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**WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE
(SPAW) SUBPROGRAMME FOR THE 2021 - 2022 BIENNIUM**

Prepared by the Secretariat based on the recommendations of the STAC8 and COP10 Meetings, as well as on the outcome of activities of the 2019 - 2020 Workplan for SPAW and other relevant emerging regional and international issues.

For reasons of public health and safety associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting is being convened virtually. Delegates are kindly requested to access all meeting documents electronically for download as necessary.

Activities not identified at STAC9/COP11 are subject to availability of resources.

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ACRONYMS

ACP-MEAs III	Enforcing Environmental Treaties in African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
AIDA	Interamerican Association for Environmental Defence
BWE	Ballast Water Exchange
CABI	CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau)
CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Managers Network and Forum
CaribWEN	Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARI'MAM	Caribbean Marine Mammals Preservation Network
CARIB-COAST	Caribbean Coastal Risks related to climate change for a monitoring and prevention network
CariWet	Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBF	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CCI	Caribbean Challenge Initiative
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of Parties
CRC	Coral Restoration Consortium
CREHO	Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CTF	Caribbean Trust Fund
DSS	Decision Support System
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
EBM-DSS	Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean through Ecosystem-Based Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GPA	Global Programme of Action
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
INVEMAR	Institute of Marine and Coastal Research
IOCARIBE	Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission's Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission

LBS	Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities
MamaCocoSea	Marine Mammal Conservation Corridor South East America
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MMAP	Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region
MMAP-PA	Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region's Priority Actions: Five Year Plan
MoC	Memorandum of Cooperation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAMPAN	North American Marine Protected Areas Network
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCTO	Open Communications for the Ocean
OECS-ESDU	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States -Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Areas Management Effectiveness
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
SCSCB	BirdsCaribbean (formerly Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds)
SCTLD	Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region
SSC	Sargasso Sea Commission
STAC	Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee
STRAP	Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNEA-4	Fourth session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USF	University of South Florida
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCR	Wider Caribbean Region
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WIDECAS	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network

WORKPLAN FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE (SPA) SUB-PROGRAMME FOR THE 2021 – 2022 BIENNIUM

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Workplan covers the 2021-2022 biennium and sets out the priorities for the Regional Programme on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPA). During this period, the Workplan will focus on activities that assist with the implementation of the SPA Protocol and its coordination with other regional programmes and organizations dealing with biodiversity conservation and management, particularly regarding protected areas and wildlife, as well as relevant global initiatives and multilateral environmental agreements.
2. The SPA Protocol entered into force on 18 June 2000, and since the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP10), with the most recent accession of Honduras in 2018, there are to date seventeen (17) Governments that are Contracting Parties (The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, The Netherlands, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela).
3. The objectives of the SPA Sub-programme are to:
 - a) Significantly increase the number, and improve the management, of national protected areas and species in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR);
 - b) Support the conservation of threatened and endangered species and the sustainable use of natural resources to prevent them from becoming threatened and endangered;
 - c) Develop a strong regional capability for the coordination of information exchange, training and technical assistance in support of national biodiversity conservation efforts; and
 - d) Coordinate activities with the relevant international biodiversity treaties and initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and its global networks.
4. This Workplan seeks to ensure the realistic continuation and expansion of the initiatives and tasks emanating from the 2019-2020 SPA Workplan (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/5 Rev1) on the basis of expected human and financial resources. The Secretariat of the Cartagena Convention prepared this document taking into consideration the decisions and recommendations of previous SPA Protocol meetings (Conference of the Parties [COPs] and Scientific and Technical Advisory Committees [STACs]), and pertinent issues (regionally and globally) to the objectives of the SPA Protocol and Programme, as well as inputs from partners. In this context, the Workplan also aims to promote and integrate the principles of the ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach in order to address the degradation of selected priority ecosystem services, and likewise respond through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources, to sustainable development issues, acknowledging the interdependency and multidimensional aspects of ecological and social systems. This approach is also supported by other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as CBD and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
5. The Workplan consists of five (5) major programme elements (sub-programmes):
 - a) Programme Coordination;

- b) Strengthening of Protected Areas in the WCR (including training and capacity building for protected area management);
- c) Development of Guidelines for Protected Areas and Species Management;
- d) Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- e) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses using the EBM approach).

2 PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

6. The following sections provide a summary of the objectives, activities, and expected outputs of major projects that will be implemented under the SPAW Programme for the 2021-2022 biennium.

