



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**



**UNEP**

Distr.: Limited

UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/5  
3 May 2001

Original: English

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**Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee on the  
Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme  
and Special Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties  
to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the  
Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region**  
San José, 9-13 July 2001

**Status report on the implementation of the Caribbean  
Environment Programme for the biennium 2000-2001**

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## Abbreviations

CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers network
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CAR/RCU	Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
CAST	Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism
CCA	Caribbean Conservation Association
CEHI	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CEPNET	Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources
CORAL	Coral Reef Alliance
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organization
ECCN	Eastern Caribbean Cetacean Network
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
GIS	Geographic information systems
GIWA	Global International Waters Assessment
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
ICLARM	World Fish Centre
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IUCN	World Conservation Union
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre
UWICED	University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network

*Executive summary*

The present document is being presented to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Special Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (San José, 9-13 July, 2001). It has been prepared by the secretariat of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Coordinating Unit for the Caribbean (UNEP-CAR/RCU) with a view to presenting the status of activities for CEP and its subprogrammes: Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP); Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW); Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources (CEPNET); and Education, Training and Awareness (ETA).

The secretariat has taken action where required by the decisions of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting. The Rules of Procedure and the Financial Rules were revised and are a discussion point on the agenda of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee. Also on the agenda, and in accordance with decisions of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, are the proposals from Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago for the creation of a regional activity centre.

Following decisions taken at the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, the secretariat has actively pursued and was successful in the collection of pledges to the Caribbean Trust Fund, as well as the collection of arrears. The secretariat collected a total of US\$ 855,000 in pledges for 2000 (US\$ 15,000 more than the US\$ 840,000 agreed at the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting. During 2000, the secretariat was also successful in collecting almost US\$ 400,000 in arrears to the Caribbean Trust Fund (unpaid pledges prior to 2000). These additional funds allowed the secretariat to fund additional activities during 2000 and 2001. In comparison, the total collections (pledges and arrears) for 1998 and 1999 were US\$ 428,000 and \$688,000, respectively. The secretariat is grateful for the cooperation shown by many Governments in 2000 and hopes that pledges will be kept up to date in 2001 and beyond to support the continuing success of the Programme.

Regarding staffing at UNEP-CAR/RCU, there are three Programme Officers and eight support staff paid out of the Caribbean Trust Fund, plus a Fund Management Officer and Administrative Assistant supported by UNEP Nairobi from the 13 per cent programme support costs levied on contributions to the Trust Fund. An Associate Programme Officer for coordination between the AMEP and SPAW subprogrammes is being recruited (mid-2001) and will be supported by an extraordinary contribution to the Trust Fund by the United States of America, for a period of two years.

In February 2001, the First Meeting of the Interim Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee to the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) (LBS/ISTAC) was convened in Ocho Rios, Jamaica. The report and recommendations of the Meeting are being referred to the present Meeting for further action. A regional workshop on municipal wastewater was held in conjunction with the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC with the UNEP/Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from

Land-based Activities (GPA) Coordination Office to provide input to global work on the subject as well as to further regional work.

The AMEP subprogramme has coordinated the following projects:

(a) *Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea*, to prepare national reports and a regional report that will form the basis, with an improved institutional infrastructure, for the development of national action programmes. A Global Environment Facility (GEF) project is under preparation;

(b) *Pilot Projects in Sewage Treatment Needs Assessments*. This project has been designed to assist Contracting Parties and CEP member countries in meeting the sewage-specific obligations contained in Annex III to the LBS Protocol;

(c) *Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island Developing States*, to assist participating countries to improve their watershed and coastal zone management practices in support of sustainable development. The project includes components addressing coastal area management and biodiversity, tourism development, protection of water supplies, land-based sources of pollution and climate change;

(d) *Planning of Rehabilitation, Environmental Management and Coastal Development in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala in the Wake of Hurricane Mitch*, to improve coastal watershed planning and management in hurricane-prone areas of Central America. As part of the watershed planning, particular attention will be paid to adequate treatment of domestic wastewater;

(e) *Rehabilitation of Contaminated Bays*. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will manage the bilateral aspects of the project with Cuba and Jamaica. CAR/RCU has been asked by UNDP and GEF secretariat to provide regional coordination and knowledge-sharing of the project for the entire region. The regional activities are included to ensure coordination of effort between the two countries and compliance with the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) and its Protocols relevant to the project areas;

(f) *Clearing house node for pollution from land-based activities*. CEP has been selected as the first to pilot the regional nodes because of its advancements in environmental information management and efforts to control pollution from land-based activities. Under an agreement with the GPA Office, CAR/RCU has developed a node prototype for the Caribbean. Once populated, the node will provide CEP countries with a link to both regional and global information concerning pollution from land-based activities. Though related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, as an environmental information activity, this project will be implemented under the CEPNET subprogramme as support to the AMEP subprogramme.

The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW Protocol) entered into force on 18 June 2000. As of May 2001, there are nine Contracting Parties, namely, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. In addition, the Governments of France, Jamaica, Mexico and the United Kingdom have officially informed the secretariat that the process of ratification has been initiated in their countries.

The Government of Cuba has offered to host the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to SPAW (COP1) and the First Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to SPAW, planned for 24 to 29 September 2001 in Havana.

The Government of France officially opened the regional activity centre (RAC) on 1 January 2000. Since then, the secretariat has undertaken consultations and exchanged information with the SPAW RAC to ensure coordination and identify activities for joint implementation.

A number of activities were undertaken in collaboration and/or coordination with different organizations, in particular The Nature Conservancy, the World Bank, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network, the UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Caribbean Tourism Organization, the World Fish Centre and the Coral Reef Alliance.

The SPAW subprogramme has coordinated the following projects:

(a) *Strengthening of the Parks and Protected Area Network for the Wider Caribbean and Promotion of Guidelines for Protected Area Management* to support the effective operation of the network of marine protected area managers (CaMPAM). Through the establishment of a Small Grants Fund and improved communications through the e-group, it also allowed the publication of "Funding Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean: A Guide for Managers and Conservation Organizations";

(b) *Training in Protected Areas and Wildlife Management*, for implementation of the Training of Trainers programme for marine protected areas, which was also made accessible to many Spanish-speaking countries;

(c) *Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species and Development and Promotion of Regional Guidelines for Wildlife Management*. The project allowed for the publication of the first sea turtle recovery action plan for a Spanish-speaking country; a memorandum of understanding was developed with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to develop a national recovery plan for manatees in that country; and various awareness activities were supported;

(d) *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Major Ecosystems in the Wider Caribbean*. Collaboration with the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and with regional experts produced, for the first time, current and consolidated subregional reports for the Tropical Americas on the status of coral reefs. All the subregional reports conclude that coral reef degradation has continued in the Tropical Americas, with some areas showing more impacts, due to anthropogenic changes but also natural causes. The secretariat also assisted with the production of the Caribbean Blue Flag Feasibility Study during 2000 and currently participates in the development of the regional Blue Flag programme for the Caribbean. Finally, the secretariat has been actively participating in the development of phase two of the International Coral Reef Action Network project.

Since November 2000, a Programme Officer is in place for the CEPNET subprogramme and implementation of ongoing and new activities is now done on a full-time basis. CEPNET offers support and advice to the AMEP and SPAW subprogrammes for the preparation, maintenance and dissemination of their

databases. Coordination with SPAW for the second version of the CaMPAM database will place it on the Internet. The Species Database is also being updated for better dissemination. AMEP collaboration with GPA will be supported by CEPNET to develop the clearing house node for CEP.

Coordination with other UNEP and United Nations agencies, such as the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Global Ocean Observing System and GPA is done by the CEPNET Programme Officer to develop opportunities and assist to the implementation of global programmes. Partnerships with national, regional or international non-governmental organizations are developed for the design and the implementation of technical projects in the geographic information systems (GIS), remote-sensing and Internet applications development sectors.

The CEPNET subprogramme has coordinated the following projects:

(a) *Strengthening CAR/RCU Information Management Capabilities.* To facilitate and support improvements to the management of information of CEP and its member States, the CAR/RCU itself must possess and maintain up-to-date powerful capacities. This has effects on equipment, software, tools and knowledge;

(b) *Strengthening of the Caribbean Environment Programme web site.* The CEP web site is one of the most appreciated in the Wider Caribbean Region for the relevant information it makes available. As the web site is one of the most visible results of CEP, it must be maintained and updated with new information and new tools. The main items that are being updated or added are the CEPNews Centre, the GPA clearing house node, the CEPNET/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) page, the UNEP-WCMC Image Mapping Service and the CEP technical reports;

(c) *Environmental reporting:* the State of the Coast reports are being integrated into a regional report that will be available on the CEP web site. CEPNET also assists in the coordination of global and regional assessments such as Global Environment Outlook (GEO) and GIWA;

(d) *CEPNET Technical Advisory Services;*

(e) *Collaboration with Agencies and Institutions Establishing Regionally Relevant Environmental Information Networks and Environmental Information Systems.* Coordination has been initiated with Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change, the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development, UNEP-WCMC and others;

(f) *Collaboration with the UNEP Global Programme of Action in the Establishment of a Regional Clearing house Node in the Wider Caribbean Region for Information Related to Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution* to assist the AMEP subprogramme;

(g) *Training in Coastal Zone Management Uses and Applications of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).* A proposal is being prepared and will be distributed for fund-raising;

(h) *Web-based GIS Activities.* Partnerships are being developed with national agencies and non-governmental organizations to plan the development of this tool in the Wider Caribbean Region.

There is no funding for a Programme Officer for the Education, Training and Awareness subprogramme at the secretariat, but the ETA tasks are supervised and developed by the Coordinator and each Programme Officer where such activities can be integrated to the projects developed under the CEP workplan and budget. For example:

- (a) The secretariat responds to inquiries regarding marine pollution, wildlife and natural resources protection, geographic information, etc.;
- (b) The secretariat publishes or supports the publication of informative brochures for CEP in general and LBS and SPAW activities;
- (c) The new CEPNews Centre on the CEP web site is being strengthened to allow for a better dissemination of electronic information by the secretariat;
- (d) The documents of the CEP library are electronically referenced and searches will be possible on the Intranet before the end of 2001;
- (e) The CEP web site is being strengthened to provide more links to its users so that they can more efficiently access data, information, knowledge and experiences.

The proposed objectives of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Special Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region are:

- (a) To review the current status and activities of CEP, including the status of the Caribbean Trust Fund and progress made on the fund-raising strategy;
- (b) To review the drafts of the Rules of Procedure for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Cartagena Convention;
- (c) To review the drafts of the Financial Rules for the Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment Programme and the Terms of Reference for the Caribbean Trust Fund;
- (d) To present the Strategy for the Development of the Caribbean Environment Programme 2002-2006;
- (e) To review all proposals received by the secretariat for the establishment of regional activity centre(s) for the LBS Protocol;
- (f) To review the draft 2002-2003 workplan and budget for CEP.



## I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP), the UNEP Regional Coordinating Unit for the Caribbean (UNEP-CAR/RCU) to present the status of activities for the CEP subprogrammes: Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP); Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW); Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources (CEPNET); and Education, Training and Awareness (ETA).

2. The report also presents the budgetary status of each subprogramme and of the overall coordination and common costs. The update on the secretariat is completed by information on personnel and other resources.

3. This document is being presented to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Special Meeting of the Bureau of Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, to be held in San José from 9 to 13 July 2001.

4. During the Meeting, countries participating in the projects and activities referred to herein are invited to expand on this report and comment on their implementation of CEP activities to clarify any points made by the secretariat.

## II. Management, administration, and organization of the Programme

5. The most important structural changes in management and administration occurred in the areas of personnel and delivery of products and services.

