THE NEW Cartagena Convention STRATEGY

Regional Strategy for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

Mr. Christopher Corbin / Programme Officer, AMEP & CETA / June 5-6, 2019 / Roatán, Honduras
In 2015, the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) conducted an audit of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP). The audit recommended to:

- Update the strategy for CEP to assure that programme activities are aligned with strategic goals.
- Review the performance indicators for CEP work plans to improve performance measurement.
- Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy to raise adequate resources for CEP.
- Monitor the expenditure incurred from the Caribbean Trust Fund (CTF) to maintain the fund’s financial stability.
Also acknowledged that:

The last IGM requested the Cartagena Convention Secretariat to update the Strategy for the CEP.

The previous Strategy of the Caribbean Environment Programme was developed in 1990.

Under the CLME project, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) was developed for sustainable marine resource management.

The Regional Seas programmes have adopted collective Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2017–2020).
The coastal and marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) provides goods and services that support livelihoods and sustained socio-economic development and well-being.

Tourism, fisheries, transportation, trade, and recreation are activities that are threatened by marine and land-based activities including global phenomena such as climate change and sea-level rise.
The coastal and marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR)

- Surface of the WCR: 3.3 million km²
- Coastal length: 55,383 km
- Average depth: 2,200 meters
- The coast/area ratio (km/km²) is double the world’s average
- 40 million people living within 10 km of the coastline
The coastal and marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR) has a value that has been estimated at US$407 billion, and the ocean economy is expected to further contribute to Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda.
Global and Regional Frameworks

**Global**
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

**Regional**
- Strategic Action Programme for the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem
- UN Environment: Regional and Sub-Regional Offices in the Wider Caribbean
- CCAD Regional Environmental Strategy Framework 2015-2020
- Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
- CARICOM’s Draft Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework
- Coordinating Mechanism (proposed)
- Caribbean Sea Commission
- Other regional and sub-regional programs
**Cartagena Convention Mechanisms**

**Bureau**
- Provide additional technical, management and/or policy advice and guidance for achieving the mandate of the Secretariat
- Play an essential coordination role working to ensure synergies with other relevant programmes, projects and activities

**RACs and RANs**
- Responsible for providing overall policy direction and guidance

**Secretariat**
- UN Environment through the Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU)

**Countries Focal Points**
- Is made up by a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur and could provide broad oversight of the implementation of the Strategy

**Committees & Working Groups**
- Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and Regional Activity Networks (RANs) provide regional and technical support including being part of Secretariat
HEALTHY COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION PROVIDE A SECURE SUPPLY OF ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES FOR HUMAN WELL-BEING AND LIVELIHOODS.

Vision

TO FACILITATE INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE CONTROL, REDUCTION AND PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION AND THE CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND RESTORATION OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES AND HABITATS.

Mission
PRINCIPLES

- Ecosystem-based Management approach
- Source-to-sea approach
- Sustainable consumption & production
- Natural Capital approach
- Science-policy interface
Knowledge Management & Communications
Pollution Prevention, Reduction and Control
Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Management
Ocean-Based Economies
Facilitating uptake of results

Communicating with the wider public and raising awareness
While the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols do not include a reference to climate change, the Secretariat is mandated to engage in projects and activities to address climate change if they support the overall objectives of the Convention and its Protocols.

The development of a Regional Sustainable Ocean-based Economy Strategy offers potential for greater private capital investment for sustainable development in different sectors.

Current and potential new funding sources include:

- **Development Banks**: IDB, World Bank, CDB
- **Environmental foundations**: interested in coastal and marine issues
- **United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF)**
- **Green Climate Financing**
- **The Global Environment Facility (GEF)**
- **Bilateral donors**
- **Private sector following UNEP’s Guidelines for Engagement with the Private Sector**
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION & IMPLEMENTATION

Partnerships:

United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

National-to-Regional-Global Collaboration

Thematic partnerships

- Coral Reefs
- Ecosystem Based Management Approach
- Regional Nodes
- Marine Protected Area
- Marine Mammals
- Ocean Acidification
- Sargassum
- Sea Turtles
- Marine Litter/Plastics
- Wastewater
- Nutrients
- Oil Spills & other marine-based pollution
The Conference of Parties is invited to:

Review draft strategy & provide general/specific feedback;

Consider adoption during the COP or intersessionally;

Provide guidance for next steps;
Thank you

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