastes, the use of dispersants in oil spill responses, and the control of pollution from ships in general;
 - i. Complete the development of the State of Convention Area Report for the Wider Caribbean Region; and
 - j. Continue to facilitate greater integration of the AMEP and SPAW Work Programmes and subject to funding, convene additional joint LBS and SPAW meetings and capacity building workshops.
15. The Secretariat will convene the 4th Meeting of the LBS STAC and 4th Meeting of the LBS COP in 2017 where the AMEP Programme Officer will present the AMEP Draft Workplan and Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019, for endorsement and/or approval in keeping with the objectives of the LBS Protocol and regional priorities.
16. Table 3 presents the main objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of success for the AMEP sub-programme for the 2017-2018 biennium. These have been developed taking into account the related objectives for UNEP's Programme of Work for 2015-2016 and 2017-2018 and relevant SDG targets.

Table 3: Objectives, Expected Accomplishments and Indicators for AMEP

Objective: 1. To strengthen the ability of Contracting Parties to the LBS Protocol to implement pollution reduction and prevention measures				14.1,14.3, 14.a, 14.c
<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of Achievement</i>	<i>Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>	<i>Relevant SDG Targets</i>
Increased use of the ecosystem-based management approach in countries to prevent, reduce and control pollution thereby sustaining ecosystem services from coastal and marine ecosystems.	<p>(i) Increase in number of countries that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based management approaches into sectoral and national development planning processes, strategies and action plans.</p> <p>(ii) Increase in number of countries adopting action plans to reduce marine litter, untreated wastewater and nutrient discharges into the marine environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and Productive Ecosystems 	Article III	<p>1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 9.1, 11.5,11.6, 12.2,13.1, 13.2, 14.2 14.7,15.1, 15.5</p> <p>3.3, 3.9, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 12.5, 14.1</p>

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of Achievement</i>	<i>Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>	<i>Relevant SDG Targets</i>
Increased use of pollution prevention and reduction tools and innovative/appropriate technologies to protect human health and reduce degradation of selected priority ecosystems.	(i) Increase in number of countries developing and using 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and Productive Ecosystems • Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production • Chemicals and Waste 	Articles III, VI, VII	1.4, 1.5, 2.4, 3.3, 3.9, 6.3, 7a, 8.4, 9.4, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 15.1, 15.5
Increased capacity of countries to develop and implement local and/or national plans of action for pollution prevention, reduction and control.	(i) Increase in number of countries developing and implementing local and national pollution reduction plans including national monitoring and assessment programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and Productive Ecosystems • Environmental Governance • Chemicals and Waste 	Articles III, VI, VII, XII, XIV	3.3, 3.9, 6.2, 6.3, 9.4, 12.4, 12.5, 14.1, 14.2
Objective: 2. To empower stakeholders in their policy and decision making by providing scientific information and knowledge for the Wider Caribbean Region				
<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of Achievement</i>	<i>Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>	
Enhanced regional and national decision-making and policy-making for improving the management of coastal and marine resources of the Wider Caribbean Region through increased generation, dissemination and use of quality data and information and participatory processes.	<p>(i) Increase in number and/or strengthening of partnerships for data and information management;</p> <p>(ii) Increase in number of countries, regional intergovernmental fora and institutions using data on environmental trends to take policy and/or other actions;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment under Review • Environmental Governance 	Articles V, X, XI, XIII	14.a, 17.16, 17.17

<i>Expected Accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of Achievement</i>	<i>Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)</i>	<i>LBS Protocol Obligations</i>	
Increased capacity and financing opportunities of states and other stakeholders 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 from chemicals and wastes.	Increase in the 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 awareness and decision-making;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment under Review • Environmental Governance • Chemicals and Waste 	Articles VI, VIII	8.3, 12.8, 12a, 14.1, 14.2, 14.a

17. The following provides a summary of new and ongoing projects for the 2017-2018 biennium.

III. Projects and Activities

A. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Projects

Proposed Project

i) An integrated approach to wastewater and harmful chemicals management using innovative technical solutions and promoting financing mechanisms through the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW+) (new)
Total Project Budget (IDB & UNEP): USD 286, 873,075 - estimated (Includes cash, in-kind and loan co-financing)
Total GEF Funds (IDB & UNEP): USD 15, 712, 385 - estimated
Total GEF Funds (UNEP): USD 3 million - estimated
Biennium Budget (UNEP): USD 1.0million - estimated
Time Frame: 4 years (2017 - full-size project preparation; 2018 to 2020 - project implementation, subject to GEF approval)
Scope: Regional - Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Colombia, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis
Partners: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB),
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles III, V, VI, VII, X, XI; Annex III;
Website: www.gefcrew.org

Introduction

18. In order to continue the important work started under GEF CReW, which helped participating countries move closer to compliance with the Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocol, UNEP CEP and the GEF CReW Project Coordinating Group are working on a full-sized, follow-on project, short titled “CReW +”. A Project Identification Form (PIF) was developed by UNEP CEP and the GEF CReW Project Management Unit and submitted to the GEF Secretariat for consideration in July 2016. This is now being revised for resubmission by the end of 2016. Subject to GEF approval, the full proposal document will be submitted in early 2017. The draft Project Identification Form (PIF) is provided as an Information Document for the Meeting – UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.14.
19. The GEF CReW+ Project will build on a solid baseline of technical understanding of wastewater treatment and practical examples of success garnered from five years of implementation activities in 13 countries of the WCR. The project will stimulate and assist previous and additional participating countries to identify and obtain innovative funding mechanisms and technological solutions that suit their scale and needs and are replicable and sustainable.
20. The ambition and scope of the GEF CReW+ Project has been significantly enlarged over GEF CReW. There is greater recognition of the risks associated with vector borne diseases and emerging contaminants, and of the complex, multi-sectoral nature and number of stakeholders already involved and impacted by the sector.

