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Fourth Meeting of the Interim Scientific, Technical
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Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and
Activities in the Wider Caribbean Region (LBS)

Petén, Guatemala, 29 October to 1 November 2007

STATUS OF ACTIVITIES

SUB-PROGRAMME ON THE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION FOR 2006-2007

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ANNEX I: Summary of Responses to Recommendations of 3rd LBS ISTAC and Decisions of the
12th IGM of the Cartagena Convention

Programme Overview

1. This report presents the status of activities for the sub-programme on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) in support of the Protocol Concerning Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS Protocol) for the biennium 2006-2007.
2. The objectives of the AMEP subprogramme are to:
 - (a) Coordinate and oversee the day-to-day implementation of AMEP Projects and activities within the framework of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP);
 - (b) Ensure that the formulation and implementation of projects and activities satisfy the obligations of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
 - (c) Promote ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the LBS and Oil Spills Protocols;
 - (d) Enhance coordination, collaboration and communication with relevant regional and international organizations in the development and implementation of AMEP projects and activities; and
 - (e) Enhance involvement of LBS and Oil Spills Regional Activity Centers (RAC) in the design and implementation of AMEP's projects and activities.
3. The AMEP sub-programme assists with the regionalisation of global agreements and initiatives such as Agenda 21, Barbados SIDS POA, Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA). It also coordinates with relative multilateral environmental agreements such as the BASEL Convention and the MARPOL 73/78 Convention.
4. During the 2006/2007 biennium, a second Junior Programme Officer (JPO) funded by Sida with expertise in GIS was recruited and posted at RAC CIMAB in Cuba. Within the framework of the GEF IWCAM project, an AMEP Programme Assistant was recruited nationally and assumed duties in January 2007. This officer is responsible for providing technical support to the GEF projects being executed by the Secretariat and to the AMEP sub-programme in general.
5. During the biennium, several presentations were made by AMEP staff on ongoing projects and activities including the Cartagena Convention and the Oil Spills Protocols to regional and international meetings and conferences including the Second Intergovernmental Review of the Global Programme of Action and the Annual Conference of the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association. Various technical publications, press releases and newspaper articles were also produced and disseminated.
6. In the area of promotion, a regional promotional workshop for English Speaking Countries was convened in 2006 in Saint Lucia to follow up on a similar workshop for Spanish Speaking Countries held during the previous biennium in Costa Rica. National promotional workshops were held in Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, Haiti, Saint Lucia and the Dominican Republic. The main objectives of these workshops were to create national awareness of the LBS Protocol and strengthen the capacity of countries to accede to, and implement the Protocol. Promotional material in both Spanish and English were prepared and circulated to LBS focal points to further assist in their promotional efforts. A promotional DVD in Spanish and English was completed in 2007 and copies distributed to all LBS focal points. The establishment of the Communications, Education, Training and Awareness (CETA) sub-programme by the Secretariat, following a Decision of the 12th IGM, provided additional support for the promotion of AMEP projects and activities. The preparation of an AMEP media brief was completed and will be used in the future to assist in sensitizing media personnel on ongoing AMEP projects and activities.

7. In response to the need to strengthen relationships with relevant organizations, a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was signed in 2006. Coordination meetings were also held with several collaborating agencies including UNEP/GPA, UNEP/ROLAC, UNEP Regional Seas, CEHI, OECS/ESDU, BASEL Caribbean Centre, EARTH University, IMO, IAEA, PAHO, CARICOM, CANARI, CropLife, ACS and UNDP.
8. The LBS Regional Activity Centres (RACs) continued to play a more active role in the development and implementation of environmental management and pollution prevention projects. RAC IMA coordinated the completion of the National Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago, the hosting of the Regional Promotional Workshop for English Speaking Caribbean Countries in Saint Lucia, and the production of promotional materials including case studies and DVDs. RAC CIMAB facilitated National Promotional Workshops in Spanish Speaking Countries, compilation of data for updating CEP's Technical Report No.33 on Land-Based Sources of Pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region, and was instrumental in the development of the partnership with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This collaboration with IAEA will assist in the further implementation of the Know Why Network Partnership Project especially in the area of Hot Spot Diagnostic Assessments. The methodologies and indicators to be used for the update of TR 33 were agreed and the updated draft report will be presented to the 13th IGM for approval.
9. In direct support of the UNEP Global Programme of Action, National Programmes of Action (NPAs) were completed in Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados and Saint Lucia. Continued collaboration with NOAA and UNEP GPA took place in the development of strategies for the financing of NPAs and linking them to existing environmental strategies such as the National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS) of the OECS. After a short delay, activities for this support commenced in 2007 and will continue into the next biennium.
10. Marine litter took on increased significance with the development of a draft Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management. During 2007, proposals on marine litter were submitted to The Ocean Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Fund and UNEP Regional Seas for funding to assist countries in the implementation of the Action Plan. A new partnership was developed with the USA based NGO, The Ocean Conservancy and UNEP CAR/RCU is expected to play a significant coordinating role in future Annual International Coastal Clean ups in the Wider Caribbean. Activities were also initiated to evaluate the impact of Discarded Fishing Gear in the region.
11. The Project Coordinating Units for the two GEF projects on Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management for Caribbean SIDS (IWCAM) and Reducing Pesticide Contamination in Central America were fully established during the biennium. Some of the major achievements for these projects include recruitment of project staff, convening of Project Steering Committee Meetings, showcasing of these projects at regional and international fora, development of project websites, start up of IWCAM Demonstration Projects, and training in Geographical Information Systems(GIS), Environmental Monitoring and Environmental Indicators. These projects will improve watershed, coastal zone management and agricultural practices while creating long-term mechanisms for sustainable development in Caribbean SIDS and Central America.
12. Wastewater Management continues to be a key focus of the AMEP Work Programme. Following the preparation of the Sewage Needs Assessment Guidance document for implementing Annex III of the LBS Protocol, two pilot projects were initiated in Saint Lucia and Jamaica to develop national planning mechanisms to control marine pollution from domestic sewage, and detailed project plans for improving infrastructure for sewage and wastewater management. Despite an initial interest, Venezuela opted not to continue with their proposed sewage needs assessment pilot project and a new pilot began in Panama in 2007. Funding was also obtained from Sida to support a similar sewage needs assessment in Tobago and during the next biennium, efforts will focus on the sharing of experiences from these national assessments.

13. A regional lessons learnt workshop for the GEF Contaminated Bays Project was held in Cuba in 2006 and a revised work plan for the development of follow up activities has been proposed taking into account current institutional changes at GEF. Further collaboration occurred with the GPA to facilitate a series of training courses on wastewater investment to be coordinated with the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) and the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA). These courses began in 2007 and will continue into 2008. The AMEP Programme Officer has also worked closely with the offices of ROLAC, RONA and GPA in developing a GEF Project Proposal for a Caribbean Revolving Fund for Wastewater Management (CRoW). The draft Project Implementing Form (PIF) has been completed and will be submitted to the GEF for funding in 2008.
14. The first set of Small Grant Projects for Best Management Practices in Agriculture were successfully completed in 2007 in Costa Rica under the coordination of Earth University. Based on these experiences, the Small Grants Manual has been revised and simplified for future projects. Mechanisms have been established for continued collaboration and development of this programme in other Central American countries with close linkages to the GEF Pesticides Project.
15. Some of the challenges to the implementation of AMEP projects included lack of country ownership, personnel changes in participating countries during project implementation, and bureaucratic procedures that delayed the recruitment of project staff, processing of MOUs and related agreements, and disbursement of funds. The lack of effective coordination and communication mechanisms among all partners and cooperating agencies is also a factor affecting timely implementation of multi-agency project activities.
16. During 2008/2009, efforts will be continue to increase the involvement of all national and technical focal points, develop more realistic project timetables and implementation schedules with our partners and donors, and foster closer and more constant communication among multi country and multi agency projects. Systems have also been established at the Secretariat to improve the monitoring of all projects including disbursements and guidelines have been prepared to help ensure that all project partners are aware of UNEP rules and procedures.
17. Projects and Activities for the 2008/2009 biennium will be characterized by increased use of GIS and other spatial decision making tools and the continued focus on strengthening small grant facilities and pilot projects that address national priorities in environmental management and pollution control. For the next biennium, AMEP will continue to focus on mobilizing additional financial resources to assist countries in meeting the obligations of the LBS Protocol through funding mechanisms such as the CRoW. Sharing of best practices and technology transfer through case studies, improved information dissemination through the CEP and LBS RAC web sites and the creation of interactive web-based pollution databases are also expected to be key components of the AMEP sub-programme for the 2008/2009 biennium.

