



Promoting regional cooperation for the protection and sustainable development of the marine environment within the Wider Caribbean Region

*Caribbean
Environment Programme*

What is the Caribbean Environment Programme?

The Caribbean Environment Programme promotes regional co-operation for the protection and sustainable development of the marine environment of the 38 Member States and Territories of the Wider Caribbean Region. Established in 1981, it formed the basis for the development and adoption of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols on Oil Spills, Marine Biodiversity (Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife – SPAW) and Pollution (Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution – LBS). Three sub-programmes of the Caribbean Environment Programme are:

- **Pollution:** with technical support of three (3) Regional Activity Centres (RACs): (1) Centre of Engineering and Environmental Management of Coasts and Bays (CIMAB) in Cuba, (2) the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) in Trinidad and Tobago, both for the LBS Protocol, and (3) the Regional Marine Maritime Pollution Emergency Information and Training Centre (REMPEITC) in Curacao for the Oil Spills Protocol.
- **Marine Biodiversity:** with technical support from the Regional Activity Centre hosted by the Government of France in Guadeloupe (SPAW-RAC).
- **Communication:** the programme develops and disseminates information relevant to the implementation of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols.

Member States

There are 28 United Nations Member States of which 25 are Contracting Parties to the Cartagena Convention and Oil Spills Protocol: *Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Venezuela.*

The non-contracting parties who are part of the Caribbean Environment Programme are *Haiti, Honduras and Suriname.*

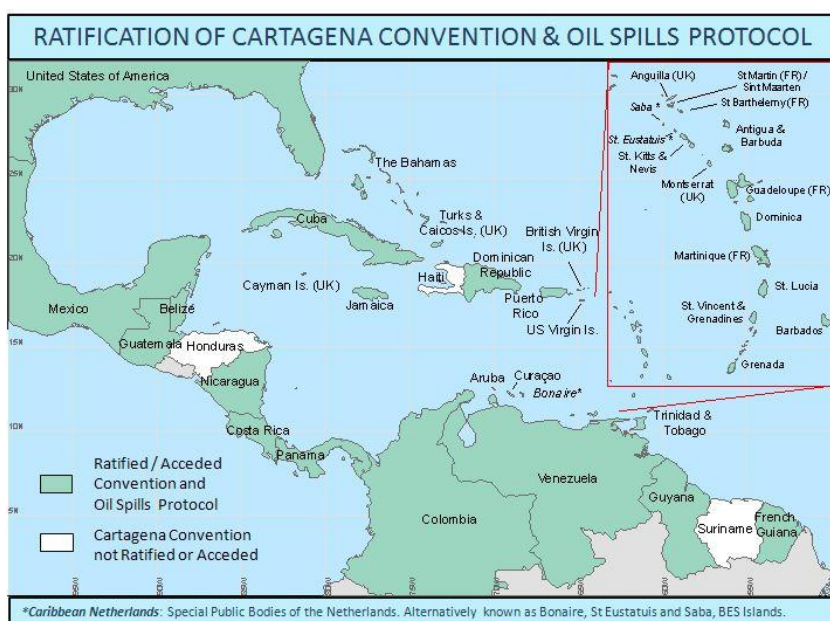
How we support the implementation, review and follow-up of the ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals

UN Environment CEP supports member states to:

- Improve capacity for monitoring sources and impacts of pollution;
- Strengthen policies, laws and regulations on pollution and marine biodiversity;
- Enable collaboration on transboundary issues including through regional and sub-regional programmes, projects and action plans;
- Mobilize financial and technical support from donors to assist in SDG implementation.

Key achievements

- Eight Caribbean sharks species added to our list of protected species in 2017;
- Over 50,000 square kilometers of marine protected areas designated;
- Over 50 grants provided to improve management of marine protected areas;
- Three Regional platforms established to support improved management of priority pollutants: (i) Nutrients, (ii) Wastewater and (iii) Marine Litter;
- Ongoing development of the region's first State of Marine Habitat and Pollution Reports;
- Development and mobilization of grant funding of over 80 million US dollars from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) since 2004 for projects in support of SDGs 6 and 14;
- Over 700 persons from 13 countries trained in wastewater treatment technologies, resource valuation, governance and wastewater effluent monitoring;
- Over 5000 persons from Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua trained in good agricultural practices resulting in a reduction in the use of synthetic pesticides from 8% - 50% between 2005 and 2011.



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