Objective

21. The main objective of GEF CReW+ is to implement and demonstrate additional cost-effective, innovative financing and technological solutions for the management of wastewater that can be up-scaled and replicated to significantly reduce the negative impact of toxic substances, including harmful chemicals and waste, on the environment and people of the WCR. While providing support that will further strengthen the enabling environment, the project will also identify more context-specific solutions which address the challenges of wastewater management in a more holistic manner using integrated approaches. It will also aim to create value out of “used water”, based upon the protection of water sources through wastewater treatment.
22. The project is proposed to have five main project components focusing on Integrated Water and Wastewater Management, namely:
 - Component I: Framework reform (institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory)
 - Component II: Development of sustainable & tailored financing options (urban and rural)
 - Component III: Development of innovative financing mechanisms & infrastructure
 - Component IV: Implementation of solutions (small-scale local and rural community-based)
 - Component V: Knowledge management and advocacy

Activities

23. The main activities to be undertaken under each project component and the proposed budget breakdown is provided in the table below.

Project Components & Related SDGs	GEF Project Financing	Co-Financing
Component I Reforming institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management	2,191,000	\$16,571,159
Component II Developing sustainable and tailor-made financing options for urban and rural Integrated Water and Wastewater Management	\$1,325,000	\$26,933,906
Component III Implementing small-scale local, rural community-based solutions for Integrated Water and Wastewater Management	\$7,756,944	\$165,449,909
Component IV Promoting environmentally-sound management practices of sludge containing POPs and harmful chemicals	\$2,534,232	\$57,148,800
Component V Knowledge management and advocacy, including the importance of water and wastewater management and chemicals and waste, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	\$1,157,000	\$8,890,410
Sub-total	\$14,964,176	\$274,994,184
Project Management Cost	\$748,209	\$11,878,891
TOTAL PROJECT COST (\$)	\$15,712,385	\$286,873,075

ii) Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean SIDS (IWEco) (ongoing)
Total Project Budget: USD 88,739,763 (Includes indicative cash and in-kind co-financing of USD 68,017,191)
Total GEF Funds: USD 20,722,572
Biennium Budget (UNEP): USD 11,641,626
Time Frame: 5 years (2015-2020)
Scope: <i>Regional:</i> Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago
Partner Agencies: UNDP, CARPHA, GEF Small Grants Programme, LBS RACs
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Multiple Articles; Annexes III and IV;

Introduction

24. The challenges Caribbean SIDS face on account of small landmasses, vulnerable economies, heavy dependence on external energy resources, with rising populations, means that concerted efforts must be made to transform the concept of sustainable development into realistic practice. It is widely accepted that SIDS will be more directly affected by climate change than other regions in terms of scope and intensity of impact. Governments must therefore continue to hasten the process to safeguard the natural resource base so that communities and ecosystems can be more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Despite progress made on several fronts, many barriers remain with respect to water, land, and biodiversity resource management and for the implementation of relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Cartagena Convention and LBS Protocol. The GEF IWECO Project will build on the work of prior initiatives, most directly the GEF-IWCAM Project for which UNEP CEP was the lead co-executing agency, to remove these barriers.
25. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have particular needs and specific issues in relation to sustainable development and the environment. The targets endorsed through the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development - RIO+20, the SAMOA Pathway Outcome Document and the Sustainable Development Goals which are most pertinent to this project include:
 - a. The need to accelerate the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and SAMOA Pathway;
 - b. The need to provide support for the development and implementation of freshwater programmes and work on marine and coastal biodiversity;
 - c. Implementation of the GPA (Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities) in SIDS to prevent, reduce and control waste and pollution;
 - d. The need to provide support for capacity building to reduce and manage waste and pollution and for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services;
 - e. The need to address Integrated Water Resource Management targets;
 - f. The need to develop and implement ecosystem-based management approaches, including integrated land management and water-use plans, and strengthen the capacity of governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources;
 - g. The need to promote programmes to sustainably enhance land productivity and water-resource efficiency in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches; and
 - h. The need to provide direct support to countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on water and sanitation (SDG 6), climate change (SDG 13), oceans (SDG 14) and land resources (SDG 15) while contributing to several other SDGs including reducing poverty and improving quality of life.
26. Six of the participating countries have ratified the LBS Protocol, which entered into force in August 2010. Contracting Parties now have obligations to meet with respect to domestic wastewater and pollution discharges into the coastal areas of the region. As such, support (from the GEF) to address these obligations will be timely and meaningful to deal with critical environmental management actions under the jurisdiction of the Protocol.
27. The proposed project would have various immediate socio-economic benefits for local communities. Coastal reforestation and prevention of habitat destruction, such as protection of mangroves, will be crucial for ecosystem-based adaptive strategies that reduce vulnerability of human coastal communities to climate change. Halting the decline of coastal ecosystems would also secure and

generate economic revenue, food security and improve livelihoods in the coastal zone. Adoption of sustainable development strategies will also provide long-term economic opportunities for coastal communities around the region. Specifically, project activities would facilitate the possible increased investment in these SIDS, as a result of improved watershed management regimes, improved access to clean water, and improved management of coastal resources. Injection of revenue into national and local economies will enhance efforts to protect valuable ecosystem services that are useful for long-term sustainable development. Local communities and women's groups would be involved in the design and implementation of small-scale interventions to ensure their equitability and sustainability. Regionally, this project would provide the methodologies and processes for Caribbean SIDS to evaluate the value of their land, water, and coastal resources and to incorporate these results into their national plans of action for environmental protection and their national economic development plans.

Objective

28. To implement an integrated approach to water, land and ecosystems services management, supported by policy, institutional and legislative reforms, and implementation of effective, appropriate technologies to accelerate contribution to global targets on access to safe and reliable water supplies and improved sanitation, and contributing to improved ecosystem functioning in the Caribbean.