Status of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol)

18. During the biennium, France became the third country to formally ratify the Protocol. According to the latest information received by the Depositary, the following Parties have signed or are a Contracting Party to the Protocol:

Contracting Party	Date of Signature	Date of Accession
Republic of Colombia	2 October 2000	
Republic of Costa Rica	6 October 1999	
Dominican Republic	3 August 2000	
French Republic	6 October 1999	4 May 2007
Kingdom of the Netherlands	6 October 1999	
United States of America	6 October 1999	
Panama		9. July 2003
Trinidad and Tobago		28 March 2003

Project Summary

19. The following provides a summary of the background, objectives, expected outputs, beneficiary countries, expenditures, and status for all projects and activities implemented under the AMEP sub-programme for the 2006/2007 biennium. The expenditures are up to July 31st 2007.

(a) Reducing Pesticide Run-off to the Caribbean Sea

Background

20. Annex IV to the LBS Protocol addresses the regionally accepted hypothesis that non-point source pollution from agriculture is a significant contributor to marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region. In May 1999, UNEP-CAR/RCU received a GEF/Project Development Fund grant to develop a project that would improve pesticide management in four countries to ultimately reduce pesticide run-off to the Caribbean Sea. The original four participating countries were Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama.

21. The PDF was concluded in 2001 with the submission of the Project Brief to the GEF Secretariat for approval, including Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Panama opted not to continue with the project. The May 2002 meeting of the GEF Council approved the project for funding and activities were started by UNEP-DGEF in 2005.

Objective(s)

22. The main objective of the Project is to:

- Protect the Caribbean marine environment by reducing the runoff of pesticides, implementing comprehensive management practices and specific measures to control the use and application of pesticides in the agricultural sector.

Expected Outputs

23. The Expected Outputs of the full GEF Project are:

- Development of updated databases on pesticide use including monitoring of impacts of pesticide use in coastal areas;
- Assessment of the environmental impacts of pesticide use on farms, for different crops, farming systems and practices;

- A set of validated Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) - Best Management Practices (BMP) for some of the major crops of the MCB region that are environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically feasible;
- The acceptance of farmers that the implementation of GAP reduces environmental impact, increases food safety and ameliorates workers welfare, while providing improved marketing opportunities;
- Progress towards streamlined laws and regulations for pesticide management that allow for adequate control and enforcement. Progress towards an enabling environment that discourages the use of highly toxic or persistent pesticides;
- Market forces motivating agricultural producers to implement GAP through the implementation of crop certification programmes, recognizing that environmentally friendly production is an added value;
- Improved public awareness on the importance of preventing agricultural based sources of marine pollution;
- Consolidated Regional and National frameworks for the prevention and improved management of agricultural sources of pollution.

Beneficiary Countries

Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Colombia

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2005-2009	4,029,000	Global Environment Facility	2,586,500	370,468

Project Status

24. Project activities are grouped in three main components.

a) Project Coordination

The Project Coordinator was selected in July 2006 and commenced duties in October 2006. At the beginning of 2007 National Coordinators were appointed in Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and a first mission to the countries was done to update the project focal points on the planned activities.

The project was formally launched during the first Project Steering Committee, held in April 2007, to agree upon the mechanisms for project coordination and to review the workplan. The National Coordinating Committees were established and a second mission to the countries took place in June 2007 to follow-up on the execution of the agreed workplan. Two advisory panels were established to guide the development of protocols for the demonstration projects. A second Project Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for November 2007 to review and approve the selection of crops and demo projects and to approve a modified budget.

b) Demonstration Projects

Twelve (12) demonstration projects are proposed for implementation and will be the basis for the validation of technologies and the assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of different practices. They will also include train-the-trainer and farmer-training programmes.

A draft term of reference for the selection of demo projects was discussed and approved during the first Project Steering Committee meeting. The basis for a technical protocol and administrative criteria were also reviewed. The National Coordinating Committees prioritized the two crops (species) for the demonstration projects in each country and selected the implementing agencies. Simultaneously, detailed protocols for the management of the demo project sites and for the assessment of the environmental impacts of the practices were developed which will be validated during the execution of the demo projects.

c) Institutionalise Improved Pesticide Management and Strengthen the Capacity for Reducing Pesticide Runoff

This component includes activities to sustain the improvements that have been gained from the reducing pesticide runoff project. Activities include the review and improvement of legal frameworks, a regional coastal monitoring programme, and support to national crop certification programmes. Specific activities will take place to further disseminate the lessons learnt throughout the region and to increase public awareness.

In the second semester of 2007 a first meeting was held of the national institutions that will develop the coastal monitoring programme. Basic information was exchanged; capacities, strengths and weaknesses for coastal monitoring of pesticides in the three countries were identified; and an agenda was constructed for the development of a coastal monitoring programme. A project webpage was developed as part of the information management strategies and was launched in the second semester of 2007.

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

Background

25. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has funded a Project to support 13 Caribbean Small Island Developing States (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago) to address issues related to the integrated management of watersheds and coastal areas. It supports national pilot demonstration activities on Integrating Watershed & Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) to address priority issues with the potential for replication across the region and in other Small Island Developing State (SIDS) regions.
26. The project recognises the highly integrated and closely interlinked nature of watersheds and coastal areas in small islands and aims to develop a more sector-coordinated management approach at national and regional levels. It places a strong emphasis on an expanded role for all stakeholders within a participatory management framework. The project further recognises the constraints on the development and implementation of an integrated and sectoral-coordinated management approach in the absence of applicable and cost-effective solutions to many of the primary threats and their root causes.

Objective(s)

27. The overall objective is to strengthen the commitment and capacity of the participating countries to implement an integrated approach to the management of watersheds and coastal areas, with a long-term goal of enhancement of the capacity of the countries to plan and sustainably manage their aquatic resources and ecosystems. At the same time, the Project seeks to build regional capacity among institutions and within the Executing Agencies to ensure sustainability of the IWCAM practices and principles beyond the life of the Project.

Expected Outputs

28. The expected outputs for the project are for the following components:

- Demonstration, Capture and Transfer and Best Practices;
- Development of IWCAM Process, Stress Reduction and Environmental Status Indicator Framework;
- Policy, Legislation and Institutional Reforms;
- Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability; and
- Project Management and Coordination

Beneficiary Countries

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2005-2009	14,082,691	GEF	4,190,245	968,673

Status

Component 1 - Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices

29. All of the thirteen demonstration projects received initial disbursements and were launched between 2006 and 2007. Staff members for the Project Coordination unit were recruited and National Inception meetings or Intersectoral Committee meetings were held. All countries with the exception of Cuba have made significant progress in the initiation of demonstration project activities through the signing of formal Memoranda of Understanding and / or on-the-ground activities including public awareness and environmental monitoring programmes. Demonstration projects in Tobago, Antigua, and St. Lucia are at an advanced stage of implementation. Primary activities conducted within the demonstration sites during the biennium include awareness activities, baseline data collection and stakeholder consultations.

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

30. In December 2006, Demonstration Project Managers and representatives from participating countries received training in the use and application of indicators within the context of Integrated Watershed Resource Management (IWRM) planning from the IWCAM Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to improve awareness and increase capacity to efficiently incorporate indicators into the management of demo sites. In June 2007, a team of consultants were retained to conduct a review of the mechanisms in the region for GEF International Waters Indicators. The results of this study will be presented and discussed at a regional workshop scheduled for September 2007.