### A. Personnel

6. As at May 2001, there are three Programme Officers paid out of the Caribbean Trust Fund, plus a Fund Manager Officer supported by UNEP Nairobi. An Associate Programme Officer for coordination between the AMEP and SPAW subprogrammes is being

recruited (mid-2001) and will be supported by an extraordinary contribution to the Caribbean Trust Fund by the United States of America, for a period of two years.

7. The workload redistribution imposed by the termination of the CEPNET/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) project is being reviewed now that the CEPNET Programme Officer has been assigned. In conjunction with this new resource, the mechanisms for producing the CEPNews bulletin and for maintaining the web site and Intranet are being reviewed.

8. The personnel changes at UNEP-CAR/RCU were as follows:

(a) The Legal Officer supported by the Government of Sweden completed his assignment in February 2000;

(b) The new CEPNET Programme Officer entered in position in November 2000;

(c) The new Fund Manager Officer started his assignment in January 2001 and, as with the post of Administrative Assistant, this position has been and will continue to be funded by UNEP out of the 13 per cent programme support costs (overhead) levied by UNEP Nairobi on contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund;

(d) During the 1997-1999 reporting period, the post of Information System Assistant received funding under the CEPNET/IDB project for eight months. Vacant since March 2000, this valuable position was filled on a short-term basis in May 2001 to assist the CEPNET team in its review of the communication tools (CEPNews, web site, Intranet, e-groups). Initially for a period of three months, funds will be sought to allow for a more permanent support;

(e) The level of contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund did not allow for staffing of the ETA position.

9. A current organization chart can be found in annex IV to the present report.

## **B. Improvement of the secretariat's capacity to deliver products and services**

10. Under the leadership of the CEPNET team, new mechanisms for information dissemination are being implemented, namely, the CEPNews Centre on the CEP web site and various e-groups for each subprogramme. A training programme for the personnel of CAR/RCU is being designed and will optimize the use of the current resources for a better flow of information. Training in advanced operations of office applications (mail merge, use of report templates, homogenized file format, mechanisms for document control, etc.) and in web page design and maintenance will help to increase the efficiency of the secretariat staff.

11. To support these new responsibilities, the secretariat is acquiring new computer equipment to renew its network (server, five new desktop computers and two laptops). A small computer training room will be set up with the existing computers and server. This training facility will be used for in-house development, but could also be made available to external users.

12. In the same line of improved communication and information dissemination, a better integration of the library documentation with the Intranet and eventually, to the CEP web site, is being implemented. This should increase the use of the library, both internally and externally.

13. The United Nations system in Jamaica will be consolidating into a United Nations House that will host all the United Nations agencies. The United Nations House will be located in the building currently occupied by the CAR/RCU secretariat in Kingston. This has the potential to facilitate inter-agency coordination and reduce some general and common costs. Implementation is planned for early 2002.

14. The secretariat acquired a new office vehicle in December 2000 to replace a 1992 sedan. The second vehicle (1990) was sold in April 2001 and is being replaced.

## **III. Programme status**

### **A. Secretariat response to decisions of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting<sup>1</sup>**

15. In decision 1, the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting called upon the secretariat to revise the draft "Strategy for the Development of the Caribbean Environment Programme 2000-2004", according to discussion and comments raised during the Meeting. This was accomplished and is presented in its revised form to the current Meeting for approval. (See document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/8.)

16. In accordance with decision 2, the draft proposals for Rules of Procedure for the Caribbean Environment Programme and for the Cartagena Convention were made available on the CEP web site as of 8 March 2001. This early distribution was to allow delegations to thoroughly review the documents and prepare comments for discussion at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee. In addition, this distribution was accompanied by an e-group established by the secretariat for intergovernmental interaction prior to the Meeting.

17. In accordance with decision 3, similar to the action taken with regard to the Rules of Procedure noted in the above paragraph, the draft proposals for the Financial Rules of the Caribbean Trust Fund were also made available on the CEP web site on 10 March 2001. An e-group was also established to facilitate communication on the financial rules, to prepare for their detailed discussions at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee.

18. As requested in decision 5, the Caribbean Trust Fund budget has been approved until 31 December 2001 and is presented to the meeting under annex II to the present report.

19. As stated in the report of the Eighth Intergovernmental Meeting and Fifth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, "cash contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund remain the primary funding base of the Programme". In response to decision 6 of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, the secretariat is open to negotiating alternative options, such as in-kind

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions from the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting not listed in this section are those that did not require specific action by the secretariat.

contributions. The first example of this was the Government of Cuba, when it hosted the Fourth Meeting of the Interim Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (ISTAC) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW), which was held in Havana in August 1999. The Government of Costa Rica offered to host the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and recently, the Government of Cuba offered to host the SPAW Protocol meetings in September 2001. In addition, the Government of Turks and Caicos has made an open offer to host another meeting.

20. Regarding decisions 8 and 9, all the member Governments of the Caribbean Environment Programme have been invoiced in the amounts expressed in the table of indicative contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund (see annex I).

21. The level of contributions made to the Caribbean Trust Fund in 2000 (decision 10) substantially exceeded that of 1999. The amounts received for 2000 totalled \$963,377 and for prior years, \$393,337. To date, only the Governments of Anguilla (\$9,322) and Grenada (\$9,322) have paid their pledges corresponding to 2001.

22. A draft workplan for the ETA subprogramme is presented to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee in accordance with decision 11 of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting. In addition, the SPAW, AMEP and CEPNET subprogrammes all have ETA components in their respective workplans.

23. In accordance with decision 12, the secretariat used the circular letter (CAR 03/2001) dated 8 March 2001, to foster communication with the focal points on planning for the present meeting. In the letter, Governments were asked to provide agenda topics or other relevant issues in preparation for the meeting.

24. In accordance with decision 14, following the entry into force of the SPAW Protocol on 18 June 2000, the secretariat initiated discussions with the Parties and namely, with the Government of Cuba on the possibility of holding that meeting. It was agreed that the First Meeting of the Parties and the First Meeting of ISTAC Advisory Committee to that Protocol would be held in Havana from 24 to 29 September 2001. The meeting will be sponsored by the Government of Cuba and through the Caribbean Trust Fund.

25. In decision 15, the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting welcomed the proposal of the Government of Cuba for the establishment of a regional activity centre (RAC) for the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) within Cuba and asked the secretariat to undertake further negotiations in this regard. In particular, decision 15 contains the request that the proposal be revised to "include, inter alia, provisions for institutional strengthening of existing regional institutions and details regarding administration and financial requirements". Since the Intergovernmental Meeting, the secretariat has met with the Government of Cuba to discuss their proposal and is bringing the proposal to the present meeting for further discussion and elaboration. In addition, during the First Meeting of the Interim Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee to the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS/ISTAC), a proposal was also received from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to host an RAC in support of the LBS Protocol. Both proposals were discussed at the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC and are being referred to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and Bureau of Contracting Parties for further discussion.

26. Programme coordination in support of the LBS Protocol has included activities to promote ratification of it, as well as to develop and obtain funding for projects to support its implementation (see description of activities below). Since the adoption of the Protocol, and in accordance with decision 16 of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, the Coordinator of the UNEP-CAR/RCU has actively promoted its ratification with the Contracting Parties and other signatories to the Cartagena Convention. The status of the Protocol itself is presented in annex IV to this document.

27. Decision 17, the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, endorsed the 2000-2001 workplan and adopted the budget for the same period. As contained in the workplan, the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC was convened in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, in February 2001. Also in accordance with decision 17, although no funding was available from the Caribbean Trust Fund in the approved budget, the secretariat sought additional funding and was able to secure an extraordinary contribution from the Government of the United States of America for convening both the First

Meeting of LBS/ISTAC and to this Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee.

28. Pursuant to decision 19, documentation for this meeting was made accessible through the CEP web site.

29. In accordance with decision 22, the secretariat undertook consultations and exchanged communications with the SPAW RAC Coordinator throughout 2000-2001 to coordinate activities and identify areas of collaboration. A report of the SPAW RAC activities is presented in document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/INF.4.

30. In line with decision 25, during the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, a letter was sent to the Executive Director of UNEP requesting financial and human resources support for CEP.

31. As requested in decision 27, the secretariat is preparing to support the assessment of the vulnerability of coastal populations and natural resources to natural disasters, which is presented in the CEPNET draft workplan (UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/9).

32. In accordance with decision 28 (h), the secretariat has prepared a memorandum of understanding for the establishment of the RAC/Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre for the Wider Caribbean Region (REMPEITC-Carib).

33. Decision 29 of the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting was related to coordination and continuing development of the LBS Protocol. As a result of that decision, the secretariat issued circular letter (CAR 03/2000) on 13 October 2000, through which an invitation was extended to each country to designate an AMEP/LBS focal point to liaise with the UNEP Regional Coordinating Unit. To date, the following countries have designated focal points: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia and United States of America. Additionally, in accordance with decision 29, the secretariat convened the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC, which it coordinated with input from the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA), the Global Programme of Action for Pollution from Land-based Activities (GPA) and other relevant programmes and initiatives. The report of the Meeting is presented in document UNEP(DEC)/CARWG.18/6.

## **B. Subprogramme Workplan Achievements**

### **1. Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution subprogramme**

#### **(a) Programme coordination**

34. Since the adoption of the LBS Protocol, CEP has maintained consistent coordination of the AMEP subprogramme. This has allowed the continuity of projects and activities from the biennium 1998-1999 into 2000-2001, unimpeded by interruptions in secretariat staffing.

35. In February 2001, the AMEP subprogramme, on behalf of the Parties to the Cartagena Convention, convened the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC in Ocho Rios, Jamaica. The recommendations and report of that meeting are being referred to the present Meeting for further action.

36. AMEP has coordinated several activities with the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office regarding its upcoming Intergovernmental Review Meeting in November 2001. Specifically, a regional workshop on municipal wastewater was held in conjunction with the First Meeting of LBS/ISTAC to provide input to global work, as well as further regional work on the subject.

37. In addition to the above, the AMEP subprogramme has responded to many enquiries made to the secretariat regarding marine pollution issues and has continued its coordination with the Basel Convention and other relevant organizations.

38. Regarding the status of the LBS Protocol, since its adoption in Oranjestad, Aruba on 6 October 1999 (at which time four Contracting Parties signed), two additional countries have signed the Protocol. Signature of the Protocol indicates, inter alia, a Party's intention to ratify it.

39. Following the end of the signature period (6 October 2000), any country wishing to become a Party to the LBS Protocol can submit their instrument of ratification/accession to the Government of Colombia, as Depositary. The secretariat has discussed ratification with a number of Parties and, according to reports from the Depositary, several have requested certified copies of the Protocol for purposes of ratification. As at the completion of this status report however, no Contracting Party to the Cartagena Convention has ratified the LBS Protocol. Nine ratifications are

necessary for the Protocol to enter into force. A complete and up-to-date status of the LBS Protocol is presented in annex IV of this report and can also be found on the Environmental Law page of the CEP web site ([www.cep.unep.org](http://www.cep.unep.org)).

### **Status of activities of the Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution subprogramme**

#### **(b) Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea**

##### *Background and objectives*

40. Annex IV to the LBS Protocol was based on the regionally accepted hypothesis that non-point source pollution from agriculture is a significant contributor to marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region. As such, Annex IV requires the development and implementation of national plans to prevent, reduce and control pollution from agricultural non-point sources. Towards the implementation of this Annex, CEP developed a proposal for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to fund project development in this area. In May 1999, CEP received a GEF/Project Development Fund Block B grant to develop a project that would improve pesticide management in four countries to ultimately reduce pesticide run-off to the Caribbean Sea. The four participating countries are Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

41. The main objectives of the Project Development Fund are:

(a) To prepare national reports that will form the basis for the development of national action programmes;

(b) To prepare a regional report including elements of regional cooperation in the management of pesticides;

(c) To develop the institutional infrastructure for the execution of national action programmes, including all relevant stakeholders;

(d) To prepare a GEF project brief, including identification of co-financing and incremental cost analysis, to enhance protection efforts to control pesticide run-off.