The project is proposed to have four main project components, namely:

Component I: Development and implementation of integrated, innovative approaches to sustainable land management (SLM)

Component II: Strengthening of SLM, ecosystems monitoring and indicators framework

Component III: Strengthening capacity for ecosystems services management (institutional, policy, legislative and regulatory)

Component IV: Enhancing knowledge exchange, best-practices, replication and stakeholder involvement

Activities

29. The main activities to be undertaken under each project component include:

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SC CF) (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
Component C1 - Development and Implementation of Integrated Targeted Innovative, climate-change resilient approaches in SLM, IWRM (including WUE), ICZM and maintenance of ecosystem services	TA	Outcome C1.1 Measurable stress reduction at project sites through appropriate sustainable water, land and ecosystems management interventions that account for climate change.	Output 1.1.a. Installed watershed protection and restoration measures	1,480,543	1,980,591
			Output 1.1.b. Installed riparian restoration solutions, particularly upstream of surface water sources and recharge zones	655,800	1,209,257
			Output 1.1.c. Installed restoration measures within forest/mangrove estuarine and coastal areas, especially in high risk areas for storm inundation	1715420	3,635,633
			Output 1.1.d. Installed effluent management (water reuse, recycling) and pollution reduction measures for commercial/industrial entities, agricultural and settlement areas	1,173,685	1,392,778
			Output .1.1.e. Conservation and restoration measures for increasing native and endemic population species abundance and diversity	2,983,390	8,376,464

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SC CF) (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
		Outcome C1.2 Enhanced livelihood opportunities and socio-economic co-benefits for targeted communities from improved ecosystem services functioning	Output 1.2.a. Augmented water supply systems employing rainwater harvesting within critically water-stressed communities	50,500	50,000
			Output 1.2.b. Upgraded water supply systems for delivery and greater access to safe water supply within critically water-stressed communities	15,800	503,104
			Output 1.2.c. Employment and revenue generation opportunities by communities and private sector associated with project activities (SGP)	1,245,000	1,755,770
			Output 2 Strengthened national monitoring systems	1,424,500	5,121,524
			Output 3 Strengthened national policy, legislation and enhanced capacity	960,390	5,091,953
			Output 4 Knowledge products, tools and methods	598,386	1,394,620
			Component C2 - Strengthening of the Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Integrating Water Resources Management (IWRM) (and Water Use Efficiency (WUE)) and ecosystems Monitoring, and Indicators framework	TA	Outcome C2.1 Strengthened national and regional systems for monitoring of environmental status with respect to key international agreements
Output 2.1.2 Scientific research protocols and studies to support monitoring at national projects	639,252	3,693,350			
Output 2.1.3. Installed field monitoring and assessment capabilities	265,810	2,712,125			
Output 2.1.4 Decision support system (DSS) tools	265,810	1,572,825			

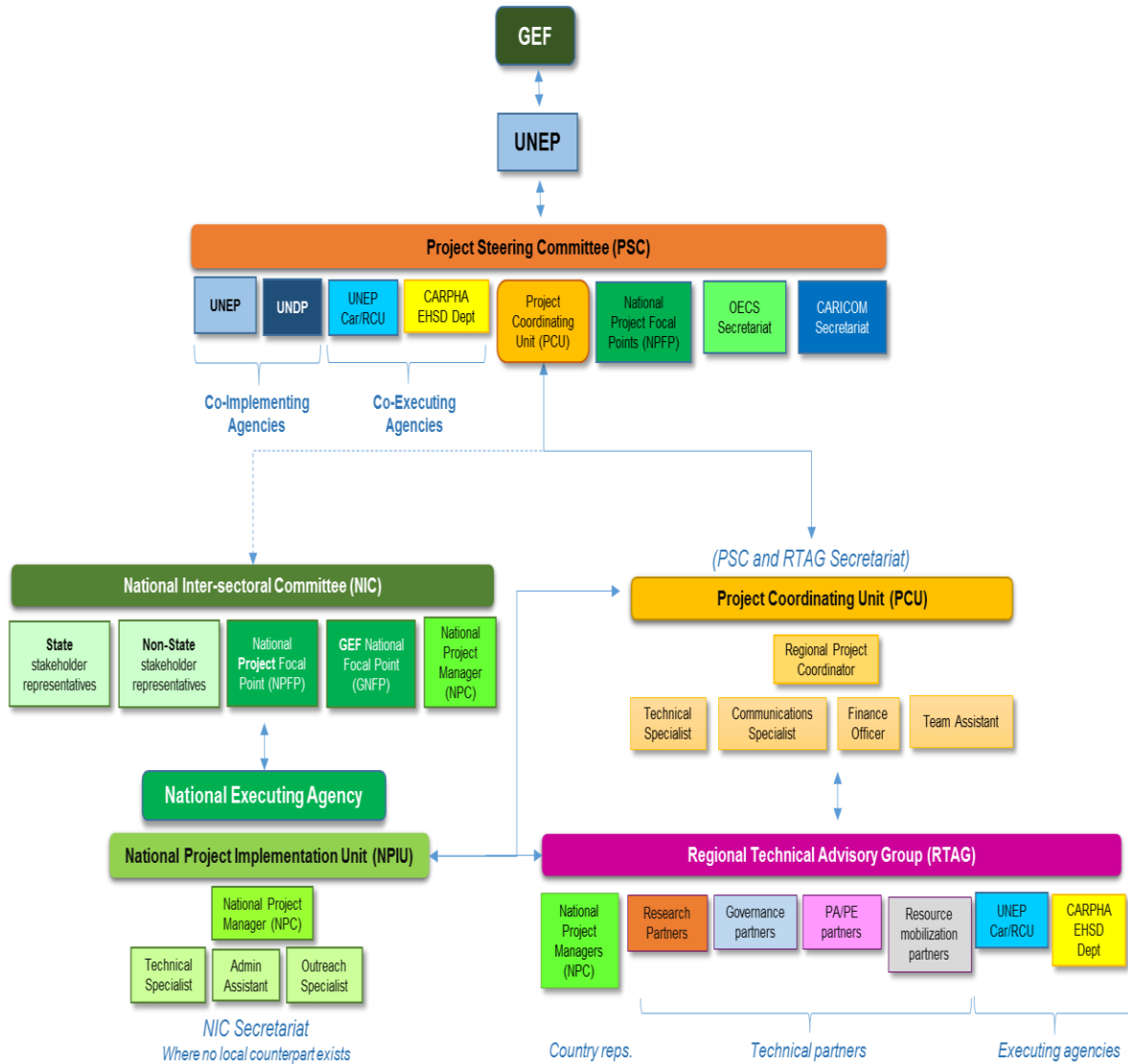
Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SC CF) (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
Component C3 - Strengthening of the Policy, legislative and institutional reforms and capacity building for Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Integrating Water Resources Management (IWRM)/Water Use Efficiency (WUE) and ecosystem services management	TA	OUTCOME C3.1 Strengthened policy and legislation for the effective management of water, land and ecosystems resources that account for climate change	Output 3.1.1 New and/or revised national-level policies and regulations for water, land and ecosystems management	1,798,930	2,576,400
			Output 3.1.2 New and/or upgraded national and regional-level plans and strategies for improved water, land and ecosystems management	1,798,930	3,101,800
		Outcome 3.2 Strengthened capacity of national and regional institutions and other stakeholders for water, land, and ecosystems management that accounts for climate change	Output 3.2.1. Strengthened national participatory consultative and coordination mechanisms	416,188	2,012,400
			Output 3.2.2. Training and capacity building programmes to support implementation of water, land, and ecosystems management across government, private sector agencies and civil society organizations	1,027,960	3,920,400