Component 3 - Policy, Legislation,

31. Consultants were retained in March 2007 to conduct an inventory of the policy and legislation relevant to IWCAM and the Wider Caribbean Region. These consultants will prepare guidance materials related to model legislation and accession to relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the Cartagena Convention and the LBS Protocol. The results of their work will be discussed at a regional workshop later in 2007.
32. An Informal Working Group of agencies working in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) was established and Work Plans were shared, with joint activities undertaken. These included supporting IWRM Plan preparations in Grenada and Union Island.

Component 4 - Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability

33. Regional activities included public awareness and outreach through preparation of quarterly newsletters, videos, brochures, monthly bulletins, training and presentations at regional and international fora. Consultants were retained to conduct a regional assessment of the Geographic Information Systems capacity within the context of IWCAM. The regional assessment report produced from the consultancy was reviewed by IWCAM and GIS representatives at a regional workshop in July 2007 in the Commonwealth of Dominica. A draft Road Map for the regional institutionalisation of GIS was prepared and will be finalized based on input and comments from the regional delegates. The establishment of a regional GIS node/centre was the primary need identified by the workshop participants to provide easily accessible technical support and tools for environmental applications.

Component 5- Project Management and Coordination

34. In May of 2006, the project substantively began, with the recruitment of a Project Manager (i.e. Regional Project Coordinator, RPC). By June 30, 2006, the RPC was in place and had convened the First Regional Project Steering Committee meeting. A Work Programme and budget, reflecting the new realities of the project (such as timelines), was presented for consideration of the PSC. The PSC also discussed the status of the project, including demonstration sites, and agreed on the modalities for project management as well as the roles and responsibilities of the various Implementing and Executing agencies. The PSC agreed also on reporting requirements for the various actors within the project. Recruitment of additional staff for the Project Management Unit (PMU) was completed by November 2006.
35. Consultants were retained to conduct a review of on-going and relevant projects in the middle of 2007. This work will feed into the development of the Project Information Management System.
36. The inaugural Regional Technical Advisory Group (RTAG) was convened in July 2007, to review the draft Work Plan for 2008 and provide technical advice on relevant issues. The establishment of smaller specialized working e- groups comprised of experts was proposed to enable focused guidance for the key sub themes such as GIS, Process Indicators and Legislative Mechanisms.

(c) Training for Rehabilitation of Contaminated Bays

Background

37. This project was designed to address one of the priority issues for the region, that of eutrophication resulting from excess inputs of nutrients to the coastal zone and adjacent international waters. Funding was originally provided by GEF to develop pre-feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of the heavily contaminated bays of Kingston Harbour in Jamaica and Havana Bay in Cuba. The project also included a knowledge-sharing component and was to be implemented over five years.

38. Only Cuba undertook to proceed with national project activities that included the design and construction of appropriate wastewater treatment facilities at a demonstration level, including nutrient controls and sludge utilisation. Under the project requirements, discharges from the treatment facilities designed and constructed under this project, must comply with the provisions of the LBS Protocol. In addition, a regional component to the project was designed to allow for capacity building in sewage treatment, nutrient removal technologies, and sludge reuse and disposal.
39. UNDP manages the bilateral aspects of the project with Cuba while CAR/RCU provides the regional coordination and knowledge-sharing component of the project for the Wider Caribbean Region. The regional activities ensure coordination of effort and compliance with the Cartagena Convention and its protocols relevant to project areas.

Objective(s)

40. The objective of the project is support the design and construction of appropriate wastewater treatment facilities and nutrient control. Discharges from any facilities designed and constructed under this project are to comply with the provisions of the LBS Protocol.

Expected Outputs

- Two Regional Training Workshops on technologies and practices for nutrient removal and sewage sludge utilization
- Study tours for Cuban experts
- Regional Workshop for Sharing of Lessons Learnt in national project activity in Cuba
- Development of follow up proposal for submission to donor agencies

Beneficiary Countries

Cuba, Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2002-2009	420,000	GEF	196,000	79,005.64

Status

41. Study tours for the Cuban experts were completed during the previous biennium in 2004 with visits to Mexico, Germany and Italy to assess different sewage treatment methodologies in those countries.
42. A regional workshop was convened in collaboration with CIMAB and CITMA in Havana, Cuba October 6-13th, 2006. The workshop facilitated regional cooperation and information sharing on the national and/or regional approaches to the management of contaminated bays. Participants agreed to continue to build alliances and regional cooperation to deal with marine pollution from land based sources and activities. Strategies were discussed for the preparation of a new PDF A proposal that will be submitted for the 2008-2009 GEF funding cycle.
43. A project revision document for this project was submitted to the DGEF in early 2007. The proposed new completion date is the first quarter 2009. The no-cost extension was required to facilitate the completion

of the national component of the project, the construction of a modern wastewater treatment facility in Havana Bay, Cuba.

44. Recent changes in the strategic objectives of GEF will make it very difficult for a project such as this to be replicated in the future under GEF International Waters. This was confirmed following additional discussions with UNDP and UNEP DGEF. It was suggested that funds allocated for project development could be used to assist in establishing the baseline for the Caribbean Revolving Fund for Wastewater Investment, which is also being developed by UNEP for submission to GEF.
45. A Final regional workshop is scheduled for late 2008 to summarize the results of the intervention at the national and regional levels.

(d) Second Regional Overview of Land-based Sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean Region

Background

46. In 1994, CEP concluded the first Regional Overview of Land-based Point Sources in the Wider Caribbean Region (CEP Technical Report No. 33). As such, the overview data is more than ten years old and is approaching the end of its usefulness to CEP Governments as a current information source. The second overview will confirm or reconfirm priority sources and pollutants in the Wider Caribbean through the identification of source categories and their discharges. Descriptions of source categories will be detailed, as well as new or emerging sources of concern, including urban run-off, solid waste and leachate from solid and hazardous waste landfills. Although the project will, for financial purposes, utilize existing information, the most current data will be sought for the project.

Objective(s)

47. The objective of the project is to provide updated information of all point and non-point source discharges into, or impacting, the Convention area (as established by the Cartagena Convention and LBS Protocol). The second overview will establish a new baseline from which to measure progress under the LBS Protocol and will confirm or reconfirm priority sources and pollutants in the Wider Caribbean including heavily contaminated bays.

Expected Outputs

48. The expected outputs for this project include:
 - Review and Agreement on methodologies for assessing point and non-point pollution sources;
 - Collection, Documentation and Expert Review of all existing data on pollution loading in the Wider Caribbean Region;
 - Recommendations on best appropriate information systems for presenting pollution data;
 - Hosting of regional experts workshop (s);
 - Draft Updated Report on CEP Technical Report 33; and
 - Increased collaboration between CEP Secretariat, LBS RACs, LBS focal points and collaborating institutions

Beneficiary Countries

Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	59,600	SIDA /UNEP/GPA	59,600	59,400

Status

49. The LBS RAC CIMAB continued its efforts to coordinate activities aimed at the further development of Technical Report No 33. Formal letters were disseminated to government member states for pollution loading data. Primary data sets were received from the governments of Jamaica, St. Lucia, and USA.
 50. The AMEP JPO attended an internship at GRID in Switzerland to facilitate information sharing in the development of the pollutant-loading databases and data manipulation techniques.
 51. The proposed water quality-monitoring project in association with CARWASH was not developed, as the partner organization was unable to mobilize the required additional funding.
 52. In May 2007, representatives held a one-day regional dialogue entitled “Regional Recreational Water Quality in the OECS” in Castries, St. Lucia with presentations from RAC-Cimab and UNEP CAR-RCU.
 53. National reports were also received from Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua and Trinidad and Tobago, which were used to inform the update of TR 33. The draft final report is expected to be completed by the end of 2007 and presented for approval at the 13th IGM in 2008.
- (e) **Evaluate Needs Assessment Guidance to Develop National Plans for Domestic Waste Water Pollution Reduction through Implementation of Sewerage Needs Assessment Pilot Projects in the Wider Caribbean and Effective Dissemination of the Guidance Document.**

Background

54. This is a follow up to the **Sewage Collection and Treatment: Implementing Annex III**, which was designed to assist Contracting Parties and other CEP member countries in meeting sewage-specific obligations contained in the LBS Protocol. The general obligations, which are partially met through the project, were expected to involve the development of plans for the reduction and control of pollution from sewage.