##### *Activities and outputs*

42. The following activities have taken place:

(a) Meeting of the Steering Committee in June 1999 to discuss and approve the outline for national reports and the terms of reference for the Regional Project Coordinator;

(b) EARTH College (Escuela Agrícola de la Región Tropical Húmeda) in Costa Rica was selected as the Regional Project Coordinator. A memorandum of understanding between EARTH College and UNEP-CAR/RCU was signed on September 1999 and work began immediately;

(c) In October 1999, following the designation of National Technical Coordinators by each of the four countries, the first meeting of the Operations Committee (consisting of the four National Technical Coordinators) was held at the EARTH College and facilitated by CAR/RCU and EARTH College;

(d) Letters of agreement were signed between UNEP and the national agencies and work began on the development of the national reports through nationally organized committees with people from the public and private sectors, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(e) National workshops were held in each of the four project countries during the period from October to November 2000. Approximately 60 national participants and some regional participants from diverse sectors attended each workshop. In the workshops, draft national reports were reviewed and assistance provided in formulating recommendations for national and regional action;

(f) A regional workshop was convened in January 2001 to complete the regional project document. At the workshop, the four countries presented their respective final reports and a draft regional report and recommendations will be presented for discussion and comment.

##### *Progress and future activities*

43. As at the writing of the present report, the Project Development Fund is nearing completion. A project proposal ("brief") is being drafted for submission to the GEF Council Meeting in November 2001.

44. Upon approval of the project brief by GEF in 2001, it is envisaged that implementation will begin immediately. (See the draft workplan and budget for the biennium 2002-2003 for details on the implementation of the full GEF project (UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/9).)

**(c) Pilot Projects in Sewage Treatment Needs Assessments**

*Background and objectives*

45. Earlier CEP projects completed in the area of sewage treatment included the project to review appropriate technologies for sewage treatment (CEP Technical Report No. 40) and the 1998 Training Workshop on Environmentally Sound Technologies for Domestic Wastewater Treatment in the Wider Caribbean Region. Since that time, the LBS Protocol has been adopted with specific effluent limitations for domestic wastewater (sewage) discharges that impact the Convention area.

46. This project has been designed to assist Contracting Parties and CEP member countries in meeting the sewage-specific obligations contained in the LBS Protocol. The general obligations, which will be partially met through the project, will involve the development of plans for the reduction and control of pollution from sewage. Specifically, however, the project aims to review the requirements of Annex III to the LBS Protocol with regard to domestic wastewater and assist in the development of national plans for complying with them. It involves the development of a national sewage treatment needs-assessment guidance and four pilot country projects to conduct a needs assessment according to that guidance.

*Activities and expected outputs*

47. Specific activities of the project are:

(a) Draft sewage needs-assessment guidance. This involves identification of key components for national planning of domestic sewage control and the development of a draft guidance for review;

(b) Develop and review draft model needs assessment and guidance. Once the draft model plan and guidance are developed, a small workshop will be held with national experts to review and comment on the documents;

(c) National pilot projects. Four pilot projects will be implemented in Belize, Colombia, Saint Lucia and Venezuela, respectively. Each country will use the model guidance to develop a national plan for sewage infrastructure needs according to the requirements of the LBS Protocol;

(d) Final model needs assessment and guidance. Based on the outcome of the pilot projects, the model guidance will be modified as necessary based on lessons learned and a final guidance will be published.

*Progress and future activities*

48. A consultant was contracted in August 2000 to conduct the initial scoping work for a document to develop the national sewage treatment needs assessments. The outline of the document was received in October 2000 and since that time the consultant has been working on the main body of the document.

49. Following receipt of the draft and review by the secretariat, a meeting of experts and country participants will be held in 2001, to provide additional review of the draft prior to the start of the national work.

50. Following the meeting of experts, letters of agreement will be signed with each country to begin the national planning exercise. Work on the national plans is expected to begin in 2001 and continue into 2002. The secretariat is proposing a follow-up to this project in the 2002-2003 workplan.

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

*Background and objectives*

51. The GEF operational strategy recognizes the special conditions and needs of small island developing States in developing more integrated approaches to land and water management as a mechanism to address threats to their water resources. GEF operational programme No. 9 targets six major issues, three of which are addressed by this project: coastal area management and biodiversity; land and marine-based sources of pollution; and protection of water supplies.

52. Integrating Management of Coastal Areas and Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean is the second GEF/Project Development Fund of CEP to be funded by GEF. In partnership with the Caribbean

Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) the AMEP subprogramme began coordinating the development of water resource planning in all 13 island States of the Wider Caribbean Region. The duration of the Project Development Fund is 18 months.

53. The overall objective of the project is to assist participating countries to improve their watershed and coastal zone management practices in support of sustainable development. Particular attention will be paid to the integration of management practices for watershed and coastal area management. The project includes, but is not limited to, components addressing coastal area management and biodiversity, tourism development, protection of water supplies, land-based sources of pollution and climate change.

*Activities and expected outputs*

54. Specific activities of the project are:

- (a) Establishment of coordination mechanisms and network of participating institutions;
- (b) Regional inception workshop;
- (c) Preparation of national reports;
- (d) Second regional workshop to present and discuss the draft national reports;
- (e) Regional synthesis of common issues and actions;
- (f) Third regional workshop to present the final regional project proposal and discuss the draft project brief;
- (g) Development and presentation of the project brief.

55. Specific outputs of these activities will include published reports of three regional workshops; 13 published national reports; a regional synthesis of priority issues and constraints to action; activities to be addressed within the framework of the GEF project brief; and a finalized, fully costed and country-endorsed GEF project brief.

*Progress and future activities*

56. UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly established and chaired the Regional Steering Committee consisting of representatives from the World Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Community,

CAR/RCU and CEHI. Responsible for overall coordination of project activities, the Committee has met on three occasions since the start of the Project Development Fund design.

57. The Project Development Fund work began in March 2000, highlighted by the first of three regional workshops. The regional inception workshop was held in Kingston on 30 and 31 March 2000. At the workshop, participating countries discussed their approaches to national reports and action plans to improve integrated management of coastal and freshwater resources. A report of the workshop has been produced, which includes the final outline and format of the national reports to be developed by each country.

58. Following the inception workshop, CAR/RCU began the process of signing letters of agreement with each of the 13 countries to assist in national report preparation.

59. The second regional workshop was originally planned for late 2000, but was moved to early 2001 to allow additional time for country reports to be drafted for those countries getting a late start. The national reports are also needed to provide input for a regional programme of action that will be submitted along with the national programme priorities to the GEF secretariat for funding. At the second workshop, the draft country reports and a draft regional synthesis were presented.

60. Since the second regional workshop, CAR/RCU and CEHI have met and begun the process to develop the GEF project brief.

61. The third and final regional workshop is planned for mid-2001 with the objective of completing the final regional synthesis and project brief.

**(e) Planning of Rehabilitation, Environmental Management and Coastal Development in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala in the Wake of Hurricane Mitch**

*Background and objectives*

62. Improper coastal watershed planning and poor management practices contributed to the extensive impact of Hurricane Mitch, which hit the Caribbean countries of Central America in October 1998. Clear-cutting of forests, mono-cultures, and poor soil

management and conservation added to the loss of lives and property, not to mention the untold damage to the coastal and marine environment (including critical marine habitats, such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds) caused by severe sedimentation and presence of land-based pollutants. These pollutants, in turn, have a negative impact on human health and recovery of fisheries and other coastal resources, as well as on tourism.

63. The aim of this project is to improve coastal watershed planning and management in hurricane-prone areas of Central America. As part of the watershed planning, particular attention will be paid to adequate treatment of domestic wastewater.

#### *Activities and expected outputs*

64. The planned activities of the project will occur in the following seven phases, according to which the primary outputs will be delivered:

(a) Phase I. Selection of a Regional Project Coordinator and establishment of a subregional coordination and advisory committee;

(b) Phase II. Hydrogeographical site identification of three coastal watersheds (one for each target country);

(c) Phase III. Establishment of watershed planning and management committees for each of the three selected coastal watersheds from the three countries;

(d) Phase IV. Three coastal watershed management plans accepted and approved by national and local authorities for implementation;

(e) Phase V. Sustainable investment proposals and implementation plans for each of the three selected coastal watersheds. A specific component of the plan will deal with sanitation funding and investment;

(f) Phase VI. Construction of sanitary facilities in each of the three watersheds and public awareness campaigns on the importance of sewage treatment for human health and coastal resources;

(g) Phase VII. Subregional workshop on coastal watershed planning and management.

#### *Progress and future activities*

65. Implementation of the project has not yet begun. Preliminary discussions on implementation have been held with Honduras and Nicaragua and preliminary discussion with Guatemala is pending.

66. The secretariat has surveyed various potential cooperating organizations to ascertain their interest and capacity to assist CEP in the implementation of this project as Regional Project Coordinator. Following this search, the secretariat has begun work to develop an agreement with the Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE) (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre) in Costa Rica. CATIE is a well-established regional centre with experience in each of the three participating countries and is familiar with the regional activities that have already taken place in response to Hurricane Mitch.

67. The secretariat expects to sign a project document with CATIE in 2001 to begin execution of the project.

#### **(f) Rehabilitation of Contaminated Bays (Global Environment Facility project)**

#### *Background and objectives*

68. Following preliminary work done by CEP in the early 1990s, UNDP received a GEF Project Development Fund grant to develop pre-feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of four heavily contaminated bays. Following the submission of its final report and project brief to the GEF secretariat, funding was approved to implement projects in two of the four bays, namely, Kingston Harbour and Havana Bay. The project will be implemented over five years.

69. The studies conducted under the Project Development Fund showed heavy contamination of both bays from nutrients, mostly from inadequately treated domestic sewage. The objective of the GEF funds is to provide co-financing to the two countries to design and construct appropriate wastewater treatment facilities and nutrient controls. Discharges from any facilities designed and constructed under this project will comply with the provisions of the LBS Protocol. In addition, a regional component to the project was added to allow for training in sewage treatment technologies.



70. UNDP will manage the bilateral aspects of the project with Cuba and Jamaica. However, CAR/RCU has been asked by UNDP and the GEF secretariat to provide regional coordination and knowledge-sharing of the project for the entire region.

71. The regional activities are included to ensure coordination of effort between the two countries and compliance with the Cartagena Convention and its protocols relevant to the project areas. In addition, the secretariat identified other opportunities for regional participation that were also approved by the GEF secretariat for funding.

#### *Activities and outputs*

72. *Regional training workshops.* UNEP-CAR/RCU will conduct two five-day regional training workshops on nutrient removal technologies for sewage treatment systems in large communities and on sewage sludge utilization. The workshops will be open to participation from all countries of the Wider Caribbean Region to review available options for nutrient removal and sludge utilization relevant to the technological, climatic, economic, institutional, and social and cultural conditions of the Wider Caribbean Region. Workshop proceedings will be printed and put online for regional dissemination.

73. *Study tours.* UNEP-CAR/RCU will organize study tours for personnel from the two project countries — Cuba and Jamaica — that will be involved in the project. This will be a follow-up activity from the workshops to communicate more fully the nutrient removal and sludge utilization technologies. Opportunities for greater regional participation will be included to the extent possible within the guidelines and budget provided by GEF.