Project Component	Grant Type (TA/INV)	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative Financing from relevant TF (GEF/LDCF/SC CF) (\$)	Indicative Co financing (\$)
Component C4 - Enhancing knowledge exchange, best-practices, replication and stakeholder involvement	TA	Outcome C4.1 Improved engagement and information access for practitioners and other stakeholders through targeted knowledge sharing networks	Output 4.1.1. Public awareness / Public education (PA/PE) Strategy for the regional and national project components	28,300	1,310,960
			Output 4.1.2. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) assessments during the project	28,300	597,000
			Output 4.1.3. Best practice guidelines, Lessons learnt outputs and Communities of Practice	307,811	1,981,000
			Output 4.1.4. Innovative communications and learning tools	226,370	2,800,540
			Output 4.1.5. Project website (according to IW:LEARN guidelines) and media products	154,070	1,595,500
			Output 4.1.6. Professional exchanges; participation at regional and international fora	99,040	1,760,500
			Output 4.1.7. 7 th GEF-International Waters Conference	345,930	290,000
			Output 4.1.8. Two GEF-IWEco Project Partnership Conferences	198,074	1,204,500
Subtotal				20,037,099	65,933,191
Project Management Cost (PMC)				535,473	1,927,703
Monitoring & Evaluation (MTE/TE)				150,000	156,297
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				20,722,572	68,017,191

The complete project document is provided as an Information Document for the Meeting – UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.9

Project Management

30. UNEP and UNDP will be co-implementing the project with UNEP being the lead co-implementing agency. UNEP CEP and CARPHA will be co-executing agencies with UNEP CEP being the lead co-executing agency.



iii) Reducing Marine Litter in the Caribbean Sea through the Sustainable Management of Plastics in the Wider Caribbean Region (new)
Total Project Budget: TBD
Time Frame: 5 years (2017-2022)
Scope: <i>Regional:</i>
Partner Agencies: IDB
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Multiple Articles; Annexes III and IV; MARPOL Annex V

Introduction

30. According to the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP), land-based sources account for 60 – 80% of the world's marine pollution¹. This is consistent with work undertaken in the Caribbean from beach surveys and clean-ups, indicating that the dominant source of marine litter is land-based².
31. The continuous increase in solid waste generation, both from land-based activities as well as marine-based activities, coupled with the slow rate of degradation of many discarded materials, are leading to a gradual increase in marine litter found at sea, on the sea floor and coastal shores. Due to the increase in generation, waste plastics are becoming a major stream in solid waste.
32. Plastic waste is the third largest contributor to municipal and industrial waste in cities. Due to increasing demand for use in plastic packaging, water bottles and other goods, global plastic production rose from 204 million tonnes in 2002 to 299 million tonnes in 2013³. This increase has turned into a major challenge for local authorities responsible for solid waste management and sanitation.
33. Plastic marine litter has the potential to persist in the marine environment for long periods, to travel considerable distances, and to accumulate in habitats far from its point of origin. This makes it a growing transboundary global problem that recognises no national borders and spreads from coasts to open oceans and Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ).
34. The proposed project reflects the increased focus on reducing marine litter pollution in the WCR. This proposal will be further developed and submitted as a PIF to the GEF Secretariat for consideration. The draft PIF is included as Information Document UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.18.

¹ GESAMP 1991, *The State of the Marine Environment*, and UNEP, 2006, *The State of the Marine Environment: Regional Assessments*

² UNEP 2006, *Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean*.

³ Plastics – the facts 2014/2015, Plastics Europe, Brussels, Belgium.

35. The five components of the overall project are:

- Component I: Establish enabling conditions for addressing plastics in the waste stream
- Component II: Build capacity to initiate/refine policies and practices related to national plastic waste management
- Component III: National interventions (including national/regional pilots)
- Component IV: Networking, communication, stakeholder and community engagement
- Component V: Up-scaling /replication

B. Monitoring and Assessment

iv) State of the Convention Area for the Wider Caribbean Region (ongoing)
Activity Budget: USD 75,000
Scope: <i>Regional</i> - All WCR Countries
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles VI, XII, XIV

Introduction

36. This activity will result in the development of the first State of the Convention Area Report (SOCAR) for the Wider Caribbean Region. The report will capture and present key information on the state of coastal and marine ecosystems within the WCR in terms of their current condition; the pressures and the drivers of those pressures; and an assessment of current environmental management initiatives. It is expected to serve as an operational tool that the Parties and other partner organizations can use to determine baseline conditions and priorities to be addressed in the region and to set targets for region-wide action
37. The development of the SOCAR will mark the start of the reporting process that will occur in 4-year cycles. It is also expected to complement the development of a State of Habitat Report coordinated through the SPAW Protocol.
38. Financial support for the finalization of the SOCAR is being provided by the UNDP/GEF CLME+ and GEF IWeco Projects. In that regard, the SOCAR is expected to be further refined during the biennium to facilitate greater integration with the State of Habitat Report to be developed under the SPAW sub-programme.
39. The development of SOCAR will directly contribute to Output 5.2 of the UNDP/GEF CLME+ project which calls for the development of a prototype *CLME+ ecosystem status and SAP implementation M&E mechanism*. This will consist of the following three distinctive, complementary elements:
- Common, or compatible approaches and/or protocol(s) for the joint monitoring and assessment of overall SAP implementation (and CLME+ status and conditions);
 - “CLME+ SAP Monitoring & Evaluation” and “State of the Marine Ecosystems and shared Living Marine Resource in the CLME+” web portal(s) and reporting outline; and
 - Sustainability strategy/plan for the periodic updating of the report/portals beyond the CLME+.