Objective(s)

55. Specifically, the project aims to assist in the development of national plans for selected pilot countries to comply with the requirements of Annex III to the LBS Protocol with regard to domestic wastewater. It also involves the testing of the national sewage treatment needs-assessment guidance developed as an output of the earlier project and also the proposed classification scheme for receiving waters under the LBS protocol.

Expected Outputs

- Pilot Projects completed according to agreed workplans
- Lessons Learnt effectively disseminated to other countries through exchanges, regional workshops and preparation of case studies

Beneficiary Countries

Saint Lucia, Panama

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	85,000	SIDA/UNEP GPA	85,000	75,000

Status

56. Sewage Needs Assessment Guidance Manual developed in 2003 was published as a CEP Technical Report in Spanish (UNEP CAR/IF3), circulated to all focal points and published on the UNEP CAR/RCU web site.
57. Two Pilot Projects were successfully completed in Whitehorses, Jamaica and Vieux Fort, St. Lucia in late 2006. Lessons Learned from the Pilot Projects completed in Vieux Fort, St. Lucia will be presented the 4th LBS ISTAC Meeting in Guatemala in October 2007.
58. A MoU was signed with Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM) in Panama to undertake a pilot study for the sewage needs for la Bahía de Colón in Panama. The project will be implemented using the model guidance to develop national or local plans for sewage infrastructure needs according to the requirements of the LBS Protocol along with lessons learned from the two previous pilot projects.
59. A MOU was also signed with an NGO, Environment Tobago for implementing a sewage needs pilot in Charlotteville, Tobago in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The focus of this assessment will be the identification of environmentally sound technologies and systems for wastewater treatment and improved community awareness.

(f) Pilot Projects to Implement Annex IV – Small Grants for Best Management Practices for Agriculture

Background

60. Annex IV to the LBS Protocol, on agricultural non-point sources, calls for the development of national plans that include education, training and awareness programmes for agricultural workers on “structural and non-structural best management practices”. The activities already completed or under way by CEP include CEP Technical Report No. 41, which surveyed best management practices currently in use in the region and the GEF project (described earlier) on Reducing Pesticide Run-off. This project will implement small-scale demonstration activities on the appropriate use of fertilizers, alternative crop cultivation methods and environmentally friendly livestock management techniques.
61. Under this project, AMEP will operate a small grants programme (maximum amount of US\$5,000) to assist in the implementation of small pilot demonstration projects. Participants will be expected to provide a counterpart contribution (in-kind or cash) and provide a project outline and summary for regional dissemination.

Objective(s)

62. The objective of this project will be to pilot innovative practices in Agriculture through practical application and disseminate the results to other countries and localities of the Wider Caribbean.

Expected Outputs

- Selection of two grant project proposals for implementation
- Pilot Projects successfully implemented according to agreed workplan
- Case studies prepared and effectively disseminated through Wider Caribbean
- Small Grants Manual revised based on lessons learnt

Beneficiary Countries

Costa Rica

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	100,000	GPA 2004/2005	35,000	32,000

Status

63. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Earth University, Costa Rica to facilitate the implementation of the small grants programme following the completion of the guidance manual. Two pilot projects were approved and implemented during 2007. Additional funds were obtained from Sida which enabled a third pilot activity to be conducted at Earth University. This third activity involved the demonstration of best practices in organic farming and dairy farming techniques. Lessons learnt from all of the small grant projects will be compiled and widely disseminated.
64. Two MOUs are under development to facilitate project proposals received from Guatemala and another small grants project in Nicaragua.
65. Further to the establishment of the small grants programme, there will be an ongoing review of project proposals and signature of agreements with the implementing organisations. This will be followed by the development of projects according to the agreed work plans
66. The case studies from the pilot projects will be disseminated regionally through workshops and presentations at international fora

(g) Development of National Programmes of Action (NPAs) – Phase 2

Background

67. The marine and coastal ecosystems of the wider Caribbean particularly coral reef systems are under increasing threats from point and non-point sources of pollution, over exploitation, conflicting resource usage and alteration of the coastal environment as a result of current coastal development practices.
68. Fragmentation of governmental authorities and the competing interests of all sectors (governmental, agricultural, development, tourism, community, NGOs) within any given watershed have hindered the development of a common vision for growth and development. This project will demonstrate the viability of using a collaborative approach to the development and implementation of NPAs utilizing an integrated planning approach tailored to country needs.

69. The project will build upon lessons learnt from earlier pilot projects for the development of NPAs in Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. It will also provide coordinating support to the new regional partnerships between UNEP-CAR/RCU, the GPA Secretariat and the GPA Node of NOAA which is aimed at facilitating the development of NPAs in a potential total of fifteen countries of the Wider Caribbean Region. This partnership will allow for more effective use of resources, both financial and human, to refine existing models and guidelines for the preparation of NPAs. These will be disseminated through regional workshops to promote replication and increase the national and regional institutional capacity to implement the NPAs within the national development agendas. It will also consider how NPAs may be developed and implemented through existing integrated environmental policies and strategies.

Objectives

70. The overall goal of the project is to build capacity in CEP countries for the development and implementation of NPAs to assist in the protection of the Caribbean marine environment from pollution entering from land-based sources and activities. Specific objectives of this phase will include to:
- a) Assist in mobilizing resources and partners (including the private sector) for the implementation of specific projects for NPAs already developed;
 - b) Assist countries in the development of financial strategies and the promotion of public-private partnerships, which can be used to develop and implement selected projects;
 - c) Facilitate the development and implementation of NPAs or similar strategies and action plans in other member countries.

Expected Outputs

- CEP Technical Report on lessons Learnt from Caribbean NPA Process;
- Sourcing of technical and financial support for developing new NPAs and implementing existing ones;
- Support provided to strategic planning and financing of NPAs in collaboration with NOAA and UNEP GPA; and
- Results, reports, lessons learnt, recommendations and model NPAs disseminated.

Beneficiary Countries

Wider Caribbean focus on countries that have commenced development of and/or completed NPAs

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2003-2006	170,332	GPA 2005	65,000	64,443

Status

71. National Plans of Action were completed by Jamaica Barbados, St. Lucia in 2006.
72. The CEP Technical Report on Lessons Learnt from the Caribbean NPA process was completed and posted on the CEP web site.
73. The Secretariat assisted in facilitating the development on an MOU between the UNEP GPA and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to strengthen long-term sustainable financing for the implementation of National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS). These NEMS are seen as the broader environmental framework for NPA implementation in the OECS.
74. A draft proposal for strategic planning and sustainable financing was developed to assist Jamaica in the implementation of its NPA. Discussions are ongoing with the UNEP GPA on the type of technical assistance that could be provided to facilitate implementation of NPAs.

(h) Support to the Activities of the Regional Activity Centres in Promoting Integrated Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes, and an Integrated Life Cycle Approach to the Management of Chemicals in the Wider Caribbean

Background

75. Decision XII of the 11th IGM of the Cartagena Convention encouraged the Secretariat to continue to cooperate with, as appropriate, ongoing activities by the Basel Convention in the areas of used oil and used lead acid batteries in the Wider Caribbean Region through the Basel Convention Regional Centres, particularly through the Regional Centres for the Caribbean and Central America located in Trinidad and Tobago and El Salvador respectively, and with the LBS RACs in Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba.
76. It further recommended the development of a Regional approach for the integrated management of hazardous wastes and solid wastes in the Caribbean, in support of the Action Plan, the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols, the Basel Convention, and the MARPOL 73/78 Convention.
77. This project will be carried out by the Regional Activity Centres of the LBS protocol, Centro de Ingeniería y Manejo Ambiental de Bahías y Costas (CIMAB), Cuba and the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA), Trinidad and Tobago working in collaboration with the Basel Regional centres in El Salvador and Trinidad and Tobago.
78. Further modification of the proposed activities may take place following discussions with the BASEL Secretariat on the development of a GEF PDF B proposal for the integrated management of wastes and chemicals in African, Pacific and Caribbean SIDS.