74. *Final regional workshop.* Following the completion of the Havana and Kingston projects, a regional workshop will be convened by UNEP-CAR/RCU in coordination with the two participating national agencies to review lessons learned from the treatment technologies employed at the two sites. This three-day workshop will have regional implications for technology transfer for future similar construction activities in the region.

#### *Progress and future activities*

75. GEF funding for the regional component of this project (i.e., part managed by CAR/RCU) has already

been approved by GEF. Discussions about the co-financing of the national components (i.e., part managed by UNDP) continue between UNDP and the national partners.

76. Project documents have been written by UNDP and UNEP-CAR/RCU and are undergoing the final approval process for budgets to be allocated and implementation of the regional component to begin. Planning for the regional training workshops on nutrient treatment technologies will begin in early 2001, as well as the study tours referred to in paragraph 73 above.

#### **Workplan activities not yet implemented**

77. The following projects and activities have not yet been implemented, owing to insufficient human and/or financial resources. Donors, Governments or cooperating agencies that wish to lend their support are encouraged to contact the secretariat.

#### **(g) Clearing House Node for Pollution from Land-based Activities**

##### *Background and objectives*

78. GPA (Washington, D.C., 1995) calls for the development of a clearing house mechanism to exchange information globally on controlling pollution from land-based activities. The GPA clearing house mechanism is a decentralized Internet-based network that provides access to GPA-related information, data and experiences. Other clearing house characteristics include the support for sophisticated search, query and retrieval methods, participant networking and decision-making, and the active promotion of needs-driven development. The clearing house will act as a referral system through which decision makers at the national and regional levels are provided with access to current sources of information, practical experience and scientific and technical expertise relevant to developing and implementing strategies to deal with the impacts of land-based activities.

79. The GPA clearing house will consist of three basic elements, as follows:

(a) A data directory, with components organized by source-category, cross-referenced to economic sectors, and containing information on current sources of information, practical experience and technical expertise;

(b) Information-delivery mechanisms to allow decision makers to have ready access to the data directory and to obtain direct contact with the sources of information, practical experience and technical expertise identified therein (including the organizations, institutions, firms and/or individuals most able to provide relevant advice and assistance);

(c) Infrastructure: the institutional process for developing, organizing and maintaining the directory and delivery mechanisms.

80. On a regional level, the main focus of the GPA Coordination Office will be with the secretariats of the Regional Seas Programmes. A pilot project for the establishment of regional GPA clearing house nodes will be initiated in two of the regional seas, one of which is the Wider Caribbean Regional Seas Programme. These nodes will have special emphasis on regional views, including socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of information and other content. Capacity-building of the Regional Seas secretariats, including training and infrastructure development, will be an important component of the initiative, which will also build on and strengthen the CEPNET marine and coastal environmental information network.

81. CEP has been selected to be the first to pilot the regional nodes because of its advancements in environmental information management and efforts to control pollution from land-based activities.

82. Under an agreement with the GPA Office, CAR/RCU has developed a node prototype for the Caribbean. Once populated, the node will provide CEP countries with a link to both regional and global information concerning pollution from land-based activities. Information will be provided on new and innovative technologies, institutional needs, training and financing options.

83. To make the clearing house node operational through the CEP web site, further work is needed to populate the node with information and pilot the project with users in the wider Caribbean and its linkages to the GPA central clearing house. Though related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, as an environmental information activity, this project will be implemented under the CEPNET subprogramme as support to the AMEP subprogramme.

#### *Activities and outputs*

84. *Population of the node.* Consultations on the current prototype node design will be conducted with other regional environmental information management system coordinators, experts and potential users. Modifications to the prototype will be made as necessary and, following the endorsement of the prototype, information will be identified and either placed on the CEP web site node or linked, as appropriate. Information will be sourced from regional and global sources. Information will be collected in various formats, but in the posting of the information, the node should work towards a final format that is compatible with the global clearing house and other information systems.

85. *Creation of a regional activity network.* Linkages will be made with other information sources at the national level. CAR/RCU will work with any CEP country showing interest and will look particularly towards those countries with existing institutional and/or technological capacity that are prepared to make the necessary linkages and share information on the topic of land-based activities. Following a standard and acceptable approach to the development of a RAN, CAR/RCU will expand the participation as appropriate to all CEP countries with information system capacity and strive to assist those countries without the capacity to obtain it through new information system hardware, software and training.

#### *Progress and future activities*

86. Although, for the reasons set out in paragraph 77, the above-mentioned activities have not yet been developed, this particular project shows promise, as CEP has a new CEPNET Programme Officer who is having discussions with potential donors.

**(h) Financial Strategy for National Implementation of the LBS Protocol<sup>2</sup>***Background and objectives*

87. During the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held for the purpose of adopting the LBS Protocol, several Governments raised the issue of funding necessary for its implementation. In fact, Annex III to the Protocol reads: "The Contracting Parties recognize that the complete fulfilment of the obligations contained in this Annex will require the availability and accessibility of financial resources." Cognizant of this important provision, a concerted effort must be made at the national and regional levels to raise the necessary funding for the development and operation of appropriate pollution-control facilities and methods.

88. The objective of this project is to develop a financial strategy for the regional and national financing of the Protocol, giving special attention to the requirements of Annex III. The strategy will review alternate and appropriate financing mechanisms and sources appropriate to the Caribbean.

*Activities and outputs*

89. The following activities and outputs are planned:

- (a) Development of a draft financial strategy;
- (b) Conduct of a review of the draft strategy by correspondence;
- (c) Development of a final strategy, including specific recommendations for CEP and Contracting Parties.

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<sup>2</sup> This project has its origins in the interest expressed by the Contracting Parties during the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the Protocol and particularly in response to section G of Annex III to the Protocol, which acknowledges the need for financial resources. The project was identified by the secretariat and endorsed by the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting. Nonetheless, the CEP secretariat recommends that the Thirteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee look closely at the objectives of the project in relation to work being done globally by GPA on the same issue (see UNEP/GPA: Recommendations for Decision-making on Municipal Wastewater, Chap. 5; Financing options). The secretariat recommends that the GPA guidance be used to replace this workplan activity.

**(i) Assessing Non-point Source Loadings to the Marine Environment<sup>3</sup>***Background and objectives*

90. In 1994, CEP concluded a study to evaluate the pollutant load to the Wider Caribbean Region from land-based point sources of pollution. The conclusions of the study (found in CEP Technical Report No. 33) have been widely requested and became a critical reference for the negotiations of the LBS Protocol. Although interest in evaluating and managing non-point sources has been high, CEP does not currently have quantitative information of pollutant loadings from those sources.

91. Some work on agricultural non-point sources has already been completed by CEP. CEP Technical Report No. 41 reviews best management practices for the control of agricultural non-point sources. In addition, Annex IV to the LBS Protocol specifically addresses the prevention, reduction, and control of agricultural non-point sources. Nothing has been done, however, to assess or manage other non-point sources, such as urban, industrial, or airborne deposition. Neither have pollutant loads from groundwater been evaluated. Information of this type is important for the future identification and development of pollution control practices to be employed regionally through the LBS Protocol.

92. This project proposes to identify an appropriate methodology for estimating non-point source pollutant loads, by type or source, to the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region.

*Activities and outputs*

93. Identification and review of appropriate methods for use in the Caribbean, considering the economic, geographic, cultural and other differences among the countries of the region.

94. Convening of an ad hoc working group of experts, supported by a qualified consultant, to examine current methodologies for assessing point and non-point sources of pollution.

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<sup>3</sup> As this project has not yet begun, due to lack of resources, the secretariat is recommending that it be combined with a second regional overview of land-based sources, to be completed in the workplan for the biennium 2002-2003.

95. Conduct of a quantitative and qualitative survey of non-point sources in the Wider Caribbean Region.

## **2. Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife subprogramme**

### **(a) Programme coordination**

96. The secretariat continued to actively promote the SPAW Protocol at different regional and international forums, as well as during bilateral consultations with Governments. This resulted in the Protocol entering into force on 18 June 2000, after being ratified by the Government of Saint Lucia. To date, the parties to the SPAW Protocol are: Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

97. Additionally, the Governments of France, Jamaica, Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have officially informed the secretariat that the process of ratification has been initiated in their countries.

98. Through additional contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund in 2000, and by raising meeting support funds from the Government of Cuba, the secretariat will be able to convene the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to SPAW (COP1) and the First Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee to SPAW (STAC) (planned for 24 to 29 September 2001 in Havana). The COP1 and STAC will review the work of ISTAC since its first meeting in 1992, the achievements and shortcomings in the implementation of SPAW objectives, the criteria for the selection of species to the Annexes to the Protocol, as well as the draft SPAW workplan and budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/9). Those meetings will make relevant recommendations for the work on SPAW by STAC, Governments and the secretariat during the forthcoming biennium.

99. The agreement between the Government of France and UNEP on behalf of the Contracting Parties to the Cartagena Convention regarding the establishment in Guadeloupe of the SPAW RAC for the Wider Caribbean Region was signed and the Government of France officially opened the RAC on 1 January 2000. Since then, the secretariat has undertaken consultations and exchanged information with the SPAW RAC to ensure coordination and

identify activities for joint implementation. Initial activities assigned to the RAC included assistance with the development of the training of trainers programme for marine protected areas (MPAs) for the French-speaking Caribbean, assistance with the update of the MPA database, promotion of the SPAW Protocol among non-parties, fund-raising for SPAW activities, review of technical papers and production of SPAW materials in French. A detailed report on the activities of the SPAW RAC during its first year of operation was prepared by the Government of France (UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/INF.4).

100. A memorandum of cooperation was signed between UNEP CAR/RCU and the Ramsar Convention secretariat on 1 May 2000. Since then, a number of informative exchanges have been undertaken between both secretariats on possible areas of collaboration. As a first step in the implementation of the memorandum of cooperation, the Ramsar secretariat convened the first Ramsar/SPAW Caribbean Training Workshop in Trinidad, from 11 to 15 December 2000, with the objectives of sharing information and experiences with regard to the management of wetlands and promoting both treaties among Governments. The secretariat made a presentation on the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention), the LBS Protocol, and the SPAW Protocol and their relationships to Ramsar. Additionally, participants were briefed on the obligations and benefits to the Parties of the SPAW Protocol.

101. In keeping with the existing memorandum of cooperation with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, information was exchanged on relevant matters. The secretariat provided information on experts from the region for the Convention's roster of experts, as well as for its working group on marine protected areas. Additionally, the secretariat prepared the document entitled "Programmatic Linkages between the Cartagena Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity" for presentation to the Sixth Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Aspects of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, 16-20 March 2001) in an effort to identify concrete activities that could be implemented in the current biennium within the framework of the CEP workplan and within the

objectives of the Jakarta Mandate (see UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.6.19/INF.6).

102. During the biennium under review, the secretariat continued its efforts concerning the coordination of activities on coastal ecosystems management undertaken at the regional and subregional levels with a number of regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions. A number of activities were undertaken in collaboration and/or coordination with those organizations, in particular the Nature Conservancy (TNC), the World Bank, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST), the UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the World Fish Centre (ICLARM) and the Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL).

103. As recommended by the Fourth Meeting of ISTAC (Havana, 24-28 August 1999) and with support received from IFAW, the secretariat has initiated the development of an informative brochure for Governments and interested individuals and organizations on the SPAW Protocol, its obligations and benefits.

104. There also has been collaboration with other CEP programmes, in particular CEPNET, to maintain and update the SPAW databases on marine protected areas and SPAW listed species. There has been collaboration with UNEP-WCMC and Monitor International to create a web-based database for SPAW listed species. Coordination has been developed with AMEP, in particular regarding land-based pollution and activities and their impact, and management of coastal ecosystems.