40. The further development of SOCAR will also assist in the implementation of sub-component 2 of the GEF IWeco Project on the Strengthening of the Sustainable Land Management, Integrated Water Resources Management (and Water-Use Efficiency) and Ecosystems Monitoring, and Indicators framework. The expected outcome is strengthened national and regional systems for monitoring of environmental status with respect to key international agreements including the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols. The four specific outputs under the GEF IWeco project to which SOCAR will be aligned to are:

- Output 2.1.1 Regional environmental indicators compendium
- Output 2.1.2 Scientific research to support monitoring at national projects
- Output 2.1.3. Strengthened field monitoring and assessment capabilities
- Output 2.1.4 Decision support tools and systems

Activities

41. The main activities to be undertaken include:

- a. Collaborate with regional and international agencies, programmes and projects to facilitate activities that support regional assessments of the Wider Caribbean Region including consultations, workshops, presentations and publications. This will include collaboration with initiatives such as the development of the Caribbean Marine Atlas – Phase 2; UNEP Live and related GEO processes for the Latin American and Caribbean Region;
- b. Finalize SOCAR for the Wider Caribbean Region with technical support from LBS RACs and the Monitoring and Assessment Working Group and reach consensus among Contracting Parties on issues related to SOCAR such as sensitivity of data, classification of waters and monitoring parameters;
- c. Conduct a validation exercise with national focal points and relevant stakeholders on the data used to develop the SOCAR;
- d. Develop a communications strategy for sharing and dissemination of the results of SOCAR including development of policy briefs, infographics and new fact sheets;
- e. Identify opportunities and/or funding to support training to Contracting Parties in the Driver Pressure State Impact Response Methodology (DPSIR) which is being used as the methodology for the SOCAR and also the State of the Marine Environment (SOME) Report under the UNDP/GEF CLME+ project; and
- f. Develop new project proposal concepts based on data gaps and emerging issues identified in the final SOCAR.

42. UNEP CEP will continue its efforts to mobilize resources that will assist countries to conduct national coastal and marine monitoring and assessments and in the future development of the State of Convention Area Report. Specific attention will be given to try to improve country capacity to monitor the levels and impacts of microplastics, livestock wastes, mercury, mining wastes and agrochemical pollutants.

C. Waste Management

v.) Support to Caribbean Node for Marine Litter (ongoing)
Activity Budget: USD 120,010 (unfunded)
Scope: <i>Regional</i> - All countries
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles V, VI, X, XI, XIII;

Objective

43. To enhance and operationalize the Caribbean Node for Marine Litter Management in support of the GPML and implementation of the RAPMaLi.

Introduction

44. Few sources of pollution affect a wider area or a larger number of people than marine debris. This environmental, human health and aesthetic problem can lead to serious economic losses for coastal communities, the tourism sector, the shipping and the fishing industries. The Caribbean region is poised to sustain substantial economic losses if current trends in environmental degradation continue.
45. UNEP CEP, through its role as co-host of the Regional Platform for Marine Litter, which it shares with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), and in collaboration with the GPA, developed five project concepts that focus on: (1) Piloting marine litter reduction strategies for major Caribbean cultural/musical/sporting events – Carnival in Trinidad and Tobago; (2) Links between marine litter and the prevalence of mosquito-borne public health concerns; (3) The occurrence of micro-plastic in the intestinal tract of commercially exploited fish from Grenada; (4) Innovations and cost analysis of options for marine litter action; and (5) Regional assessment of marine litter initiatives in the Caribbean. The project proposal concepts are available as Information Document UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.13. UNEP CEP will focus in particular on sourcing funds for the activities relating to Innovations and cost analysis of options for marine litter action; and Regional assessment of marine litter initiatives in the Caribbean.
46. UNEP CEP, GCFI and the GPA will work to identify possible funding to implement these projects while identifying opportunities for the development and implementation of additional priority marine litter interventions. The CEP will also continue to promote the implementation of the updated Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAPMaLi) for the Caribbean, which was first endorsed at the 13th IGM, and use the RAPMaLi as the framework for supporting implementation of the Honolulu Strategy, the UNEP Global Partnerships on Waste and Marine Litter.

Activities

47. The main activities to be undertaken include:
- a. To identify potential funding for the implementation, replication and/or upscaling of the five project concepts in collaboration with GCFI and GPA;
 - b. Support the development and implementation of other projects for improving marine litter management in the Wider Caribbean Region with particular focus on solid waste and plastic reduction, re-use and recycling opportunities;

- c. Facilitate communication networking and outreach for the Caribbean Node, including building on existing educational and outreach material developed by UNEP CEP;
- d. Collaborate with UNEP-DTIE to support identification and implementation of pilot projects on solid waste management;
- e. Identify opportunities for enhanced collaboration with the SPAW sub-programme as it relates to impacts of marine litter on protected areas and wildlife;
- f. Identify resources to support carrying out inventory of solid waste and plastic generation in each of the countries of the Wider Caribbean Region as well as an assessment of the systems for collection, transportation, and disposal and to identify opportunities and challenges for improving these systems. This will include consideration for re-use, recycling and other waste management measures;
- g. Support the conducting of waste management audits in countries to include an assessment of how countries are currently managing their solid waste, including existing policies, laws and regulations, equipment and technologies, and disposal practices as well as identifying opportunities for recycling and/or reuse; and
- h. Establish synergies, where appropriate with the Plastic Bag Coalition launched by the Government of France.

vi.) Trash Free Waters in the Caribbean Initiative: Reducing Marine Litter by Improving Solid Waste Management (ongoing)
Activity Budget: USD 60,000
Scope: Jamaica and Panama (pilot countries)
Partners: United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), United States Peace Corps
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Articles V, VI, X, XI; XIII and Annex V;

Objective

- 48. To support local actions to reduce land-based sources of trash in local communities and help national governments to take action in order to significantly reduce and prevent trash from reaching the Caribbean Sea.