Objective(s)

79. The focus will be on the development and implementation of joint integrated strategies for the reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment from solid and hazardous wastes.

Expected Outputs

- Joint projects and activities to address pollution from Hazardous Wastes in the Wider Caribbean
- Increased collaboration between UNEP CAR/RCU and LBS RACs with BASEL Secretariat and BASEL Regional Centres

Beneficiary Countries

Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2005-2007	40,000	SIDA	40,000	30,000

Status

80. The Secretariat in consultation with the BASEL Secretariat, BASEL Caribbean Centre and Sida reallocated these funds to meet any short falls in other Sida funded AMEP activities. It was felt that the support required was catalytic in nature and linked to ongoing CEP activities.
81. The Secretariat therefore continued to provide technical support to regional initiatives for the management of hazardous wastes and chemicals within the framework of the BASEL Convention. This included providing input to the Regional Used Lead Acid Battery Strategy. This strategy was completed in March 2007 and has been posted on the website at [http: www.cep.unep.org/meetings/2007/4th-lbs-istac/meeting_documents_view](http://www.cep.unep.org/meetings/2007/4th-lbs-istac/meeting_documents_view).
82. Technical input was also provided to the Draft Regional Used Oil Management Strategy which was developed and is currently being considered by member Governments.
83. The AMEP sub programme endeavoured to further strengthen linkages with the secretariat for the BASEL convention through correspondence and networking. In May 2007 the AMEP PO visited the Regional Centre to coordinate continued linkages between the Centre, and IMA the UNEP Regional Activity Centre in Trinidad (RAC-IMA).
84. The AMEP Secretariat will continue to collaborate with the BASEL Secretariat on ongoing projects in the areas of used oil, used lead acid batteries and outdated pesticide stockpiles.

(i) Capability Development in Geographic Information System for LBS/RAC-Cimab

Background

85. The effective implementation of the LBS Protocol will be enhanced through continued technical support by the two LBS RACs to member Governments. One such area of support will be to assist Governments to improve the presentation and dissemination of data and information to the general public and key decision makers.
86. Many of the proposed and ongoing projects within AMEP involve the generation of data and information on pollution and overall environmental quality. The ability of the LBS RACs to effectively compile, process and present this data will be critical. The strengthening of the GIS capability of RAC CIMAB will contribute to this need.

Objective(s)

87. The main objective is to develop the institutional capabilities of the LBS/RAC-Cimab in the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Expected Outputs:

88. The expected results of the project include:
- a) well established GIS computing environment
 - b) trained base of technicians and professionals in the development of GIS database and GIS use of information
 - c) GIS products available for dissemination and demonstration
 - d) Metadata catalogue of archived and new data and information, and
 - e) increase in the number and variety of services offered by LBS/RAC-Cimab to CEP and member countries.

Beneficiary Countries

Cuba (LBS RAC CIMAB), Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	90,780	SIDA 2005/2006	90,780	47,050

Status:

89. In 2006, a Junior Programme Officer was recruited with expertise in Geographical Information Systems to assist in the development of GIS capacity at RAC Cimab and establish the regional water quality database for pollutant load data as outlined in the project to update TR33.
90. A new GIS laboratory was setup in RAC Cimab with two computers equipped with GIS software.
91. GIS training took place at RAC Cimab during the period January-April 2007, where 15 participants learned the basics of GIS and field data collection.
92. A national GIS workshop was convened in Cuba in April 2007
93. Collaboration with RAC IMA and INVEMAR was formalized through the Know –Why-Network in the provision of equipment and regional training support.
94. A case study was developed “Pollution Sources in Havana Bay: Implementation of a GIS”.
95. Representatives from RAC Cimab attended the IWCAM Regional GIS training workshop in July 2007 to provide expertise and explore the opportunities for regionalization of GIS within the context of the LBS protocol. Further initiatives include the involvement of RAC Cimab in the establishment of a centralized regional GIS node for the Wider Caribbean Region. The Terms of reference and modalities for the proposed regional GIS hub are currently under development. Further discussion and formalization of the Regional GIS group will be analysed during the Second Training Workshop scheduled for November 2007

96. Positive deviations during this phase of the project include improved visibility and partnerships with other Regional GIS professionals and organizations. Further activities include the development of a regular monitoring, maintenance and evaluation programmes.

(j) Regional Network in Marine Science and Technology for the Caribbean: The Know-why Network

Background

97. There are several issues of common concern that need to be addressed in order to facilitate the entry into force and implementation of the LBS Protocol. Following Recommendation V of the Second Meeting of the Interim Scientific Technical and Advisory Committee (ISTAC) to the Protocol concerning pollution from land-based sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean, held in Managua, Nicaragua May 12-16 2003 to update the UNEP study 1994, UNEP CAR/ RCU began a project in order to update Technical Report No 33 “The regional perspective on pollution from land-based sources and activities in the Wider Caribbean”. This project, which was facilitated by RAC CIMAB was designed to provide additional existing data and information regarding the discharge of pollution from land based sources into the marine environment of the WCR.
98. In order to further more effectively utilize this data to guide decision making and to facilitate implementation of the LBS Protocol, UNEP CAR/RCU, RAC-CIMAB, RAC-IMA, Marine Research Institute of the Ministry of Environment of Colombia (INVEMAR), IOCARIBE and the Swedish International Development Agency-SIDA have developed a partnership called “Regional Network in Marine Science and Technology for the Caribbean: The Know-why Network”. The Ocean Data and Information Network for IOCARIBE and Latin-American Regions – ODINCARSA, an IOC/IOCARIBE Programme, are expected to provide additional expertise and technical support.
99. The LBS-RACs will provide scientific and technical support to the Secretariat including the compiling, updating and disseminating data and reports to the States and Territories, as well as to the relevant partner organizations participating in the Programme. Technical advice will also be provided on crucial components such as the development and evaluation of assessment and monitoring programmes, and of existing and proposed information systems.

Objective(s)

100. The overall objective of this project is to implement articles VI, VIII and IX of the LBS Protocol, namely monitoring and assessment and development of information systems and reporting. The specific objectives are to:
- a) update existing information of all point and non-point sources of pollution into the Convention area through additional scientific analysis;
 - b) enhance the capacity of the CETA by developing the pollution information module; and,
 - c) enhance countries capacity for using other technologies, such as remote sensing and mapping of pollution data and information.

Expected Outputs

- Strengthened laboratory capacity of LBS RACs and partner regional laboratories
- Improved baseline for the quality of the marine environment in high risk zones (hot spots) of the Wider Caribbean region

- Expanded data base on the state of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region
- Increased use of technologies such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for mapping the marine environment, water quality and pollution loads from land based sources
- Standardized Methodological guidelines for marine waters classification in Class I and Class II in accordance with the provisions of the LBS Protocol
- Input into the update of CEP Technical Report 33 – “Regional Overview of Land-Based Sources of Pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region”

Beneficiary Countries

Cuba (RAC CIMAB), Colombia (INVEMAR), Trinidad and Tobago (RAC IMA); Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	258,100	SIDA 2005/2006	71,000	149,032

Status

101. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with RAC –Cimab in collaboration with INVEMAR (Columbia) and RAC Institute for Marine Affairs (RAC-IMA) in Trinidad for the acquisition of the required hardware software and laboratory equipment in order to facilitate improved operational capacity.
102. Know –Why Network to collaborate with IWCAM in the establishment of regional databases e.g. GIS and Hot Spot Diagnostic Analysis
103. Collaboration with IAEA established through support to CIMAB and CEHI for overseas missions to Austria in 2006
104. MOU with IAEA signed and RAC Cimab participated in IAEA Regional Consultative Workshop in Bolivia in 2007

(k) Promotion of the LBS Protocol

Background

105. Several meetings and workshops held under the CEP have reiterated the importance of providing decision makers in Government Ministries and Agencies with the scientific, technical and economic knowledge to undertake the decision of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol, so that the Protocol will enter into force. The importance of increasing the visibility of the Protocol among a wide range of stakeholders has also been emphasized.
106. Following the recommendations of the sub-regional promotional workshop for Spanish Speaking Countries during the last biennium, promotional efforts focussed on the convening of national

workshops in both English and Spanish Speaking countries.