105. The secretariat has initiated the development of a SPAW list-serve, using an e-group, which will promote improved communication between SPAW focal points and the secretariat. It is expected that the e-group will be operational by May 2001.

106. In keeping with the efforts to promote the SPAW Protocol and its programme, the secretariat was sponsored by donors to participate in and prepare relevant reports and/or presentations on SPAW activities for a number of international meetings, including:

(a) The Ninth International Coral Reef Symposium: World Coral Reefs in the New Millennium: Bridging Research and Management for Sustainable Development, Bali, 23 to 27 October 2000;

(b) Fourth Regional Workshop on Sea Turtle Conservation, Belize, 9 to 13 October 2000;

(c) Ramsar/SPAW Caribbean Training Workshop, Trinidad and Tobago, 11 to 15 December 2000;

(d) Netherlands Antilles Coral Reef Initiative Workshop, Bonaire, 7 to 9 February 2001;

(e) Workshop on United Nations Conventions and International Obligations organized by the Eastern Caribbean Coalition for Environmental Awareness, Saint Lucia, 16 to 20 April 2001.

**(b) Strengthening of the parks and protected area network for the Wider Caribbean and promotion of guidelines for protected area management**

107. During the biennium 2000-2001, the secretariat continued to work towards the promotion and effective operation of the network of marine protected area managers (CaMPAM). The secretariat, in cooperation with Biscayne National Park and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) has updated the Internet list-serve to maintain regular communications with MPAs in the region. Through this list-serve MPA managers were informed and stimulated to participate in relevant activities, such as meetings related to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), training, funding and job opportunities, and about the availability of relevant publications. Through CEPNews and its section "MPA Corner", articles and information specifically targeted to MPA managers and their staff continued to be published.

108. In cooperation with relevant Governments and institutions, such as CANARI, the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), IUCN, WIDECAST and in particular TNC, the secretariat finalized the document entitled "Funding Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean: A Guide for Managers and Conservation Organizations" following the recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of ISTAC (Havana, 24 to 28 August 1999). It is expected that this publication will be used by MPA managers to analyse potential sources of funding, rank them according to applicability and develop a diversified portfolio of

funding sources that will sustain the conservation area over the long term. The document was published in English and will be available in Spanish during 2001.

109. Through earmarked funding provided by the United States Government for 1999-2000, a Small Grants Fund was developed to provide direct financial or technical assistance to MPAs, upon request, on matters such as development or update of management plans, financial plans, training, small equipment, monitoring, interpretation, public outreach, awareness etc. The Fund was launched in June 2000 to provide financial or technical assistance to MPAs for up to US\$ 8,000. Detailed but simple criteria and procedures for the selection of the grants were developed in consultation with partner organizations, including the development of a panel of experts to review the proposals. Information about the Fund is also available from the CEP web page ([www.cep.unep.org/programmes/spaw/MPA/mpa.htm#CaMPAM](http://www.cep.unep.org/programmes/spaw/MPA/mpa.htm#CaMPAM) Activities). It is of interest to note that few proposals have been received to date. The secretariat notes with concern that MPAs have not fully utilized this mechanism, despite several reminders and follow-up with MPAs through CaMPAM to encourage more proposals for the Small Grants Fund.

110. The secretariat has also continued preparation of a regional Block B proposal to the GEF project on marine biodiversity, in particular on strengthening of MPAs for the Central Caribbean subregion, in collaboration with IUCN, TNC and the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC). In late 2000, an informal consultation was held at CAR/RCU among the collaborating organizations to agree on the process for developing the proposal. The project will include various activities, such as relevant assessment and research, monitoring, training, targeted awareness campaigns and promotion of best practices with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. The proposal directly responds to needs of the Caribbean highlighted in the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean and complements another GEF project under development with similar objectives for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries. It is expected that the proposal will be finalized during 2001.

### **(c) Training in protected areas and wildlife management**

111. Considerable progress has been made in this area of SPAW during the biennium, as the secretariat was successful in raising funds for the MPA component of the SPAW training programme.

112. The implementation of the Training of Trainers programme for MPAs continued with funding received from various sources. Funding for the convening of the courses and local training activities was provided by UNEP through the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) global project, which receives substantial funding from the United Nations Foundation/United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNF/UNFIP). The World Bank also provided funds to support the development of the training course in Spanish and the participation of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef countries in the training programme, as appropriate.

113. The second two-week Training of Trainers Course for Spanish-speaking MPA managers was convened in the Dominican Republic from 1 to 13 May 2000. Fifteen MPA managers from eight Spanish-speaking countries were selected. They were exposed to the theory of adult education and relevant teaching methods, in addition to the skills, materials and information necessary for improved management of MPAs. The course included both classroom and field exercises, as well as an evaluation of the course and instructors. The opportunity was provided for the exchange of information and experiences and improved communication among MPA managers. The participants evaluated the course positively and made pertinent recommendations for its improvement. All participants welcomed the initiative and noted that it had been a very valuable tool and experience of great assistance to their MPA management activities.

114. The funds raised by the secretariat also helped to provide assistance for the implementation of national/local courses during 2000-2001, which involved the transfer of the newly acquired skills by the trainers to protected area personnel, local communities and non-governmental organizations as appropriate in their own countries. Memoranda of understanding were developed with various MPAs (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and

Venezuela) for conducting training at the local level with various stakeholders and MPA staff, depending on the needs of each area.

115. Under the second phase of ICRAN, it is expected that the training programme will continue in keeping with MPA needs and the results of an in-depth evaluation of the MPA training programme concluded during 2001. Additional information on ICRAN and the projected activities of Phase II is contained in the Draft workplan and budget for the Caribbean Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003 (UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/8 and UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/INF.5).

**(d) Conservation of threatened and endangered species and development and promotion of regional guidelines for wildlife management**

116. This area of SPAW continued to be underfunded during this biennium and consequently, many of the expected activities were not fully implemented, in particular, those relating to sea turtle recovery plan implementation, queen conch management and identification of other priority species.

117. The first sea turtle recovery action plan for a Spanish-speaking country was published under the SPAW series in collaboration with WIDECAS and national experts. CEP Technical Report No. 39, entitled "Plan de Acción para la Recuperación de las Tortugas Marinas de Venezuela", was completed and published in Spanish only (with abstract in English). The report documents that Venezuela's extensive coastline provides diverse and important habitats suitable for five species of sea turtles listed as critically endangered (hawksbill) and endangered (green, loggerhead, olive ridley and leatherback). The document summarizes the biology of the turtles, describes their status and distribution in the country and recommends research, management, and conservation actions to promote the species recovery in Venezuela.

118. Following a series of consultations with Governments, and in keeping with the recommendations of the Regional Management Plan for Manatees (CEP Technical Report No. 35), a memorandum of understanding was developed with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to develop a national recovery plan for manatees in that country. The project will involve the participation of all

relevant stakeholders and will include field surveys, research and monitoring of the population and habitat of the manatees, public awareness for schools and community groups, patrols and habitat enhancement.

119. With in-kind support and at no cost to the programme, public-awareness materials on marine mammals have been developed and widely disseminated in collaboration with IFAW and the Eastern Caribbean Cetacean Network (ECCN). These include the children's magazine *Coco's* and posters on marine life.

120. In keeping with the recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of ISTAC, the secretariat is coordinating with IFAW and ECCN in the development of an action plan for marine mammals for the Wider Caribbean, using as the basis the review paper presented to the Governments for information at the Ninth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP(WATER)/CAR WG.22/INF.7).

121. Support was given to WIDECAS to implement the first National Caribbean Sea Turtle and Beachfront Lighting Workshop, which was held in Barbados on 13 October 2000. This was the first in a series of workshops recommended in the National Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan of Barbados developed by regional experts and published in 1992 as CEP Technical Report No. 12.

122. Support was provided for regional participants to the 2001 Annual General Meeting of WIDECAS held in Philadelphia, United States, on 22 and 23 February 2001. The main objective of the meeting was to provide a forum for national WIDECAS coordinators and partner organizations to share experiences, evaluate the programme for the past year and agree on shared tasks and priorities for the coming year.

123. In collaboration with WIDECAS a project entitled "Promoting the Conservation of Endangered Sea Turtles by Caribbean Vendors and the Travelling Public" will be completed in 2001. The project seeks to develop a growing public awareness in more than three dozen Caribbean States, both generally and through working with vendors to actively promote those who do not sell turtle products with a "Certificate of Pride".

124. In order to promote coordination with the SPAW Protocol and the forthcoming SPAW COPI and STAC Meetings, the secretariat participated in the First

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Wider Caribbean Hawksbill Turtle Dialogue held in Mexico, from 16 to 18 May 2001. The objective of the meeting was to strengthen regional cooperation on the management and conservation issues of hawksbill turtles among the Caribbean countries which are Parties to the Convention. The meeting discussed issues surrounding hawksbill turtles that included their biology, national management plans, drafting a regional plan, ranching and sustainable use, and a review of the legal framework.

**(e) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Major Ecosystems in the Wider Caribbean**

125. The secretariat has continued to serve as contact point for ICRI and to incorporate, as appropriate, the elements of the Renewed Call to Action of ICRI into CEP, in particular in the SPAW workplan. In this context, significant progress has been made in a number of areas.

126. One of the major achievements in this SPAW activity has been the collaboration with the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) and with regional experts, which produced, for the first time, current and consolidated subregional reports for the Tropical Americas on the status of coral reefs. Funding was provided to facilitate the establishment of subregional nodes to undertake monitoring, training and preparation of the subregional reports for the eastern Caribbean and southern Caribbean subregions. Additionally, coordination was provided for reports preparation in de facto nodes for the northern Caribbean and western Atlantic and northern Central America subregions. All these subregions provided up-to-date information on the status of coral reefs for presentation at the Ninth International Coral Reef Symposium, held in Bali from 23 to 27 October 2000. Funding was also provided to facilitate participation in the Symposium of the node coordinators, as well as of the major contributors of national reports. The reports were prepared in coordination with relevant efforts at the regional level such as those of the Caribbean Coastal Monitoring Productivity Programme (CARICOMP), Reef Check and the Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA). This effort was possible due to the financial support of the United States Government (through the secretariat), the World Bank (through the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef

Initiative), GEF (through the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project), the United Kingdom Government (through its territories), and UNEP. The reports have also been recently published as part of the GCRMN publication *Status of Coral Reefs of the World 2000* and disseminated among the national participating institutions by the secretariat.

127. Each subregional report gives the location of reefs by country, describes the status of the reef benthos, the status of coral reef fish and fishery, the anthropogenic threats, provides information on potential climate change impacts, on the marine protected areas and management capacity, presents an overview of government policies, laws and legislation and the gaps in monitoring and conservation capacity, and contains conclusions and recommendations for coral reef conservation.

128. All the subregional reports contain the conclusion that coral reef degradation has continued in the tropical Americas, with some areas showing more impacts due to anthropogenic changes but also to natural causes. To date, 22 per cent of the Caribbean reefs have been lost and another 11 per cent are at a critical stage and could be lost in the next 2 to 10 years. Common threats and impacts include pollution from the development of coastal areas; changes in land use practices; overfishing, due to increasing demand from local populations; and tourism. In the eastern and southern Caribbean, sedimentation of inshore waters seems to be a major problem, while overfishing is the most widespread impact for the northern Caribbean and western Atlantic, and the second major problem for the southern Caribbean subregion. In Saint Lucia, coral cover has dropped an average of 50 per cent in certain areas. The problem is particularly acute in Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, where narrow fringing reefs are easily accessible by fishers. In Jamaica, coral cover has dropped up to 90 per cent in certain areas in the last 20 years, with some recent recovery of 10 to 15 per cent. In the Bahamas, Cuba and the Turks and Caicos islands, where there are broad shelves, the fish stocks are less depleted.