2.1 Programme Coordination

2.1.1 *Objectives*

7. The coordination objectives of this sub-programme will be to:
- a) Promote the ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the SPAW Protocol;
 - b) Ensure that the formulation and implementation of programme activities satisfy the requirements and needs of the SPAW Protocol and its Contracting Parties;
 - c) Develop coordination, collaboration, and communication mechanisms with other agreements, organizations and programmes relevant to SPAW objectives;
 - d) Improve coordination of regional programming for protected areas and wildlife in the WCR; and
 - e) Oversee the day-to-day activities and general coordination of the various projects and activities of the SPAW Programme.

Overall objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators for the SPAW Sub-Programme

Objective 1. SPAW Protocol promotion and improved implementation			
Expected Accomplishments	Indicators of Achievement	Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)	SPAW Protocol Obligations
States increasingly implement their obligations under the Cartagena Convention, the SPAW Protocol and supporting MEAs while achieving their national environmental priority goals, targets and objectives	Increased number of countries ratified / acceded to the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW Protocol and associated MEAs and establish enabling legislation to fulfil MEA obligations	• Environmental Governance	Article 3

Objective 1. SPAW Protocol promotion and improved implementation			
Expected Accomplishments	Indicators of Achievement	Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)	SPAW Protocol Obligations
States increasingly integrate EBM approaches into national development and planning processes	Increased number of States within the WCR incorporate integrated watershed and coastal area management approaches into National Environmental Management Strategies /National Planning Processes through legal, institutional and policy reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Ecosystem Management • Environmental Governance • Resource Efficiency 	Articles 3, 4, 5,6,10, 17
States increasingly incorporate and facilitate capacity building training and awareness campaigns into national development and planning processes	Increased number of States within the WCR are empowered and have strengthened their ability to identify and address threats to marine and coastal resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem Management • Environmental Governance • Environment Under Review • Climate Change 	Articles 3, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 22
Objective 2: Improved coordination on SPAW related issues			
Expected Accomplishments	Indicators of Achievement	Related UN Environment Sub-Programme(s)	SPAW Protocol Obligations
States increasingly collaborate with each other, and the Cartagena Convention, to address emerging environmental issues	Increased number of regional and international collaborations, including working together to address problems faced across the region and data sharing, particularly with respect to shared resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Governance • Ecosystem Management • Climate Change • Resource Efficiency • Environment Under Review 	Articles 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22
States and the Cartagena Convention increasingly partner with non-government organisations (NGOs), private sector and civil society to achieve national and regional environmental priorities	Increased number and strengthening of strategic partnerships for development and implementation of activities and projects for improving environmental management at the national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Governance • Ecosystem Management • Climate Change • Resource Efficiency • Environment Under Review 	Articles 7,11, 17, 18, 21, 22

2.1.2 SPAW Programme Personnel

8. During the period 2021-2022, the day-to-day coordination for implementation of the sub-programme activities will be overseen by the SPAW Programme Officer, who is responsible for the overall coordination of the SPAW

Programme and Protocol Secretariat functions, with support from the SPAW Programme Assistant, and interns when appropriate.

9. Additional support to meet the objectives of this sub-programme will be received from the SPAW Regional Activity Centre (SPAW-RAC), which is located in Guadeloupe and supported by the Government of France. The SPAW-RAC has been placed institutionally under “DEAL” Guadeloupe (*La Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement*), which is the local representative of the French Ministry in charge of Environment. The full-time staff consists of one (1) Executive Director, one (1) Programme Officer and one (1) Administrative Assistant funded by the French Ministry for an Ecological Transition. They are assisted by civic service volunteers and other fixed-term contract staff that support specific areas of the workplan dependent on available funding. Currently the team consists of two (2) civic service volunteers with one-year contracts, and three (3) additional employees with one-two (1-2) year positions via EU funding to work on specific areas of the workplan, mainly: marine mammals (CARIMAM project) and marine ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves & seagrass beds) (CARIB-COAST project). Funding for these positions will end in December 2021. The division of the tasks between SPAW Programme Officer and SPAW RAC team is detailed in Annex III.

10. The main responsibilities and functions discharged in the implementation of the SPAW Protocol and Programme are:
 - a) Coordination with relevant programmes, donors and organizations to develop synergies and collaboration on issues of common interest, as appropriate including but not restricted to the following:
 - BirdLife International
 - BirdsCaribbean (formerly – Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds [SCSCB])
 - Caribbean Biological Corridor
 - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
 - Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
 - Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network (CaribWEN)
 - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)
 - Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)
 - CBD
 - CITES
 - CMS
 - Coral Restoration Consortium (CRC)
 - Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA)
 - Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
 - French Agency of Biodiversity (OFB)
 - Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)
 - Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
 - IAC
 - Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission's Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOCARIBE/UNESCO)
 - ICRI
 - International Whaling Commission (IWC)
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Caribbean Initiative
 - Institute of Marine and Coastal Research (INVEMAR)
 - North American Marine Protected Areas Network (NAMPAN)
 - Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU)
 - Ramsar
 - Sargasso Sea Commission (SSC)
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

- UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)
 - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 - University of South Florida (USF)
 - Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) of FAO
 - Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI)
 - Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST)
 - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
- b) Support implementation of existing Memoranda of Cooperation (MoCs)/Understandings (MoUs) and of collaborative arrangements with relevant MEAs and initiatives: CBD, CMS, CRFM, Ramsar, IAC, SSC, and develop new partnerships to strengthen the work of the SPAW objectives and addressing emerging issues e.g. with the IWC.
- c) Continue implementation of the SPAW Protocol and development of its supporting regional sub-programme through:
- Formulation of the Workplan and Budget for the 2023-2024 biennium;
 - Convening and servicing the SPAW STAC9 and COP11 in 2021;
 - Promotion of the SPAW Protocol through presentations at relevant fora, communication with Governments; and
 - Enhancing public awareness at different levels and through appropriate channels to engage and support additional Parties, and improve implementation of SPAW objectives under the sub-programme.
- d) Continue fundraising with relevant Governments, donors and organizations, including exploring the feasibility of additional fundraising options.

2.1.3 Regional Activity Centre for SPAW (SPAW-RAC) in Guadeloupe (supported by the Government of France)

11. Joint programming and fundraising of relevant activities and coordination will continue as appropriate with SPAW-RAC during the biennium, specifically:
- Continue the listing process of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol with relevant Contracting Parties, as appropriate, with the web-based tool and further develop the cooperation for listed protected areas.
 - Continue to enhance collaboration and coordination between the Secretariat and RAC in the ACP MEAs III Project and the implementation of the SPAW Protocol.
 - Support the implementation of the Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP), and subsequent actions including with funding from and engagement in the CARI'MAM project and beyond. If funding is available to support SPAW-RAC's involvement, to implement actions on bycatch, vessel strikes, stranding and whale watching. The SPAW-RAC will also assist with efforts towards finalizing the MoU between the Secretariat and the IWC and remains involved in the twinning projects of the Ocean governance project (said "transatlantic project");
 - Support the preservation and restoration of marine ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds) via the CARIB-COAST project;
 - Support species conservation, including parrot fish, elasmobranchs, sea turtles and migratory birds, in particular via collaboration with WIDECAST, BirdCaribbean and BirdLife International, and encourage conservation projects on other threatened species for which few actions are currently carried out (e.g. plants, fish, reptiles and mammals);
 - Continue, in support of the Secretariat, to provide guidance on the use of the guidance document Criteria and Process to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol;
 - Continue to cooperate with relevant institutions on the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) issue (strengthen exchanges and actions with LBS and other RACs), contribute to reinvigorate IAS networks and initiatives if funding is available;
 - Continue to collaborate with the relevant partners to assess and merge information and best practices on

managing the Sargassum influx impacting Caribbean countries especially in the context of the MoC concluded with the SSC. Encourage further collaboration with the LBS Protocol and coordinate with partners in West Africa (e.g., the Abidjan Convention);

- Continue to maintain list of species under Annexes I - III of the SPAW Protocol.
- Prepare and disseminate quarterly releases of the SPAW newsletter and regularly update the SPAW-RAC website with information on, and the outputs of, SPAW activities;
- Participate in and/or support regional projects of relevance for the SPAW Workplan;
- Co-chair GCRMN-Caribbean to develop and implement activities, as well as participate as member of the Coral Restoration Consortium’s leadership team, and ICRI;
- Promote the SPAW Protocol and its objectives to assist with further developments as mandated by the Parties, along with fundraising and ratification by non-Parties;
- Launch new calls for proposals for small and medium grants; and find donors interested in financing conservation projects in the WCR;
- Coordinate the STAC Ad Hoc working groups with a view to improving their functioning and work. In particular motivate Signatories to the SPAW protocol to nominate experts in order to diversify skills and expertise, and ensure the most exhaustive geographical and political representation. Ensure that the mandatory and specific tasks identified by the STAC are correctly addressed and documented;
- Strengthen active communications with Parties through the teamwork platform and intersessional bilateral meetings with focal points.