Introduction

- 49. One of the challenges faced in the WCR is poorly developed solid waste management infrastructure which gives rise to waste streams that negatively impact inland waterways (including streams and gullies), as well as rivers, coastal communities, and marine ecosystems. This initiative will help Jamaica and Panama to control, reduce and prevent their land-based sources of trash/solid waste from entering waterways and polluting their coastal and marine environment by bringing stakeholders together to identify priority needs and develop projects and activities.

50. Jamaica and Panama are Contracting Parties to the LBS Protocol. The successful implementation of the proposed projects and activities will therefore support both countries in meeting their obligations under the LBS Protocol to take measures to prevent, reduce, and control pollution of the Convention area.
51. UNEP CEP, in collaboration with the US EPA, will promote synergies and coordination between various ongoing solid waste and marine litter projects and activities, and assist each of the countries to develop a more integrated and cohesive approach to solid waste and marine litter management with a particular emphasis on local communities. These efforts will be supported by the US Peace Corps which will train its volunteers in Jamaica and Panama in the Trash Free Waters Approach so they can train and help their counterparts implement small scale projects within their local communities.
52. UNEP CEP will guide the process and work with NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders in the region to help implement these solid waste/marine litter management projects. The partner agencies will also work to promote a more consistent message to stakeholders and the general public concerning solid waste management.
53. This initiative builds upon UNEP's Resource Efficiency efforts in the region to reduce waste generation in key sectors and promote the use of sound waste management tools with government agencies. As Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention and LBS Protocol, UNEP CEP will further support this effort to address marine litter reduction and prevention as presented in the Caribbean Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter Management (RAPMALi).
54. As co-host for the Caribbean Node for Marine Litter Management with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), UNEP CEP will work to ensure sustainability among the countries to address their solid waste management needs. The CEP will also ensure that this project and other efforts are coordinated, to result in improved synergies and a compilation of best practices guidance for comprehensive solid waste management solutions that can be shared throughout the region.
55. This guidance will be consistent with Basel Convention guidelines for environmentally sound management of waste, UNEP's Global Partnership on Marine Litter under the Global Programme of Action, UNEP's Global Partnership on Solid Waste, MARPOL Convention of the Control of Ship-Generated Wastes, including supporting the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a Special Area under Annex V dealing with the discharge of garbage, and other relevant multilateral agreements and initiatives focused on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Activities

56. The main activities to be undertaken include:
 - a. Support planning and development of at least two stakeholder dialogue workshops in each country with government agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders in order to identify solid waste management priorities and the most appropriate and cost-effective solutions to help prevent trash from entering waterways and the Caribbean Sea;
 - b. Develop and implement a public participation toolkit designed for marine litter;
 - c. Disseminate outreach and education activities to media, civil society organizations, local and/or municipal government authorities to increase awareness about solid waste, its impacts on the environment and human health, and management measures including new livelihood opportunities;

- d. Support pilot projects that are identified through the stakeholder dialogue process;
- e. Share results of the pilot projects with regional stakeholders and make these available through the UNEP CEP website; and
- f. Identify opportunities for upscaling and replication in other Contracting Parties to the LBS Protocol including development of new project proposal concepts for possible funding. This will include efforts to strengthen partnerships between governments, civil society and the private sector.

D. National Programmes of Action

vii.) Applying innovation to reduce nutrient pollution from wastewater and agricultural discharges in waterways, coastal and marine environments of the Caribbean Sea
Project Budget: USD 235,000
Scope: Jamaica and Costa Rica
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Annex III, Annex IV

Objectives

- 57. To demonstrate the deployment of innovative, economically-viable appropriate wastewater technologies for small coastal communities to foster uptake, replication and up scaled investment;
- 58. To demonstrate the deployment of best nutrient management practices in agriculture in the areas of nutrient conservation, recycling and use efficiency, with added benefit of integrating climate-smart approaches; and
- 59. To strengthen partnerships between on-site beneficiary groups, local and regional institutions to share best practices using the Caribbean Platforms for Nutrient and Wastewater Management.

Introduction

- 60. It is estimated that as much as 85% of wastewater entering the Caribbean Sea remains untreated. As coastal waters of WCR have been increasingly subjected to the detrimental impacts of pollution, the integrity of marine ecosystems is being compromised along with the quality of recreational waters – elements that are of great importance to the economies of all countries of the region in terms of tourism and fisheries.
- 61. UNEP CEP, in collaboration with the GPA, GPNM and GW²I, submitted a proposal to the US Department of State in July 2016 to secure funding to implement and demonstrate cost-effective, innovative solutions in Jamaica and Costa Rica that can be upscaled and replicated to contribute to mitigation of nutrient loading to the Caribbean’s coastal waters. The project is intended to target

impacts resulting from agricultural and urban runoff and wastewater discharges within the two countries.

62. This project will build on the work of many initiatives in the region in the promotion of best practices and scalable technologies for nutrient load and wastewater diversion and treatment, and for the protection of water sources in the region (e.g., the GEF-funded projects Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management (GEF-IWCAM) and Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater (GEF-CReW).
63. The project will target lower-income rural/coastal communities with low rates of wastewater collection and treatment that pose a threat to local marine environments.
64. The project is proposed to have four main components as outlined below:

Component I: Investments in wastewater and nutrient discharge reduction

Component II: Knowledge management

Component III: Advocacy and awareness

Component IV: Partnership building

Activities

65. The main activities to be undertaken under each project component is summarized below in the proposed Workplan Matrix:

Primary Activities, Deliverables, and/or Milestones	Year 1				Year 2			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
C1. Investment								
1.1 Small-scale wastewater system								
1.1.1. On-site scoping	■							
1.1.2. Technical design	■	■						
1.1.3. Contractor selection and award		■						
1.1.4. Installation			■	■	■	■	■	
1.1.5. Operator training		■			■			■
1.1.6. Hand-over								■
1.2 Agricultural field runoff diversion								
1.2.1. On-site scoping	■							
1.2.2. Technical design	■	■						
1.2.3. Contractor selection and award		■						
1.2.4. Installation and training		■	■	■	■	■	■	
1.3 Nutrient use efficiency - fertilization and recycling								
1.3.1. On-site scoping	■							
1.3.2. NUE plan/programme implementation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1.3.3. Training		■			■			■
C2. Knowledge management								
2.1 Technical guideline on solutions application								
2.1.1. Conceptualize								
2.1.2. Draft content				■				
2.2 Lessons learned synopsis								
2.2.1. Draft content							■	■
2.3 Field monitoring tools procurement, guidelines								