129. Natural causes (possibly man-induced), such as the mass mortality of the sea urchin in the mid-1980s, are still apparent with the excessive growth of macroalgae and the spread of coral diseases. White band disease in *Acropora* spp. has led to catastrophic declines in coral cover and, in the late 1990s, coral



bleaching was severe in the Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Cuba, although mortality appears to be low. This is also true for the northern Central America subregion, where these recent large-scale climatic events (coral bleaching has been attributed to sea temperature rise, due to the El Niño phenomenon) have had a tremendous impact on coral reefs, including Hurricane Mitch in 1998. All these events heavily impacted reefs from the Mexican Yucatán to Honduras. Coral cover loss was estimated at 15 to 20 per cent across this subregion, with losses as high as 75 per cent in parts of Belize, and the less developed reefs of the Mexican Pacific suffered 40 to 50 per cent coral mortality during the La Niña related cold water event. On the other hand, although in southern tropical America bleaching events increased in frequency in the 1990s, these seemed to have decreased in severity. Nevertheless, considerable levels of coral cover can still be found at numerous locations of both Caribbean (20 to 40 per cent) and Pacific (above 40 per cent) coasts of this subregion. Capacity to conserve reef resources in the Wider Caribbean is varied but, in the majority of countries, rather limited. A few good examples exist of community-based or tourism-funded management and monitoring, but most countries require assistance.

130. As follow-up, discussions have already been held with relevant initiatives, such as Reef Check and the CPACC project, in order to coordinate monitoring and the preparation of additional national and subregional coral reef status reports for 2002. Formalization of de facto subregional nodes under the framework of the GCRMN and increased monitoring efforts are planned.

131. In keeping with the ICRI objectives and as a follow-up to the sustainable tourism activities of CEP initiated in 1996 with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) support, the secretariat assisted with the production of the Caribbean Blue Flag Feasibility Study during 2000 and currently participates in the development of the regional Blue Flag programme for the Caribbean. CAR/RCU also participated in the CTO Sustainable Tourism Conference held in Guyana, from 18 to 23 May 2000 and made two presentations on the Blue Flag Campaign in the Caribbean and on the UNEP Principles for the Implementation of Sustainable Tourism. CTO will lead a consortium with CCA and the Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism (CAST) that will be responsible, in coordination with

the Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe for elaborating Blue Flag implementation in the Caribbean.

132. As another follow-up activity towards the sustainable tourism effort and within the objectives of Blue Flag, the secretariat supported participation of government representatives in the International Conference entitled "Managing Beaches in the Caribbean: investing in our Future" organized in Puerto Rico by SeaGrant and the University of Puerto Rico, from 21 to 24 May 2001.

133. Other activities implemented in the context of ICRI and coral reef management in general include:

(a) Establishment of a Small Grants Fund for the CaMPAM for management activities in Marine Protected Areas (see paras. 107-110 above for detailed information);

(b) Study by CARICOMP on coral reef diseases in the Wider Caribbean, their occurrence and possible causes. Data was collected in Belize, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago, and a final report is under preparation;

(c) Discussions were held with the Centre for Marine Sciences at the University of the West Indies to formalize its functioning as the data depository for GCRMN/ReefBase within the region.

134. In keeping with its regional coordinating role for ICRI, the secretariat has maintained close coordination with the ICRI secretariat, including participation and assistance for the ICRI Coordinating and Planning Committee meetings. There were three such meetings (in May and October 2000 and April 2001), in which UNEP-CAR/RCU presented status reports on the activities of CEP and other partners relevant to ICRI. CAR/RCU also promoted the participation at Coordinating and Planning Committee meetings of relevant countries from the region and their presentations to highlight regional issues. The participation of relevant donors was also promoted to enhance support for the region for ICRI-related activities.

135. The secretariat has been actively participating in the development of Phase two of the ICRAN project, which will take place in four geographical areas of the world: Wider Caribbean, Eastern Africa, South-East Asia and the Pacific Islands (see paras. 111-115 above,

for details on Phase one activities of ICRAN implemented in the region). ICRAN is a collaborative effort among several partners developed to reverse the decline of the world's coral reefs and it is primarily funded by UNF/UNFIP. Global partners, such as GCRMN of ICRI, ICLARM, UNEP-WCMC), CORAL and the World Resources Institute will participate in ICRAN, contributing their own areas of expertise. Additionally, activities within the region will be done in collaboration with CaMPAM, CAST, Caribbean Fisheries Resource Management Programme, IUCN, TNC, Governments, and local non-governmental organizations. The primary objective of the ICRAN activities in the Caribbean is to build capacity on the ground for sustainable management of coral reefs, emphasizing the role of MPAs and their habitats, local communities and the tourism sector. To this end, a number of regional and local activities will be implemented, including promotion of best practices, training, coral reef monitoring and assessments, mapping of MPAs and their habitats, public awareness, and economic valuation of coral reefs. The project will be of four years' duration and is estimated at US\$ 10 million from UNF/UNFIP, with an additional US\$ 4 million at least to be raised in counterpart funding. The Caribbean component is receiving about US\$ 1.5 million from UNF/UNFIP (see UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/9 and UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/INF.5. for additional information on ICRAN and its activities within the SPAW 2002-2003 workplan and budget).

### **3. Information Systems for the Management of Marine and Coastal Resources subprogramme**

#### **(a) Programme coordination**

136. The secretariat has continuously ensured coordination of the CEPNET subprogramme even when no permanent programme officer was present. Products developed during the previous biennium, such as the Intranet, the CEP web site and the CEPNET/IDB reports, were supported and strengthened.

137. In the biennium 1998-1999, the CEPNET subprogramme was largely supported by the CEPNET/IDB project, which provided important human and financial resources. From February 1999 to December 1999, an Interim Programme Officer supported the follow-up activities after the project's termination. From January 2000 to November 2000, the AMEP Programme Officer monitored the

subprogramme to ensure that all communications and proposals were distributed and that the main tools developed in previous years were properly maintained.

138. It is only since November 2000 that a Programme Officer has been in place at CEPNET and implementation of ongoing and new activities is done on a full-time basis. To assist the Programme Officer in the execution of the workplan, a CEPNET secretary and a short-term support staff for information management were recruited in May 2001.

139. This gap in full-time supervision of the CEPNET subprogramme effectively compressed the two-year planned workload on the last year of the biennium. The delays in some activities, or lack of action in some, is owing to the fact that other staff members of CAR/RCU had to integrate many CEPNET responsibilities into their normal tasks, and also to the inception period of the new Programme Officer.

140. The CEPNET staff also includes the CAR/RCU System Analyst, who maintains the secretariat's computing and electronic equipment, provides training and support to the personnel and assists the Programme Officer in programme coordination.

141. CEPNET offers support and advice to the AMEP and SPAW subprogrammes for the preparation, maintenance and dissemination of their databases. Coordination with SPAW for the second version of the CaMPAM database will place it on the Internet. The Species Database is also being updated for better dissemination. The AMEP collaboration with GPA will be supported by CEPNET to develop the clearing house node for CEP.

142. Support and training for personnel of the CAR/RCU is regularly provided to facilitate the preparation of the CEP meetings. This includes the provision of computer and other electronic facilities for meeting, the dissemination of meeting documents on the Internet and the preparation and distribution of pre-meeting materials.

143. The Programme Officer is preparing a training programme for the CAR/RCU personnel for computer and Internet-related applications. The establishment of a computer training room at CAR/RCU using existing equipment and facilities, will facilitate this activity.

144. All CEP technical reports are posted on the web site in HTML and Word format. When translations are available, they are made available in the same way.

145. The CEPNews bulletin was produced on a quarterly basis until the beginning of 2001. It is now being integrated into the CEP web site in the CEPNews Centre (in development since April 2001). In addition to the new Internet version, a regular fact sheet will be prepared and distributed by e-mail to ensure that the readers without access to Internet can be informed. Since the beginning of 2000, CEPNews is not produced in hard copy. It is expected that the new format will reach more readers and be more dynamic. With the simplification of its preparation and the more Internet-based format, it is hoped that the feature articles will again be available in English, French and Spanish.

146. CEPNET is assisting the other subprogrammes and the secretariat in setting and monitoring different e-groups to facilitate data and information exchanges between the secretariat and the CEP focal points.

147. Coordination with other UNEP and United Nations agencies, such as GIWA, ROLAC, the Global Ocean Observing System and GPA is done by the CEPNET Programme Officer, to develop opportunities and assist in the implementation of global programmes.

148. Partnerships with national, regional or international non-governmental organizations are developed for the design and implementation of technical projects in the geographic information systems (GIS), remote-sensing and Internet applications development sectors.

**(b) Strengthening CAR/RCU information management capabilities**

149. To facilitate and support improvements to the management of information of CEP and its member States, CAR/RCU itself must possess and maintain up-to-date and powerful capacities. This has an effect on equipment, software, tools and knowledge.

150. New computing equipment is being acquired in May-June 2001 to upgrade the capacity of the computer network of the secretariat. A new server will raise the current limitation of the secretariat in terms of quantity and complexity of information it can manage and store. It will also allow better integration of the latest version of the operating system and latest version of virus detector. Five new desktop computers and two new portable computers will serve the larger staff in 2001 and beyond and will allow for better use of the Intranet.

151. Computers that are being replaced or that are not powerful enough for the activities of the secretariat will be used in a small computer laboratory to be used for personnel training in office and Internet applications and for technical training in GIS or remote sensing. It can eventually host training programmes of other CEP projects.

152. A short-term assistant is being hired to assist the Programme Officer in developing the Intranet, feeding the web site with more information and developing more databases, and to support personnel training.

153. The documents of the CEP library are electronically referenced and searches will be possible on the Intranet before the end of 2001, at which time the possibility of and interest in making this system available on the CEP web site will be evaluated.

154. Mechanisms are being designed to facilitate dissemination and exchange of information between secretariat personnel and the CEP subprogrammes. Training of personnel will allow for a more direct involvement of each staff member in the web site and Intranet content development.

**(c) Strengthening of the Caribbean Environment Programme web site**

155. The CEP web site is one of the most appreciated in the Wider Caribbean Region because of the relevant information it makes available. One of the main challenges of the CEPNET Programme Officer and its personnel is to make the site constantly useful to a larger community with broader interests. As the web site is one of the most visible result of CEP, it must be maintained and updated with new information and tools. Among other elements, the CEPNews has been integrated into the web site in the form of the CEPNews Centre; the site is being further reorganized to facilitate access to its content and to provide more up-to-date information; mechanisms are being implemented to add new links related to the constantly increasing number of issues of interest to CEP. The web site will also call for an increased participation from its users (from within or outside the secretariat) in providing information and feedback.

156. The CEP web site will host the GPA clearing house node before the end of 2001. A prototype has been developed and will be updated to correspond to the new computing environment. This is being done in collaboration with AMEP and GPA.

157. The spatial CEP data clearing house developed under the CEPNET/IDB project is being reorganized following changes in protocols at the UNEP Global Resource Information Database (GRID)-Sioux Falls (host of the CEP web site).

158. The pages produced by the CEPNET/IDB project are being updated. Some agencies transferred the State of the Coast Report to their own sites and others need more support to maintain and update the information. A review of the lessons learned from the project and the follow-up activities needed is being done by the Programme Officer and will be presented at the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association Caribbean GIS Conference to be held in Jamaica in September 2001.

159. Coordination with the UNEP-WCMC will lead to the development of a link to the Interactive Map Service, which is a web-based GIS providing cartographic information on coral reefs (and other themes) of the Wider Caribbean Region.