2.1.4 Expected Outputs and Indicators

12. The major outputs of Programme Coordination, in collaboration with SPAW RAC and partners as appropriate, and the indicators of their achievement will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Eleventh meeting of the SPAW Contracting Parties convened (COP11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful convening of the meetings with appropriate decisions and recommendations made that will support the protection of important coastal and marine habitats and threatened species of wild fauna and flora • Comprehensive Workplan developed that includes sustainable activities to meet SPAW objectives • Increased number of regional and international collaborations and initiatives developed that facilitate data sharing, environmental education and
Ninth meeting of the SPAW Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee convened (STAC9)	
A strategic and streamlined 2023-2024 SPAW Workplan developed	
Funds raised in support of SPAW objectives	
Enhanced participation of donors and relevant funding agencies in SPAW activities	

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Collaborations and synergies with relevant organizations and initiatives within and outside the region	awareness, and capacity building. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for implementation of MoUs jointly developed with the Secretariat and priority actions identified.
Implementation of MoUs with relevant partners	
Greater involvement by Governments in SPAW activities and additional Parties joining the SPAW Protocol	Increased number of countries ratified / acceded to the SPAW Protocol as well as the incorporation of SPAW objectives in National Environmental Management Strategies / National Planning Processes
	More Contracting Parties paying their contribution to the

Protocol and making every effort to address their outstanding contributions

2.1.5 *Proposed Budget (indicative)*

Activity	2021			2022		
	CTF	Other Sources*	Total	CTF	Other Sources*	Total
Salary of Programme Officer/ Assistant (SMs) and other supporting costs ¹	200,000	540,000	740,000	200,000	370,000	570,000
COP12 and STAC10 meeting preparations ²	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	15,000	45,000
TOTAL (USD)	215,000	555,000	770,000	230,000	385,000	615,000

*Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC for RAC's website, SPAW newsletter, translations, etc. and funding from the ACP MEA III Project

Note: 1) The Operational costs of the SPAW-RAC (8 persons) are covered directly by the Government of France and projects;

*Note that full staff salaries are not secured in 2022

2) Additional support for COP12 and STAC10 to be raised.

2.2 Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region

2.2.1 *Objectives*

13. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:

- Strengthen the management of parks and protected areas of the WCR, including the communication between parks and protected areas within the region;
- Assist Governments and NGOs with the development of human capacity to increase the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), both sites and national system;
- Sensitize Governments of the need and importance of financing protected areas, and to promote the development of funding mechanisms and strategies for successful park and protected area management; and
- Promote protected areas in the context of the conservation of important natural resources necessary for the sustainable development of the region.

2.2.2 *Activities*

14. The day-to-day implementation of activities under this sub-programme will be overseen by the SPAW Programme Officer. Support for the Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Network and Forum (CaMPAM) activities will also be provided by the SPAW-RAC, as appropriate and possible. Major projects will include activities as described in the paragraphs below:

- MPA capacity building initiatives will be supported under the project “*Enforcing Environmental Treaties in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries – ACP-MEAs IIP*”, funded by the European Union via UNEP’s Law Division (USD \$2,250,000). The five (5)-year project’s (2020-2024) objective is to “*develop a functional network of SPAW-listed protected areas that cover interconnected marine habitats and ecosystems for restoring and sustaining the health of the oceans*”.
- MPA capacity building will be further strengthened under the project “*Effective Marine Protected Area (MPA) Development and Implementation for Achievement of SDG 14.5*”, The project is a collaboration between UNEP Headquarters and Open Communications for The Ocean (OCTO), with funding from the Government of Italy. The objective of the project, which began in 2018 and is slated to end in 2021, is to assist countries in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 Target 5 (10% MPA coverage by 2020) through practical guidance, demonstration and regional cooperation to develop, implement and sustain effective marine protected areas. The project will enable the use of MPAs for sustainable natural resource use and biodiversity conservation, underpinning local livelihoods, poverty reduction and long-term sustainable development. The total budget allocated to the Cartagena Convention for implementation is €193,000. Local implementing partners include UNEP-CEP and Ocean Sanctuary Alliance, which will be

represented by Stony Brook University (*see more under Section 2.2.2.1*).

15. Activities to be implemented during the biennium have been structured under the following objectives and will be subject to further review based on the findings of the CaMPAM evaluation (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.7 Addendum 1 and UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42 /INF.8) as well as decisions from COP 11.

2.2.2.1 Strengthening of MPAs (prioritising MPAs listed under SPAW)

(a) Continue to update and deliver the Training of Trainers (ToT) course on MPA management.

16. Two (2) Training of Trainers workshops on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME) and MPA management and networking will be held for at least fifteen (15) MPA practitioners. The workshops will be held under the auspices of the ACP-MEAs III project and will improve capacity building in the WCR and promote long-term project sustainability.

(b) Development of an MPA Toolbox.