Primary Activities, Deliverables, and/or Milestones	Year 1				Year 2			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
2.3.1. Basic equipment procurement								
2.3.2. On-site training on use of facilities, tools and reporting (citizen science methods)								
2.3.3. Draft guideline content and validation								
2.3.4. Publication - printing and online dissemination								
C3. Advocacy and awareness								
3.1 Short film								
3.1.1. On-site training in personal smart device filming (project personnel)								
3.1.2. Editing and production of submissions								
3.2 Printed material								
3.2.1. Design and content contribution to (1) posters, (2) brochures in respective languages								
3.2.2. Printing of products and dissemination								
3.3 Town halls and seminars								
3.3.1. Convening of 4 special sensitization events at the project sites								
C4. Partnership building								
4.1 Partnership forum strengthening								
4.1.1 Hosting of 2 joint GPNM and GWI regional platform meetings - support at least 10 participant travel and venue hosting costs								
4.2 Meeting attendance								
4.2.1. Participants from projects attending CWWA, CAWASA, IICA, FAO, UNEP fora to report (4 meetings; 4 participants travel support)								

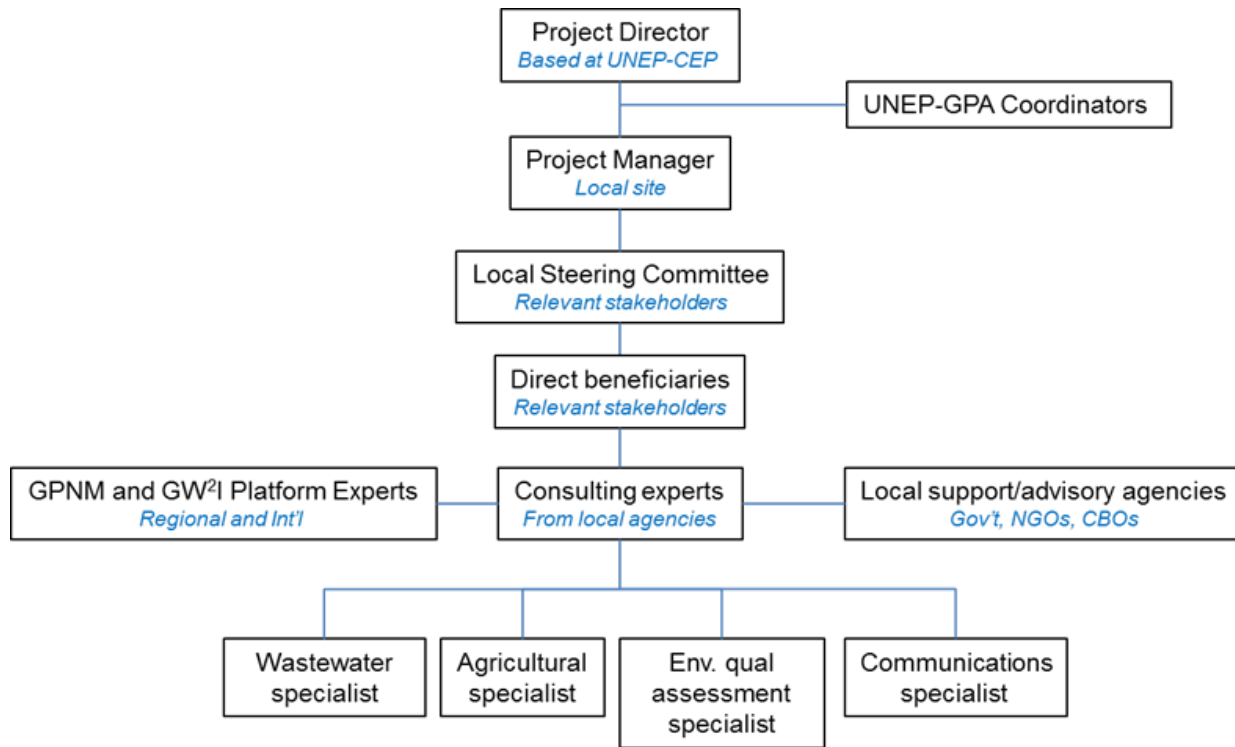
An indicative breakdown of the project cost is provided in the budget below:

		Requested Federal Funds
A	Personnel	24,000
B	Fringe Benefits	0
C	Travel	25,000
D	Equipment	0
E	Supplies	12,500
F	Contractual	69,775
G	Construction	86,000
H	Other Direct Costs	27,725
I	Total Direct charges	245,000
J	Total Indirect costs	0
K	TOTAL PROJECT COST	245,000
L	COST SHARE (if applicable)	30,000

The project proposal with detailed budget breakdown is provided as Information Document UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.15.

Project Management

66. UNEP CEP will be the lead executing agency. Details on the administrative arrangements that will support the proposed project are illustrated in the project organizational chart below.



viii) Support to Caribbean Platform for Nutrients Management (ongoing)
Activity Budget: USD 600,000
Scope: <i>Regional</i>
LBS Protocol Articles/Annexes: Annex IV

Introduction

67. Half the world's food security depends on nitrogen and phosphorous and their use in fertilizer to grow crops. The nutrients released from fertilizers however, as well as from wastewater, aquaculture and other industrial and agricultural activities, have profound environmental impacts ranging from pollution of water supplies to undermining important ecosystems and the services and livelihoods they support. This apparent divide between society's need for food and the adverse environmental impacts on the natural resource base, has led to a nutrients challenge. This challenge is set to intensify as population grows and the demand for food increases, and as growing towns and cities produce more wastewater⁴.
68. Through collaboration with the GPA, UNEP CEP launched the Caribbean Platform for Nutrients Management (CPNM) in May 2013 to respond to the nutrient challenge faced by the WCR. The CEP will support the CPNM by serving as host of the platform and by working with governments, other UN Agencies, scientists and the private sector to identify ways to reduce the amount of excess nutrients in the WCR without hindering development.
69. UNEP CEP will promote the inclusion of actions related to nutrients management on the agenda of countries of the WCR and emphasize the communication of concerns, challenges and opportunities through the CPNM. This will be done by orienting the work of the CPNM so that it is consistent with Global GPNM work areas and can be harmonized with other regional platforms. The four main work areas proposed for the CPNM are (1) knowledge generation; (2) extension and technical services; (3) outreach and advocacy; and (4) governance, partnership and network development.
70. Within the framework of the UNDP GEF CLME+ project, the CEP will be supporting the development and implementation of activities linking the LBS and SPAW Protocols, and in particular, on work involving nutrients and habitat degradation.