160. Existing databases are being updated (CaMPAM) and new ones are being prepared (SPAW Species database with Monitor International).

161. The web site can only be made more useful by improving its content. This is much more important than the format or the environment used. The CEPNET Programme Officer is promoting its development within the secretariat to facilitate the development of new databases. Links to external agencies are also being negotiated. This includes CPACC, the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED), the Convention of Biological Diversity and other regional or international organizations.

#### **(d) Environmental reporting**

162. State of the Coast reports are available on the CEP web site for some of the countries that participated in the CEPNET/IDB project. An overall report is being updated by CEP and will be ready to be put on the web site before the end of 2001, after its content and format have been reviewed.

163. In addition to the environmental reporting activities listed in the CEPNET workplan adopted by the ninth Intergovernmental Meeting, the CEPNET Programme Officer participated in training organized by UNEP-GRID Arendal and UNEP-ROLAC in

Trinidad and Tobago in December 2000 on the Internet version of the GEO assessment process. CEPNET will work at facilitating the assessment activities of the participating countries.

164. The CEPNET Programme Officer also coordinated the review by CAR/RCU of the draft Assessment of Marine and Coastal Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean (GEO-3 2002). This important assessment will provide guidelines for policy development and enforcement in the Wider Caribbean Region.

165. The CAR/RCU, under the leadership of CEPNET, will coordinate the subregional task force for GIWA for the Caribbean (subregions 3 and 4 of GIWA). The project involves meetings of experts to implement the GIWA methodology using environmental indicators. Coordination with GIWA started in February 2001 and activities will begin with the GIWA General Assembly in Sweden in June 2001. The first meeting is scheduled for August 2001 and the final assessment should be produced in the first quarter of 2002.

#### **(e) CEPNET Technical Advisory Services**

166. The CEPNET Technical Advisory Services had its start in the CEPNET/IDB project. The overall objective of the Technical Advisory Services is to strengthen the coastal and marine environmental resources management capabilities of CEP member countries. These initiatives will build on the CEPNET/IDB model and developments successfully implemented in the CEPNET/IDB project. The developments will include the establishment of an Internet-based clearing house structure with nodes in the participating countries, spatial and non-spatial database development and management, metadata implementation, integrated web sites, focused and practical demonstration projects and other activities, with all developments based on internationally accepted standards and protocols.

167. No activities were executed directly under this project in the biennium 2000-2001. However ongoing efforts in fund-raising and in partnerships development have led to project proposals for donors. Coordination with donors is still ongoing to find funding for web-GIS and remote-sensing projects in coastal resources management and land-based sources of marine pollution.

168. A technical proposal is being developed jointly with TNC for a pilot project in the use of remote

sensing and web-GIS for the integrated analysis of the degradation of Class I waters under Annex III to the LBS Protocol. The country that could host the first phase of this replicable pilot project is still to be identified.

**(f) Collaboration with agencies and institutions establishing regionally relevant environmental information networks and environmental information systems**

169. The CEPNET Programme Officer attended the “Caribbean Observations in a Global Context Meeting” organized by CPACC in Barbados from 28 February to 2 March 2001. He presented the coordination role of SPAW and CEP in GCRMN and the objectives of CEPNET. Contacts were established with representatives of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (of the United States Government), OAS, CPACC and others on collaboration opportunities to be developed.

170. CPACC is developing a network of oceanographic and climatic data in 12 CARICOM countries and will deliver the Coastal Resources Information System. CEPNET hopes to facilitate its maintenance and replicability in other countries.

171. The Centre for Caribbean Land and Environment Appraisal Research of the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Tobago presented its draft mission statement to CEPNET for evaluation and support.

172. Coordination with the University of West Indies Centre for Environment and Development was initiated in April 2001 to link the CEP web site to the UWICED web site, mostly to share information and experiences in web-based training materials on the management of environment resources and others.

173. SPAW and CEPNET are coordinating with UNEP-WCMC for the development of the web-GIS database on coastal resources for the Wider Caribbean Region (see paras. 155-161 above).

**(g) Collaboration with the UNEP Global Programme of Action in the Establishment of a Regional Clearing House Node in the Wider Caribbean Region for Information Related to Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution**

174. CEPNET is coordinating with AMEP to develop the GPA clearing house node for CEP (see paras. 78-86 above).

**(h) Training in coastal Zone management uses and applications of remote sensing and geographic information systems**

175. A draft proposal was prepared in 2000 and is being updated by the CEPNET Programme Officer. Updates include the introduction of web-based GIS and the use of airborne remote-sensing sensors to the methodology envisaged. Funding will be sought in the last semester of 2001.

**(i) Web-based geographic information systems activities**

176. CEP needs to develop its capacities in this new tool that could become the most important decision-making instrument in the network environment that is being built by the secretariat. Donors are being sought to merge resources, interests and knowledge to develop pilot projects that can provide building blocks to a region-wide GIS database and a solid metadata catalogue.

177. The UNEP-WCMC Interactive Map Service (see para. 159 above) is being reviewed by SPAW and CEPNET.

**4. Education, Training and Awareness subprogramme**

**(a) Education, Training and Awareness programme coordination**

178. There is no Programme Officer for ETA at the secretariat and, owing to inadequate funding and priorities set by the Intergovernmental Meeting, it is not foreseen that one will be hired in the near future. Accordingly, the ETA tasks are supervised and developed by the Coordinator and each Programme Officer where such activities can be integrated into the projects developed under the CEP work plan and budget. Although there is currently no project specifically labelled as an ETA project, there are

components of it in almost every project being implemented by the secretariat. The following paragraphs summarize the related activities already presented in subsections 1 to 3 of this section.

179. The secretariat responds to enquiries regarding marine pollution, wildlife and natural resources protection, geographic information, etc., and collaborates with different academic institutions, such as EARTH College, UWICED and others.

180. The secretariat also publishes or supports the publication of informative brochures, such as “The Caribbean Environment Programme” and “SPAW Protocol, its obligations and benefits” (with IFAW).

181. In keeping with the efforts to promote the SPAW Protocol and its programme, the secretariat participates in, and prepares relevant reports and/or presentations on SPAW activities for a number of international meetings.

182. The MPA managers were supported under the CaMPAM network and a list-server to inform and stimulate their participation in relevant SPAW activities. Through CEPNews and its section “MPA Corner”, articles and information specifically targeted to MPA managers and their staff continued to be published. In cooperation with relevant Governments, the secretariat finalized the document entitled “Funding protected areas in the Wider Caribbean: a guide for managers and conservation organizations” (English and Spanish). The implementation of the training of trainers programme (English and Spanish) for MPAs continued with funding received from various sources. A two-week Training of Trainers course for Spanish-speaking MPA managers was convened in the Dominican Republic from 1 to 13 May 2000. Assistance for the implementation of national/local courses during 2000-2001 was also provided by the secretariat.

183. The first National Caribbean Sea Turtle and Beachfront Lighting Workshop was held in Barbados on 13 October 2000 with the assistance of WIDECAS. Another joint project with WIDECAS, aiming at developing public awareness in more than three dozen Caribbean countries by actively promoting vendors who do not sell turtle products with a “Certificate of Pride”, will be completed in 2001.

184. The secretariat supported the production of a Caribbean Blue Flag Feasibility Study and participated

in the development of a regional programme for Blue Flag for the Caribbean.

185. Within the secretariat, a training programme for CAR/RCU personnel in computer and Internet-related applications is being developed.

186. The new CEPNews Centre on the CEP web site is being strengthened to improve the secretariat’s dissemination of electronic information. The documents of the CEP library are electronically referenced and searches will be possible on the Intranet before the end of 2001. The CEP web site is being strengthened to provide more links to its users so that they can more efficiently access data, information, knowledge and experiences.

#### **IV. Proposed objectives of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Special Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region**

187. The proposed objectives of the Meeting are

(a) To review the current status and activities of CEP, including the status of the Caribbean Trust Fund and progress made in the fund-raising strategy;

(b) To review the draft Rules of Procedure for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Cartagena Convention presented by the secretariat in the document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/3. The Meeting will be invited to provide comments on the draft Rules of Procedure and to make recommendations as appropriate;

(c) To review the drafts of the Financial Rules for the Cartagena Convention and the Caribbean Environment Programme and the Terms of Reference for the Caribbean Trust Fund. The secretariat will present the document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/4. The Meeting will be invited to provide comments on the Financial Rules and to make recommendations as appropriate;

(d) To present the Strategy for the Development of the Caribbean Environment Programme 2002-2006, as presented by the secretariat in document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/7. The Meeting will be invited to provide comments on the Strategy for Development and to make recommendations as appropriate;

(e) To review all proposals received by the secretariat for the establishment of a regional activity centre(s) for the LBS Protocol. The secretariat will make a presentation on CEP regional activity centres as contained in documents UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/9 and UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/10. The Meeting will be invited to provide comments on the regional activity centres and to make recommendations as appropriate;

(f) To review the Draft work plan and budget for the Caribbean Environment Programme for the biennium 2002-2003 as presented by the secretariat in document UNEP(DEC)/CAR IG.19/8. The presentation will comprise the three major subprogrammes of CEP: SPAW, AMEP and CEPNET. Brief information on the ETA subprogramme, as well as detailed information on the overall coordination of common costs will also be presented.

**Status of pledges and contributions to the Caribbean Trust Fund (2000-2001)**

*See separate Excel spreadsheet file on CEP website.*



**REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
ACTION PLAN FOR THE CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**  
Status of Contributions as at 30 April 2001 (in United States Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Pledges for 2000	Collections in 2000 for prior Years	Collections in 2000 for 2000 & fut.yrs	Unpaid Pledges as at 31.12.2000	Pledges for 2001	Collections in 2001 for prior Years	Collections in 2001 for 2001 & fut.yrs	Unpaid pledges plus 2001 pledges
ANGUILLA	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	18,644.00	9,322.00	18,644.00	0.00	9,322.00
ANTIGUA/BARBUDA	9,322.00	1,000.00	0.00	112,956.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	122,278.00
ARUBA	15,000.00	11,259.00	15,000.00	16,450.00	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	24,950.00
BAHMAS	13,106.00	0.00	13,106.00	9,322.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	18,644.00
BARBADOS	9,322.00	0.00	9,322.00	0.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	9,322.00
BELIZE	8,500.00	11,000.00	0.00	25,500.00	8,500.00	15,000.00	0.00	19,000.00
BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	5,500.00	5,495.00	0.00	11,005.00	5,500.00	0.00	0.00	16,505.00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	5,175.00	0.00	0.00	10,350.00	5,175.00	0.00	0.00	15,525.00
COLOMBIA	17,534.00	0.00	14,900.00	530.00	17,534.00	530.00	18,156.37	(622.37)
COSTA RICA	10,143.00	0.00	0.00	146,452.00	10,143.00	0.00	0.00	156,595.00
CUBA	17,534.00	17,534.00	0.00	49,189.00	17,534.00	0.00	0.00	66,723.00
DOMINICA, Commonwealth	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	26,841.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	36,163.00
DOMINICAN REP.	10,964.00	0.00	0.00	153,710.00	10,964.00	0.00	0.00	164,674.00
FRANCE	212,504.00	0.00	212,504.00	0.00	212,513.00	0.00	0.00	212,513.00
GRENADA	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	114,790.00	9,322.00	9,321.85	0.00	114,790.15
GUATEMALA	10,143.00	0.00	0.00	161,082.00	10,143.00	0.00	0.00	171,225.00
GUYANA	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	56,478.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	65,800.00
HAITI	16,450.00	99,406.00	0.00	16,450.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	25,772.00
HONDURAS	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	31,278.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	40,600.00
JAMAICA	14,168.00	0.00	0.00	62,457.00	14,168.00	0.00	0.00	76,625.00
MEXICO	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00	25,264.00	40,000.00	8,641.97	0.00	56,622.03
MONTSERRAT	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
NETHERLANDS ANTLS.	16,410.00	7,148.00	25,712.00	7,148.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	16,470.00
NICARAGUA	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	81,765.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	91,087.00
PANAMA	20,143.00	0.00	20,143.00	0.00	10,143.00	0.00	0.00	10,143.00
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	7,500.00
ST. LUCIA	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	23,500.00	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	32,000.00
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	8,500.00	6,500.00	0.00	72,000.00	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	80,500.00
SURINAME	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	40,027.00	9,322.00	0.00	0.00	49,349.00
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	10,964.00	10,000.00	0.00	20,311.00	10,964.00	0.00	0.00	31,275.00
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	39,500.00	4,500.00	39,500.00	0.00	4,500.00
USA	280,000.00	0.00	280,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	0.00
VENEZUELA	130,341.00	221,995.00	211,921.16	148,419.84	130,341.00	0.00	0.00	278,760.84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>972,477.00</b>	<b>391,337.00</b>	<b>855,108.16</b>	<b>1,486,418.84</b>	<b>950,486.00</b>	<b>91,637.82</b>	<b>318,156.37</b>	<b>2,027,110.65</b>