17. Capacity building in MPAs will be strengthened through the implementation of the project “*Effective Marine Protected Area (MPA) Development and Implementation for Achievement of SDG 14.5*”, designed to conserve at least ten (10) per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information. The project also aims to develop an MPA Toolbox that contains practical planning tools, guidance and examples to support effective MPA planning and further implementation to already developed MPA tools, particularly at the inter-governmental level. Project results and guidance will inform national, regional, and global for a). Specific activities will include:

- Regional MPA consultations, tools and knowledge-sharing workshops and capacity building with national and local-level MPA planners and practitioners;
- Development of ten (10) case studies on lessons from MPA planning / implementation; and
- Development of a ‘user guide’ explaining the MPA problem-solving approach and main steps in MPA development.

(c) Partnership with the Ocean Governance project “Protecting and Restoring Marine Ecosystems, Catalysts for Building Peace and Security and Fostering Sustainable Economies, South Asia and Atlantic Ocean Basins”.

18. The project will focus on the three (3) main components of the twinning project:

- Cooperation and common strategy between MPA networks of managers in the Atlantic region;
- MPAs and coastal resilience, coping with rapid changes; and
- Marine mammal protection as a way to enhance transatlantic cooperation between MPAs.

(d) Ongoing implementation of the Small Grants Programme to address specific MPA needs.

19. Five (5) small grants will be provided to at least five (5) SPAW listed protected areas to enhance PAME within their MPAs as part of the ACP-MEAs III project.

(e) Promote Protected Area Management Effectiveness.

20. Under the ACP-MEAs III project a number of activities will be implemented to support SPAW MPA practitioners, including the:

- Development of an operational network of SPAW MPAs. Two (2) PAME regional assessments will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the ACP-MEAs-III project to evaluate the project’s success, with at least five (5) MPAs listed under the SPAW Protocol. These will act as baseline and evaluation assessments to determine project success.

- Conduct of two (2) five (5)- day regional training workshops. These workshops will train at least twenty (20) MPA practitioners on the basics of MPA Management Effectiveness and will be offered in English, Spanish and French. The workshops will be open to both SPAW and non-SPAW Parties.

2.2.2.2 Enhance the network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information

(a) Improve the effectiveness of the existing CaMPAM Internet Forum and website.

21. Based on a 2016 analysis of the CaMPAM internet forum and website (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.6) both will continue to be improved to ensure accessibility and ease of use in order to encourage the participation of members. The website once hosted by the GCFI will be updated, redesigned, and relocated for fulltime hosting under the Cartagena Convention's UN website. The forum will also be redesigned to encourage open and interactive discussions between members and enhance linkages between MPA managers. The annual meetings at GCFI (see below) will also be used more proactively to facilitate interactions and additional information sharing between MPA practitioners.

(b) Continue to support MPA-related sessions and the participation of MPA practitioners at the annual GCFI Conferences (2021 and 2022).

22. CaMPAM will aim to continue to support at least twelve (12) participants, primarily from SPAW listed sites, to attend the MPA sessions organised by the network at annual GCFI meetings. This will facilitate discussions on emerging issues and promote the exchange of information among managers, fishers and scientists to ensure on-going collaborations and participation amongst stakeholders.

(c) Strengthen existing education and communication strategies.

23. Innovative and dynamic communication strategies will be developed to enhance CaMPAM capacity building training initiatives. Proposed activities will include the:
- Creation of at least two (2) editions of the Training of Trainers (ToT) course;
 - Planning and implementation of environmental campaigns to increase stakeholder support for marine conservation; and
 - Public engagement on marine conservation initiatives through social media campaigns.
24. Funding for the project will be provided through the second phase of the "Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean through Ecosystem-Based Management" (EBM-DSS) project (USD\$229,000) (see section 2.5).

2.2.2.3 Continued development, maintenance and promotion of the Regional MPA Database

25. Through the implementation of the project EBM-DSS (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.13), the CaMPAM database was restructured and expanded to include information on one thousand and sixty-nine (1069) marine and coastal MPAs from forty-four (44) countries throughout the WCR. The database will be managed by the SPAW Secretariat and will continue to be updated under the ACP-MEAs III project and the second phase of the EBM project (see under section 2.5).