Activities

71. Some of the activities supported by the UNDP GEF CLME+ that will be facilitated by UNEP CEP through the CPNM include:
- a. Development of a regional strategy and action plan on nutrients;
 - b. Preparation of baseline assessment reports on nutrients;
 - c. Development of regional investment plans for pollution, and in particular nutrients reduction;
- and

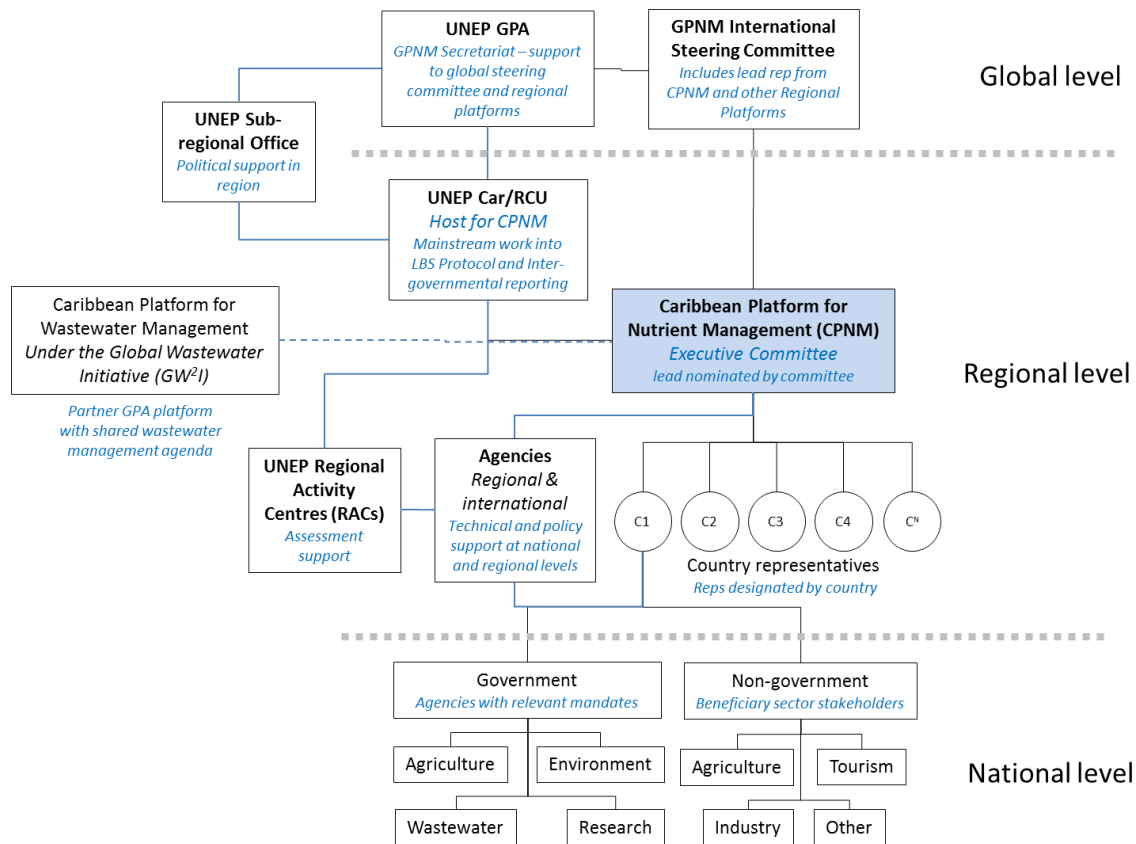
⁴ UNEP Fact Sheet: The Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM)

- d. Development/implementation of an Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) sub-project for the Southern Caribbean

72. Further details on the activities are available in the 2-year workplan included in Information Document UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.8.

CPNM Structure

73. The proposed structure and organizational relationships of the platform, which emerged from the Second Regional Planning Meeting of the CPNM (February 2016), is outlined below.



Annex I: Biennial Budget for the AMEP Sub-Programme

Activity/Project	Budget (2017-2018)			
	Total	CTF	Others	Unfunded
(a) GEF Projects				
(i) Upscaling and Enhancing the Experience of the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management in the Wider Caribbean. (CReW+) (3yrs)	1,000,000 (est)	0	0	1,000,000
(ii) Implementing Integrated Land, Water & Wastewater Management in Caribbean SIDS (IWEco) (5yrs)	11,641,626	0	11,641,626	0
TOTAL GEF	12,641,626	0	11,641,626	1,000,000
(b) OTHER Projects				
(iii) State of the Convention Area	75,000	0	75,000	0
(iv) Support to Caribbean Node for Marine Litter	120,010	0	0	120,010
(v) Trash Free Waters	60,000	0	60,000	0
(vi) Reduce Nutrient Pollution from the Caribbean Sea	235,000	0	235,000	0
(vii) Support to Caribbean Platform for Nutrients (CLME+)	600,000	0	600,000	0
Programme Coordination*	850,000	850,000	0	0
OTHER Sub-total	1,940,010	850,000	970,000	120,010
<i>Programme Support cost 13% to UNEP HQ (amount subject to change based on source of funding)**</i>	<i>252,201.30</i>	<i>110,500</i>	<i>126,100</i>	<i>15,601.30</i>
TOTAL OTHER	2,192,211.30	960,500	1,096,100	135,611.30
TOTAL AMEP	14,833,837.30	960,500	12,737,726	1,135,611.30
*Programme Coordination Includes staffing, travel, reporting, communication, and other support costs from the Caribbean Trust Fund. **13% Support Costs are not applied to GEF Funding.				