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS		YEAR 2000	YEAR 2001
USA	Coral Reef	50,000.00	50,000.00
USA	GPA for activities for the Caribbean	56,666.00	58,333.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>106,666.00</b>	<b>108,333.00</b>

**Annex II**  
**Expenditures for the overall coordination of common costs  
and subprogrammes**

*See separate Excel spreadsheet file on CEP website.*

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

**Consolidated table**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>Sub-total OCCC</b>	1,848,059	1,142,995	791,565	351,430	1,725,818	1,036,775	351,430	1,388,205
<b>Sub-total AMEP</b>	1,041,295	732,017	461,947	270,070	803,430	452,064	270,070	722,134
<b>Sub-total SPAW</b>	791,000	246,340	161,590	84,750	802,300	231,650	84,750	316,400
<b>Sub-total CEPNET</b>	380,810	0	0	0	335,610	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total ETA</b>	90,400	0	0	0	56,500	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,151,564</b>	<b>2,121,352</b>	<b>1,415,102</b>	<b>706,250</b>	<b>3,723,658</b>	<b>1,720,489</b>	<b>706,250</b>	<b>2,426,739</b>

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>OCCC</b>								
Professional Salaries	923,000	450,000	347,000	103,000	903,000	446,000	103,000	549,000
Admin. Salaries	227,500	240,000	240,000	0	229,273	230,000	0	230,000
Consultants & sub-contracts	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	15,000	10,000	0	10,000
Travel	55,000	55,000	55,000	0	56,000	71,500	0	71,500
Fellowship training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meetings	225,000	204,000	0	204,000	220,000	70,000	204,000	274,000
Equipment	40,000	44,500	44,500	0	28,000	62,500	0	62,500
Rent	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0
Maintenance	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reporting	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundry	48,950	10,000	6,000	4,000	16,000	27,500	4,000	31,500
				0			0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,635,450</b>	<b>1,011,500</b>	<b>700,500</b>	<b>311,000</b>	<b>1,527,273</b>	<b>917,500</b>	<b>311,000</b>	<b>1,228,500</b>
<b>Programme Support costs 13%</b>	<b>212,609</b>	<b>131,495</b>	<b>91,065</b>	<b>40,430</b>	<b>198,545</b>	<b>119,275</b>	<b>40,430</b>	<b>159,705</b>
<b>Sub-total OCCC</b>	<b>1,848,059</b>	<b>1,142,995</b>	<b>791,565</b>	<b>351,430</b>	<b>1,725,818</b>	<b>1,036,775</b>	<b>351,430</b>	<b>1,388,205</b>

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>AMEP</b>				0			0	0
4.2.1) Coordination (costs covered in OCCC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.2) Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea (GEF Project Development)	250,000	266,303	266,303	0	50,000	84,057	0	84,057
4.2.3) Pilot Projects in Sewage Treatment Needs Assessments	100,000	75,000	17,500	57,500	50,000	0	57,500	57,500
4.2.4) Financial Strategy for National Implementation of the LBS Protocol	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	15,000	15,000
4.2.5) Planning for Rehabilitation, Environmental Mangement and Coastal Development in the Wake of Hurricane Mitch	116,500	116,500	4,000	112,500	150,000	150,000	112,500	262,500
4.2.6) Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in SIDS of the Caribbean (GEF Project Development) NB: GEF funding being shared with CEHI as co-executor of project. Total project funding is shown here.	160,000	150,000	121,000	29,000	166,000	166,000	29,000	195,000
4.2.7) Assessing Non-point Source Loadings to the Marine Environment	50,000	0	0	0	150,000	0	0	0
4.2.8) Rehabilitation of Contaminated Bays (GEF Project)	200,000	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	0
4.2.9) Training for the Development and Improvement of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000	25,000
4.2.10) Legal and Technical Review and Comparison of the Oil Spill Protocol and OPRC	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	921,500	647,803	408,803	239,000	711,000	400,057	239,000	639,057
<b>Programme Support costs 13%</b>	119,795	84,214	53,144	31,070	92,430	52,007	31,070	83,077
<b>Sub-total AMEP</b>	1,041,295	732,017	461,947	270,070	803,430	452,064	270,070	722,134

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>SPAW</b>								
<b>3.2.1) Co-ordination (other costs covered by OCCC)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Assist Governments with legislation	20,000	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Sub-total	25,000	5,000	5,000	0	40,000	10,000	0	10,000
3.2.2) Strengthening of parks and protected areas in the Wider Caribbean and promotion of guidelines for protected area management *	125,000	33,000	8,000	25,000	225,000	75,000	25,000	100,000
3.2.3) Training in protected areas and wildlife management **	120,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	80,000
3.2.4) Conservation of endangered and threatened species and development and promotion of regional guidelines for wildlife management.	80,000	0	0	0	85,000	25,000	0	25,000
3.2.5) Conservation and sustainable use of major ecosystems in the Wider Caribbean ***	350,000	30,000	30,000	0	330,000	65,000	0	65,000
Sub-total	700,000	218,000	143,000	75,000	710,000	205,000	75,000	280,000
<b>Programme Support costs 13%</b>	91,000	28,340	18,590	9,750	92,300	26,650	9,750	36,400
<b>Sub-total SPAW</b>	791,000	246,340	161,590	84,750	802,300	231,650	84,750	316,400

\* Includes \$25,000 earmarked contribution from USA in 2000 and \$50,000 from ICRAN Action Phase for demonstration and target sites for 2001

\*\* Includes WB contribution of \$108,000 and ICRAN project funding for \$150,000 total in 2000 and from ICRAN Action Phase for 2001

\*\*\* Includes earmarked contribution from USA for \$20,000 in 2000 and and \$40,000 from ICRAN Action Phase for coral reef monitoring in 2001

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>CEPNET</b>								
5.2.1) Coordination (costs covered in OCCC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.2.2) Strengthening CAR/RCU information management capabilities	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
5.2.3) Strengthening CEP Web site	20,000	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0
5.2.4) Environmental reporting	7,000	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0
5.2.5) CEPNET Technical Advisory Services	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0
5.2.6) Collaboration with agencies and institutions establishing relevant environmental information networks and environmental information systems	30,000	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
5.2.7) Collaboration with UNEP GPA in the establishment of a regional clearinghouse node for information related to land-based sources of marine pollution	90,000	0	0	0	90,000	0	0	0
5.2.8) Training in coastal zone management uses and applications of remote sensing and GIS	70,000	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	0
5.2.9) Web-based GIS activities	50,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	337,000		0	0	297,000		0	0
<b>Programme Support costs 13%</b>	43,810	0	0	0	38,610	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total CEPNET</b>	380,810	0	0	0	335,610	0	0	0

**2000-2001 CEP  
Expenditure Report**

Activity	2000				2001			
	Total Cost	Total Received	Expenditures	Rollover to 2001	Total Cost	Total Received	Rollover from 2000	Total Available for 2001
<b>ETA</b>								
<b>6.6.1) Environmental Education for a Sustainable Future: A Caribbean Framework</b>								
a) Prepare a background document on the current state of environmental education in the Caribbean;	30,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0
b) Convene a regional workshop with key stakeholders to develop and refine a regional framework for co-operation in this area.	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Prepare a regional programme of action for education in environment and sustainable development.	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	80,000	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0
<b>Programme Support costs 13%</b>	10,400	0	0	0	6,500	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total ETA</b>	90,400	0	0	0	56,500	0	0	0



## Annex III

### Status of the Cartagena Convention and Protocols

<i>State</i>	<i>Cartagena Convention</i>		<i>Oil Spill</i>		<i>SPAW</i>		<i>LBS</i>	
	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Ratified/acceded</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Ratified/acceded</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Ratified/acceded</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Ratified/acceded</i>
Antigua and Barbuda		11 Sep 86		11 Sep 86	18 Jan 90			
Bahamas								
Barbados	05 Mar 84	28 May 85	05 Mar 84	28 May 85				
Belize		22 Sep 99		22 Sep 99				
Colombia	24 Mar 83	03 Mar 88	24 Mar 83	03 Mar 88	18 Jan 90	05 Jan 98	02 Oct 00	
Costa Rica		01 Aug 91		01 Aug 91			06 Oct 99	
Cuba		15 Sep 88		15 Sep 88	18 Jan 90	04 Aug 98		
Dominica		05 Oct 90		05 Oct 90				
Dominican Republic		24 Nov 98		24 Nov 98		24 Nov 98	03 Aug 00	
France	24 Mar 83	13 Nov 85	24 Mar 83	13 Nov 85	18 Jan 90		06 Oct 99	
Grenada	24 Mar 83	17 Aug 87	24 Mar 83	17 Aug 87				
Guatemala	05 July 83	18 Dec 89	05 July 83	18 Dec 89	18 Jan 90			
Guyana								
Haiti								
Honduras	24 Mar 83		24 Mar 83					
Jamaica	24 Mar 83	01 Apr 87	24 Mar 83	01 Apr 87	18 Jan 90			
Mexico	24 Mar 83	11 Apr 85	24 Mar 83	11 Apr 85	18 Jan 90			
Netherlands	24 Mar 83	16 Apr 84	24 Mar 83	16 Apr 84	18 Jan 90	02 Mar 92	06 Oct 99	
Nicaragua	24 Mar 83		24 Mar 83					
Panama	24 Mar 83	07 Nov 87	24 Mar 83	07 Nov 87	16 Jan 91	27 Sep 96		
Saint Kitts and Nevis								
Saint Lucia	24 Mar 83	20 Nov 84	24 Mar 83	20 Nov 84	18 Jan 90	25 Apr 00		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		11 July 90		11 July 90	26 July 91	26 July 91		
Suriname								
Trinidad and Tobago		24 Jan 86		24 Jan 86	18 Jan 90	10 Aug 99		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 Mar 83	28 Feb 86	24 Mar 83	28 Feb 86	18 Jan 90			
United States of America	24 Mar 83	31 Oct 84	24 Mar 83	31 Oct 84	18 Jan 90		06 Oct 99	
Venezuela	24 Mar 83	18 Dec 86	24 Mar 83	18 Dec 86	18 Jan 90	28 Jan 97		
European Economic Commission	24 Mar 83							

**Annex IV**

**Organization chart of the secretariat of the Caribbean Environment Programme  
(as at May 2001)**