2.2.2.4 Synergies with national and international MPA initiatives and efforts

26. CaMPAM will continue to contribute, as feasible, to national MPA initiatives related to marine conservation science, management and policy, and exchanges that improve MPA effectiveness, as well as coordinate with relevant international efforts. This will include collaborations with regional and international organisations such as the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI), the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF), CARICOM Biodiversity Strategy, TNC's Caribbean biodiversity programme, the Caribbean Biological Corridor, IUCN, Caribbean Biological Corridor, MAR Fund, the networks involved in transatlantic collaboration among MPAs, as well as the implementation of strategies that assist with Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.
27. Through the ACP-MEAs III project, learning exchanges will be held with at least four (4) regional and

international meetings in order to identify opportunities for collaborations between SPAW MPAs and with other organisations and programmes. Four (4) learning exchange events, with five (5) participants each will also be held in the Caribbean to enhance management capacity using PAME tools.

28. The SPAW Secretariat will continue to support the twinning project “*Cooperation and Common Strategy Between MPA Networks of Managers in the Atlantic Region*”. The project, overseen by Ocean Governance, aims “*to contribute to better MPA management effectiveness for improved conservation of marine ecosystems*” through improved cooperation between networks of MPA managers in the Atlantic region.

2.2.3 *Expected Outputs and Indicators*

29. The major outputs and indicators of achievement under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Improved CaMPAM delivery and management capacity in several MPAs of the WCR through the hosting of the ToT course, the mentorship programmes, and grant funding	Increased number of MPA practitioners involved in capacity building and training programmes designed to improve their ability to respond to management issues and emerging environmental threats in marine and coastal areas
Improved dissemination of information on MPAs within the region through the updated CaMPAM website and regional database and enhanced network forum	Increased number of MPA practitioners, policy makers, scientists and other stakeholders engaging with, and contributing to, the CaMPAM internet forum and MPA database, as well as other regional and international initiatives that facilitate information sharing

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Stronger relationships and collaborations between MPA practitioners, scientists, fishers, other stakeholders, as well as with international/regional experts	Increased numbers participating in activities designed to support and strengthen PA management throughout the WCR

2.2.4 *Proposed Budget (indicative)*

Activity	2021			2022		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
CaMPAM Coordination and travel ¹		66,894	66,894	0	18,321	18,321
Strengthening of MPAs						
ToT courses ¹	0	25,000	25,000	0	115,465	115,465
Small Grants and DSS demonstration pilots ¹	0	90,000	90,000	0	65,000	65,000
Mentorship network ¹	0	0	0	0	47,356	47,356
RAC actions for PA strengthening (call for proposals, PAME...) ²	0	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	24,000
Development of a strong network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information						
CaMPAM website updated and support for Internet Forum ¹	0	1,401	1,401	0	1,401	1,401
Support MPA Sessions at GCFI Conferences (2021 and 2022) ²	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	6,000
Development, Maintenance and Promotion of the Regional MPA Database						
Regional MPA Database ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (USD)	0	213,295	213,295	0	277,543	277,543

1 Includes funds from capacity building projects related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries – Phase III (ACP-MEA)

2 Includes funding from SPAW-RAC, as well as other sources

3 Approximate amount converted from Euros to USD using the conversion rate €1:US\$1.12

2.3 Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species

2.3.1 Objectives

30. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:

- a) Promote and assist with the development and implementation of the guidelines on protected area (PA) establishment, management, and listing developed under the framework of the SPAW Protocol;
- b) Promote national planning for protected areas, including development of relevant legislation and reporting mechanisms; and appropriate; and
- c) Promote and assist the development and implementation of guidelines on species conservation and management under the framework of the SPAW Protocol.

2.3.2 Activities

31. Activities to be implemented during the biennium include:

2.3.2.1 Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol, Cooperation Programme and other Tasks of the MPA Working Group

32. Following SPAW STAC8 (2018) and the adopted Terms of Reference (ToR) of the SPAW STAC Working Groups (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.12), the STAC Ad Hoc Working Group on Protected Areas continues to assess new proposals from the Parties and to deal with Protected Areas issues, as requested by the STAC.
33. Through the Ad Hoc Working Group's Chair, a call for Parties to submit protected areas nomination proposals will be made, and support to sites will be explored in line with the cooperation programme following original recommendations of the First Meeting of Managers of the Protected Areas Listed under the SPAW Protocol (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.9), the group's ToR and possible upcoming recommendations from the STAC 9. The Working Group may continue, as appropriate, to implement tasks that were not fully completed during the last biennium.
34. The activities below could be considered, pending the availability of support and resources:
 - a) The SPAW-RAC continues to maintain, improve and update the database related to the protected areas listed under the SPAW Protocol, including the web-based tool where Parties prepare and submit reports that have been submitted as part of the STAC nomination for consideration.
 - b) Increase cooperation with regional fisheries bodies and existing MEAs (i.e. CRFM, WECAFC and CMS Shark MoU to promote, but not limited to, a regional analysis of the overlap between existing MPAs listed under the SPAW Protocol, and the occurrence and distribution of species/aggregation sites of interest (e.g. spawning aggregation sites of Nassau grouper and distribution of rays and sharks) as a contribution to the conservation and management efforts of SPAW-listed species.
 - c) Continue to follow the implementation of the Ballast Water Management Convention, as appropriate, supporting the exclusion of MPAs from Ballast Water Exchange (BWE) areas in the region – including those currently listed under the SPAW Protocol and all future MPAs from such BWE areas.
 - d) Disseminate widely, and update as appropriate, the fact sheet on the SPAW listing process and listed sites prepared by the Secretariat in English, Spanish and French).
 - e) Continue building dedicated spaces for each SPAW listed PA using the dedicated SPAW-RAC website and the CaMPAM database/sources of information on biological connectivity (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.10).
 - f) Continue with the section of the SPAW-RAC Newsletter dedicated to the SPAW listed sites and CaMPAM activities.
 - g) Use the annual GCFI conference, or other existing fora, for attendance by representatives of SPAW listed