Objective(s)

107. The main objectives of this project are to:

- a) assist countries to meet legislative, technical and regulatory requirements necessary to ratify and implement the LBS Protocol
- b) increase the exchange of information and cooperation among the participants of the various workshops to facilitate the future establishment of a Regional Activity Network (RAN)

Expected Outputs

- Increased awareness and knowledge of the LBS protocol
- Two country case studies prepared and disseminated to Governments of Member Countries
- Promotional material including educational brochures, DVDs and CDs produced in English and Spanish
- National and Regional Workshops in English- and Spanish-speaking countries
- Increased Ratification/Accession of LBS protocol
- Increased cooperation among focal points and collaborating agencies through improved exchange of information

Beneficiary Countries

Wider Caribbean

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2005-2007	230,000	USA Dept of State /UNEP/Sida	112,000	104,500

Status

108. During the biennium National Promotional LBS Workshops were conducted in Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti, St. Lucia and the Dominican Republic. The national workshops were effective in highlighting the importance of the Cartagena Convention and the regulatory framework required for ratification of the LBS protocol. Governments were encouraged to submit pollution data in support of the update to Technical report 33.
109. A regional workshop was convened to present the results of two case studies to government decision-makers in the governments in the region and to representatives of the LBS Regional Activity Network (RAN) by RAC IMA.
110. An educational DVD on the LBS Protocol for the general public was produced of by RAC IMA in English and Spanish versions. The mini documentary entitled "***Our Threatened Caribbean: Getting to***

the source... and improving our future” explores the components of the LBS protocol and its significance in the sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean Region. Copies of the promotional documentary were distributed to LBS Focal Points within Caribbean member states.

111. An informative brochure was developed targeted at government officials and relevant institutions. The brochures were produced in Spanish and English and distributed at regional exhibitions and other international meetings.
112. Production of additional promotional material on the LBS protocol in English, Spanish and French by the Secretariat with support from the two LBS RACs will continue in 2008.

(I) Tela

Background

113. As a result of the Hurricane Mitch Project, which was implemented by CATIE under the AMEP sub-programme, the Tela Municipality in Honduras mobilized various stakeholders to identify watershed related problems and to develop a plan of remedial activities. These experiences can be shared with other municipalities in the region to assist them in responding to future disaster events. The local community organization will engage in watershed protection activities and reforestation to minimize flooding and contamination in the Port of Tela (a tourist city with a population of about 50,000 inhabitants).

Objective(s)

114. To promote the sustainable development of the communities of Miramar and La Esperanza De Santiago in the Banaderos River Basin through the implementation of conservation measures for the protection of natural resources. These measures will focus on the reforestation of the River Basin, which will assist in the protection of the Banaderos River Basin from further pollution and degradation, and also provide revenue-earning opportunities for the community.

Expected Outputs

- Reduction in run-off and sedimentation in the Banaderos Watershed
- Improvement in the economic livelihoods of the communities of Miramar and La Esperanza
- Increased awareness by the communities on environmental issues including reforestation, pesticide use, watershed protection and sustainable management of natural resources

Beneficiary Countries

Honduras

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2005-2007	34,800	SIDA 2005/WW2BW	34,800	23,805

Status

115. A memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNEP/CAR RCU and AMACHUBAT in 2005 to undertake the reforestation of 50 hectares of the Banaderos River Basin with fruit and hardwood trees.
116. The initiation of project activities was severely delayed due to the late receipt of the first disbursement by the project partner as well as the damage caused by successive hurricanes during the active 2006 Tropical Atlantic Hurricane season.
117. During the first quarter of 2007, project inception meetings were held with various stakeholder groups from the communities of Miramar and La Esperanza de Santiago within the Bañadero Basin regarding the replanting exercise and activities.
118. The reforestation exercises are in progress using Rambutan fruit seedlings and other hardwood species. The expected completion date for the all project activities is December 2008.

(m) Assessment of damage to coastal areas in Jamaica caused by Hurricane Ivan

Background

119. Jamaica was significantly impacted by the passage of Hurricane Ivan in September 2004. Damage to coastal areas was caused by the high winds, flood rains, coastal flooding and storm surges associated with the hurricane. UNEP CAR/RCU proposes to provide assistance to the Jamaican government to make a post disaster environmental assessment of the effects of the hurricane on the natural resources and coastal environment focusing on the most severely affected sections of Jamaica's South and West coasts.
120. The lessons learnt in the execution by UNEP CAR/RCU of a similar review after Hurricane Gilbert in 1988 will be drawn upon. In addition, UN ECLAC has in collaboration with other agencies developed the methodology to assess disaster impacts on social, economic and environmental systems and these guidelines are being applied to the post hurricane rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Jamaica. The OECS Technical Manual for Post Disaster Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) will be also be applied to the assessment exercise to aid in addressing and prioritizing activities to be undertaken in the short, medium and long term in response to the impacts.

Objective(s)

121. To facilitate a joint and integrated assessment of the damage to coastal areas by the Jamaican Government, the University of West Indies, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and UNEP CAR/RCU, and to prioritize mitigating and remedial actions.

Expected Outputs

- Areas of highest priority identified and remedial/mitigating measures out in place

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2004-2007	80,000	SIDA /WW2BW	26,100	26,100

Status

122. A preliminary post hurricane assessment of the Palisadoes trip was conducted in early 2006 by a team of Cuban consultants in collaboration with the Government of Jamaica and the Marine Geology Unit (MGU) of the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus.
123. Funding provided by SIDA/WW2BW was utilized to leverage supplementary funding from UNEP ROLAC.
124. In March 2006 support was provided for a technical meeting between the government of Jamaica and the Cuban consultant team in Havana, Cuba to isolate and finalize the terms of reference for the consultancy .
125. The detailed assessment activity was conducted in the final quarter of 2006. . Specifically, the damage to natural systems (including reefs, sea grass beds, beaches, wetlands and watersheds) was evaluated as well as coastal defence problems related to near shore changes, beach and coastal erosion. The results of the assessment including remedial actions and recommended protection strategies were compiled into a report entitled “Palisadoes Protection & Rehabilitation Project” completed in February 2007
126. Remedial actions were initiated to the most vulnerable points prior to the 2007 Tropical Atlantic Hurricane Season.
127. Further assessment of the Palisadoes is currently in progress further to the passing of Hurricane Dean in order to determine impacts and recommend further remedial action.

(n) Marine Litter*Background*

128. According to the resolution on “Oceans and the Law of the Sea” (A/59/L.22 adopted as resolution 59/25), in paragraph 92, it is recommended that Consultative Process during its deliberations on the report of the Secretary General, should organize its discussions around, among others, marine debris. Within this context, and considering the context of UNEP’s support to CAR/RCU, bearing in mind that marine litter is a priority activity for both CAR/RCU and for UNEP’s Regional seas Programme, RSP will support and assist CAR/RCU in the environmental protection and sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean region through the development of a “Regional Action Plan on the Sustainable Management of Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean” (RAPMaLi).
129. Based on consultations with partners (CAR/RCU, GPA, Basel Convention Secretariat, IMO, UNESCO/IOC and DTIE) during the preparation of the UNEP’s Regional Seas “Marine Litter: An Analytical Overview” a number of priorities related to the problem of Marine Litter in the Caribbean were identified. These were further discussed during the third Meeting of the Interim Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee (ISTAC) to the Protocol concerning Pollution from Land-based sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean Region (LBS) (Mexico City, Mexico, 22-26 August 2005). The ISTAC Meeting identified as priority the production of a 'background document', which

would aim at the identification of basic elements of a regional strategy/plan which may include a review of the existing IOCARIBE Action Plan on Marine Litter.

Objective(s)

130. The objective of this project is to assist in the environmental protection and sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean region through the development of a “**Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Wider Caribbean**”. (RAPMaLi).

Expected Outputs

- Review Document on Marine Litter in the Wider Caribbean Region on the existing status, data and information on marine litter in the Wider Caribbean region.
- Report on technical/ programmatic proposals for national and regional monitoring and evaluation programmes, including appropriate methodologies for the assessment of quantities, compositions, distribution patterns and trends on marine litter in the region.
- ‘Framework Document’ for a Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Wider Caribbean (Activities C and F).
- Report of the Regional Meeting of national authorities and experts on Marine Litter.
- Report on the participation of Selected Caribbean Countries in the Annual International Coastal Cleanup 2006.

Beneficiary Countries

Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Dominica

Project Cost and Expenditure

Project Period	Total Project Cost	Source of Funds	Biennial Budget (06/07)	Expenditure (06/07)
2006-2007	76,000	UNEP/GPA/SIDA	76,000	76,000

Status

131. Project activities were initiated with support to the September 2006 International Coastal Clean up Activities within six countries: The Commonwealth of Dominica, Barbados, Nevis, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad & Tobago.

132. Further to the ICC 2006, Two critical documents were prepared by Seba Sheavely Consultants Limited in collaboration with Caribbean marine litter focal points and consultants, along with key scientific experts:

- a) A Regional Review document outlining the existing status, data and information on marine litter in the Wider Caribbean Region (November 2006).
- b) A technical proposal for national and regional monitoring and evaluation programmes, including appropriate methodologies for the assessment of quantities, compositions, distribution patterns and trends on marine litter

133. A Framework Document for a Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management (Rap Mali) in the Wider Caribbean was produced in late 2006 and was followed by a regional Workshop in Oranjestad, Aruba on February 27-March 01, 2007. This Regional Meeting of national authorities and experts on Marine Litter was primarily comprised of environmental and shipping representatives from the government and non-government sectors. UNEP CAR RCU and the International Maritime Organization collaborated to host the workshop within the added context of the MARPOL V Convention Special Area Designation Status of the Wider Caribbean that seeks to prevent marine Pollution from Ships. This collaborative effort was particularly useful in providing a holistic perspective of marine pollution to the Caribbean Sea from land based as well as marine sources.
134. A significant positive outcome of the regional strategy and workshop was evidenced in the successful acquisition of funding support to the implementation of the RAPMali from UNEP Regional Seas for additional pilot activities in 2008.
135. Matching funding to assist in the implementation phase of the regional strategy has been sought by the submission of full project proposals to the National Fish & Wildlife Fund (NFWF) within the Marine Debris and Derelict Fishing Gear Programme Area and the Royal Caribbean sponsored Ocean Fund.

(o) Other Related Partnership initiatives

COCATRAM, SICA/CCAD, and UNEP CAR/RCU

136. A partnership was developed between COCATRAM, SICA/CCAD, and UNEP CAR/RCU to develop a proposal for strengthening the institutional capacity of port authorities and maritime administrations in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.
137. Within the framework of the project PROARCACOSTAS funded by USAID, an Environmental agenda for maritime transport in Central American countries was defined (2000-2001). This agenda focuses on the strengthening of the institutional capacity of port authorities in the involved countries with regard to responsible maritime administrations, including the use of integrated planning and management-related tools, such as environmental impact and risk assessments.
138. An expert on maritime administrative procedures will review the maritime administrative procedures in participating countries. The result of the review will be presented and discussed in a regional workshop with the aim to harmonize the maritime administrative procedures of port authorities in the involved countries.
139. Despite repeated requests by the Secretariat, a detailed project plan has not been submitted by COCATRAM. Discussions are ongoing with Sida and COCATRAM on whether finances for this activity should be reallocated or whether the proposed activity can be completed in 2008.
140. A project to promote environmentally sound water and wastewater provision was initiated between the UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre of the Division of Technology (UNEP –DTIE-IETC) and UNEP CAR RCU in August 2007. The primary objective of the project is the identification of appropriate technology options that are environmentally sound for water and wastewater in communities in rural Jamaica. The outputs of the project include a survey of rural vulnerable communities with insufficient water and wastewater provision and the pilot-scale implementation of recommended ESTs.

ANNEX 1

Summary of Responses to Recommendations of 3rd LBS ISTAC and Decisions of the 12th IGM of the Cartagena Convention

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 3 rd LBS ISTAC (2005)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (2006/2007)
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat develop a programme with activities aimed at sensitizing parties, and in particular, address Ministries and other national entities that formulate policies, on the importance of the LBS Protocol and the need for its ratification; • Projects are developed to promote and disseminate the LBS Protocol, sharing the necessary experiences and the lessons learnt. • A project is designed and co-ordinated together with the competent national education authorities to promote the incorporation of environment-related studies into study programmes, particularly in reference to the objective of the Cartagena Convention, and especially the LBS Protocol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four Regional Promotional Workshops completed for Spanish and English Speaking Countries • In response to requests from countries, Secretariat mobilized funds for national promotional workshops facilitated by LBS RACs and the Secretariat • LBS Brochures and DVD produced in Spanish and English • LBS Posters, pens and mugs produced in English • Secretariat and LBS RACs made presentations on the LBS protocol at various national, regional and international fora • Increased use of ongoing AMEP regional and national pilot projects to promote the Convention and all the Protocols in a more integrated manner • Merger of the ETA and CEPNET sub-programmes into CETA to support enhanced promotional activities for AMEP • Lack of a full time ETA officer did not allow for the further development of an ETA project. • Survey questionnaire on the LBS protocol was developed and sent to all LBS focal points to help identify barriers to ratification and implementation of the Protocol
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope and coordination of a regional monitoring network and recommendations be given to the Twelfth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region; • Recommendation should be made on aspects of harmonisation, technologies and other related aspects of water quality analysis; • A list be compiled of relevant laboratories in the region and their specific capabilities in the field of water analysis; and • The RAC-IMA and RAC-CIMAB develop guidelines for classifying class I and class II waters using a decision-tree format. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of Regional Monitoring Programmes is being developed within the framework of existing AMEP Projects such as the GEF IWCAM and Pesticides Projects and the Know Why Network Partnership Project • Linkages have been established with the UNDP Large Marine Ecosystem Projects • Guidelines for the Classification of Waters will take place within the Know Why Network Project although an initial testing of the classification process has occurred in the sewage needs pilot projects in Saint Lucia and Panama. • Under the IWCAM and the GEF Pesticides projects, an assessment of laboratories will be conducted. This will be supplemented by work under the Know Why Network Project and in the Collaboration with IAEA. • Discussions were held with IAEA on how they could support both the GEF Pesticides Project and the GEF IWAM Project within the framework of the Know Why Network Partnership Activity. This support would be mainly in laboratory capacity building and training.

<p><u>RECOMMENDATION III</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat identify additional financial resources in coordination with the Global Programme of Action (GPA), the focal points of the LBS Protocol, the WW2BW Initiative Regional Steering Committee, and other relevant regional organizations to organize a regional donors forum, focusing on implementation and financing mechanisms for NPAs and similar action plans and strategies. To such end, the forum should comply with the following goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inform the donors about the development process of the NPAs and how these tools may enhance governance capacities within the region and help reduce land-based sources of pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region; and ii. Discuss mechanisms for the implementation and sustainable financing of these NPAs and related strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional resources were obtained to organize such a Donors forum. • Ongoing efforts have occurred at a bilateral level with the Governments of France, Japan and Sweden to continue to support implementation of activities to reduce land-based sources of marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region • UNEP DTIE (Japan) supported water and sanitation project in Jamaica while UNEP DEPI supported Water and Climate activities in Central America in collaboration with CATIE and CATHALAC • UNEP GPA provided resources to do a pilot study in the OECS for implementation and sustainable financing of National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS) which form a broad framework for NPAs in those countries.
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHO initiate a survey of recreational water quality standards in the region. • The Secretariat seeks financial support to develop a recreational waters programme among the States of the Wider Caribbean Region, which will includes the compilation and assessment of water quality data, human resources and monitoring and analysis infrastructure existing in the Wider Caribbean Region, in co-operation with PAHO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHO has not initiated such a study due to lack of financial resources • Aspects relating to laboratory capacity building, water quality data, environmental monitoring and indicators have been incorporated into the GEF Pesticides and IWCAM Projects and in the Know Why Network partnership Project. • New Project Proposals have been developed and submitted to the 4th ISTAC for review and approval.
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION V</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat, jointly with the LBS/RACs, promote the use of existing information and technology systems in the Wider Caribbean Region developed by regional research centres like the SERVIR system presented by CATHALAC. Furthermore, accomplish adequate articulation among such centres to avoid duplicating human and financial efforts, and thus prevent an economic impact on the Member States. • A database be prepared of all the projects approved and underway concerning the LBS, to be used by the Member States to guide the development of programmes, projects and studies in order to minimize waste of financial and technical resources and to avoid duplication of efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the IWCAM Project and the RACs, an informal GIS/IT Discussion Group was established to assist in ensuring synergies and reducing overlap and duplication in the region. • A data base has been prepared for all projects within the framework of the GEF IWCAM Project. Resources are now needed to extend that data base to other non-IWCAM countries in the Wider Caribbean Region • Project Matrix of CAR/RCU projects on LBS has been made readily available to all partners in the region to avoid waste of financial and technical resources and reduce duplication of efforts. • Request was submitted to UNEP GEF IWLEARN for support to data base development, increased use of GIS and improvements in the CEP and LBS RAC websites.