sites.

- h) Support protected areas and invasive species management, also considering the context of the Sargassum influx as appropriate.

2.3.2.2 Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol

35. The Working Group on Criteria and Procedures to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol continue its work per the revised Terms of Reference (ToR) of the SPAW STAC Working Groups following STAC9 and COP11

- a) **Application of the voluntary format for presenting exemptions and reporting on their implementation to the Contracting Parties.**

36. Encourage Parties to review The Guidelines to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol ([UNEP\(DEPI\)/CAR IG.37/3](#)) and utilize the voluntary reporting format ([English](#), [Spanish](#) and [French](#)), to facilitate review of such submissions.

- (b) **Assist Governments to formulate their reports on exemptions under Article 11(2).**

37. Provide assistance to Contracting Parties, as appropriate, in the preparation of their reports on exemptions using the voluntary reporting format.

2.3.2.3 Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol

38. The STAC ad hoc Working Group on Species will work on the tasks assigned by the STAC. Through the Species Working Group’s Chair, the Working Group will review, evaluate, and provide recommendations (including the basis for any recommendations) on proposals from Contracting Parties to add new species to the SPAW Protocol annexes or change the listing status of species.

2.3.2.4 Development of Conservation and Management Plans

39. Under the second phase of the EBM-DSS project, as well as through the SPAW-RAC’s call for proposal, integrated conservation and fishery management plans will be developed for at least two (2) SPAW listed species.

40. The STAC Working Group on species will work on adequate species recovery and management plans depending on the recommendations and the revised ToRs.

2.3.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

41. The major outputs, and the indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
An updated list of protected areas under the SPAW Protocol and reactivation of cooperation programme among sites	Increased number of PAs listed under the SPAW Protocol, as well as ongoing revisions to the information provided on the list, provide comprehensive information on the MPAs found within the WCR
Format for presenting exemptions under Article 11(2) is disseminated and its implementation reported on	Improved submissions, and examination, of exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol in order to ensure the continued survival of the species.
Technical assistance, tools, and information products that support Contracting Parties' implementation of the SPAW Protocol for species listed under Annexes I-III, as well as support for preparation of species nomination proposals, in line with the "Procedure for the submission and	Increased understanding, monitoring and cooperation on management of species listed under Annexes I - III of the SPAW Protocol, as well as the implementation of activities designed to ensure the survival of these species

approval of nominations of species for inclusion in, or deletion from Annexes I, II and III"	
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2.3.4 Proposed budget (indicative)

Activity	2021			2022		
	CTF	Other Sources*	Total	CTF	Other Sources*	Total
Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol						
Support to cooperation programme of listed protected areas	0	123,452	123,452	0	100,000	100,000
Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11 of the SPAW Protocol						
Assist Parties to formulate their reports on exemptions under Article 11(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategy development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol						
Listing assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	123,452	123,452	0	100,000	100,000

*In-kind support being explored from partners

2.4 Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species

2.4.1 Objectives

42. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:

- Promote awareness and action in the region on priorities for the management of endangered and migratory species to increase the level of national and regional protection;
- Implement priority activities of existing species recovery and management plans developed under the framework of the SPAW Protocol;
- Develop, as appropriate, adequate management plans and programmes for priority species of regional concern, including those of economic importance; and
- Address the growing threat of invasive alien species (IAS) that could negatively impact SPAW species and WCR habitats, especially marine or coastal IAS.