<p><u>RECOMMENDATION VI</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat will continue cooperation with the GPA to assist countries in the development of the NPAs; • The GPA will evaluate NPAs in process and present recommendations to member countries. • • The Secretariat and the GPA will cooperate in preparation of the Second Intergovernmental Revision of the GPA (2006). • The Secretariat will identify additional financial resources to organize national workshops for the Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPAs completed in Jamaica, Barbados, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago • Ongoing efforts to facilitate strategic planning and sustainable financing for implementing NPAs – e.g. with NOAA and UNEP GPA support to work in the OECS on National Environmental Management Strategies (NEMS) • Due to lack of available resources for dedicated national workshops on NPAs, the Secretariat has promoted the use of national promotional workshops on LBS and national IWRM workshops being done under the IWCAM project to bring an integrated approach to pollution prevention and control • NPA focal points were funded to participate in regional meetings including Caribbean Environment Forum in 2006 in Antigua.
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION VII</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As far as possible, the guidelines provided in the summary of the Working group on Marine Debris be used for the preparation of the MoU with the Regional Seas Programme in order to draw up a pilot project of \$35,000 dollars in the Wider Caribbean Region. • As far as possible, the guidelines provided in the summary of the Working group on Marine Debris be used for the preparation of the Wider Caribbean Region component for the GEF project on marine debris. • After the reviews based on the discussions of the ISTAC and the Working group on the Work Plan, and those presented in the body of this report, the Workplan and Budget combined for the biennium 2006-2007 will be sent to the Twelfth Intergovernmental Meeting on the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme and Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region for approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU with Regional Seas finalized and Draft Action Plan on Marine Litter Management completed • Regional Workshop on Marine Litter, LBS Protocol and MARPOL held jointly with IMO and RAC REMPEITC • No further development of a GEF Proposal on Marine Litter has taken place due to internal GEF restructuring. • Project Proposals on Marine Litter were submitted for funding from Ocean Fund, National Fish and Wildlife Fund and Regional Seas • Funds received from Regional Seas for follow up activities to implement the Action Plan. • UNEP-CAR/RCU collaborated with NOAA and USA Dept. of State to convene a Regional Consultative Workshop on Discarded Fishing Gear in the Caribbean in July 2007
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION VIII</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Member States, the Secretariat, the RACs and other partners promote investments in the economic and social valuation of the natural resources so as to obtain the basis to generate capital through payments for environment services that provide watersheds to the global environment (carbon certificates, in improving water availability and quality, in hydro-electricity generation and others). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to build in the aspect of economic valuation and cost for ecosystems services in all new CEP projects and activities • Draft Economic Guidelines on Marine Litter developed by UNEP Regional Seas will be piloted as part of marine litter activities implemented in 2008.
<p><u>RECOMMENDATION IX</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat, jointly with the RACs draw up a proposal to obtain additional resources so as to continue with the activities envisages in the project on Heavily Contaminated Bays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Component of Project Delayed • Regional Lessons Learnt Workshop held in 2006 in Cuba (UNEP component) • Revised Work Plan prepared for the completion of the UNEP Regional Component. • Due to changes in GEF Strategic Objectives, funds allocated for development of a new Project may now be used for developing the baseline for the GEF Proposal on developing a revolving fund for wastewater management in the Wider Caribbean.

DECISIONS ¹ of 12 th IGM (2006)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (2006/2007)
<p><u>DECISION IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat to continue its collaboration with the International Maritime Organization in the further development and implementation of projects and activities for the management of marine litter and ballast water; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Marine Litter Workshop on Marine Litter convened with IMO in Aruba in 2007 • Follow up Marine Litter Projects developed and funding obtained for pilot activities • Draft Marine Litter Management Plan completed • Collaboration on Implementation of Ballast Water Project with IMO ongoing – Full Project approved and scheduled to commence implementation in 2008 • Joint national workshops (IMO, UNEP CAR/RCU and RAC REMPETEIC) on MARPOL 73/78 and the LBS Protocol scheduled to take place in 5 Caribbean Countries in November 2007 on board the FreeWinds.
<p><u>DECISION VI</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat to continue the work of the Open Intercessional Working Group on the "Guidelines for the Operations of the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and the Regional Activities Networks (RANs) of the Caribbean Environment Programme" under the chairmanship of the Government of Venezuela. • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat in coordination with the Chair of the Working Group to present an update of the progress made with regard to the finalization of the guidelines at the 4th LBS ISTAC and 4th SPAW STAC Meetings in 2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to translation and circulation of Draft Guidelines to all countries and the incorporation of comments received • Update of progress presented at 4th LBS ISTAC in Guatemala
<p><u>DECISION VII</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat and the Governments to continue strengthening the communication and coordination between the Secretariat, the RACs and the Focal Points and <u>urge</u> governments to maintain frequent communication with the Secretariat, in order to have active and open exchange of information, in particular during the intersessional period between meetings of the Programme; • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat to continue its efforts at strengthening collaborative relationships with regional agencies and relevant convention secretariats to enable more effective implementation of the workplan of the CEP; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of LBS focal points list serve to provide updates on ongoing and planned AMEP Projects and activities • Coordinating Meetings held with UNEP ROLAC, UNEP GPA, UNEP BASEL and UNEP Regional Seas • Continued collaboration with CEHI, OECS, CATIE, CropLife and CATHALAC in implementation of AMEP Projects and activities • Relationship further developed with IAEA within the Know Why Network Partnership Project • New collaboration established with the Ocean Conservancy on Marine Litter • Participation of REMPETEIC at OAS Meeting on Environmental Management of Ports

<p><u>DECISION VIII</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Request</u> that the Secretariat and RACs continue their work to quickly finalize the update of CEP Technical Report No. 33; • <u>Support</u> the concept of a regional monitoring programme/network and <u>evaluate</u> the feasibility of such an activity; taking into account that there are existing activities. • <u>Encourage</u> the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and other decision-support tools in future CEP projects and Activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests and follow up with all countries to obtain data • Extensive literature review completed to include available online data • GIS strategy developed with support from AMEP JPO at CIMAB and forms a major component of ongoing AMEP Projects including GEF IWCAM, update of TR 33, Marine Litter and Know Why Network Partnership Project • GIS web based module obtained from UNEP HQ for use on UNEP CAR/RCU web site.
<p><u>DECISION XI</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Request</u> the Secretariat to continue efforts to develop innovative financial mechanisms such as the Caribbean Revolving Fund for Wastewater Management to assist countries in meeting the obligations of the Cartagena Convention and in particular the Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF PIF developed in collaboration with UNEP RONA, GPA and ROLAC for the further development of the Caribbean Revolving Fund for Wastewater Management • Endorsement letters solicited from countries and project concept will be submitted to GEF for funding in 2008

¹ Decisions refer only to those which require direct response by AMEP.