2.4.2 Activities

43. The proposed activities for implementation during the 2021-2022 biennium will focus on migratory species, in particular marine mammals, elasmobranchs and sea turtles, as well as support of conservation programmes on sharks and rays and parrotfishes in co-operation with relevant fisheries and scientific bodies, and organizations such as IUCN. Depending on funding efforts will also be made to strengthen collaborations with regional fisheries stakeholders for developing bycatch assessments and mitigation programmes

2.4.2.1 Conservation of Marine Mammals

44. In keeping with the priorities identified by the STAC and COP and the progress made with activities under the CARI'MAM project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.28), the following activities are being proposed for implementation:

a) Support networking

- Continue to reinforce the regional network of natural resource practitioners/MPA managers actively involved in marine mammal research, management and conservation through the use of various platforms.
- Promote the inclusion of marine mammals in MPA management plans and enhance the capacity of managers involved in marine mammal conservation.
- Strengthen the Marine Mammals Network to provide sustainability and synergies between various stakeholders in the WCR.
- The Secretariat and SPAW-RAC, in close consultation with SPAW Contracting Parties and other relevant stakeholders, consider the potential costs, benefits, and operational framework of a Marine Mammal Regional Activity Network (RAN), taking into account the good results of the CARI'MAM project and network, and draft a proposal for discussion at SPAW STAC10 regarding how such a RAN could operate.

b) Support revision and implementation of the MMAP

- Support Contracting Parties in the development of their national strategies and frameworks including National Recovery Plans for marine mammal conservation.
- The Secretariat and SPAW-RAC support the work of the Marine Mammal Experts of the Species Working Group to revise and update the MMAP, considering new information and developments since 2008, including the “Scientific and Technical Analysis of the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (MMAP) in the Wider Caribbean”.

c) Enhance knowledge and monitoring of marine mammal populations in the WCR

Support and promote transboundary cooperation initiatives at the sub-regional and regional levels, exploring the further development of marine mammal management strategies with relevant countries.

d) Improve awareness of, collect data on, and mitigate the effects of, ship strikes and entanglements on whale and dolphin species in the Wider Caribbean Region in collaboration with the IWC and other relevant intergovernmental organizations.

- Using the joint training workshops to Address Lethal Human Impacts on Marine Mammals of the Wider Caribbean (Mexico 2013 and St. Martin 2013) and Collisions between Marine Mammals and Ships with a focus on the Wider Caribbean (Panama 2014), the SPAW-RAC will develop an implementation plan which: prioritizes recommendations from these workshops, establishes a proposed budget for each recommendation, and identifies the key stakeholders to implement these recommendations and provide this information to STAC 10.
- Encourage parties to report marine mammal direct take and bycatch in fisheries operations.

e) Strengthen marine spatial planning for marine mammal conservation.

- Provide support for the development of transboundary marine mammal monitoring efforts to address data gaps identified during the LifeWeb project in collaboration with other organisations and based on readily available information.
- Support and promote transboundary cooperation initiatives at the sub-regional and regional levels, exploring with relevant countries the further development of a marine mammal management scenarios.

f) Follow-up to stranding workshops

- Support stranding networks.
- Continue to reinforce local stranding network capacities, particularly in the Marine Mammal Conservation Corridor South East America (MamaCocoSea) area, further to the sub-regional stranding workshops held in 2005, 2009 and 2010 and during the CARI'MAM project respectively.

- Support a regional repository on stranding data and develop a network of country coordinators for marine mammal strandings for the region (modelled on WIDECAS and facilitated by dedicated regional coordinators with national focal points).

g) Support sustainable marine mammal watching in the Wider Caribbean Region.

Following the recommendations of the Regional Workshop on Marine Mammal Watching in the Wider Caribbean Region (Panama, 19 - 22 October 2011) and the priorities identified by participants, the following activities are being proposed, which could be carried out in conjunction with the CARI'MAM Project:

- Promote the national and regional implementation of the *Overarching Principles and Best Practice Guidelines for Marine Mammal Watching in the Wider Caribbean Region* (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.13) and the Toolkit for implementing Marine Mammal Watching Guidelines in the Wider Caribbean Region (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.32).
- h) Finalize and initiate implementation of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the UNEP/Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention and the International Whaling Commission (IWC).**
- i) Strengthen collaboration and develop partnership with the Pollution Sub-Programme and its Protocols Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS) and Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills (Oil Spills) (including the RAC/REMPEITC), regarding the impacts of oil exploration and exploitation of protected species, including marine mammals and associated habitats.**

2.4.2.2 Conservation of Sea Turtles (in collaboration with WIDECAS)

45. The following activities will be given priority during the biennium:

- Support the elaboration of Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plans (STRAPs) in countries that do not have plans.
 - Support existing STRAPs through the implementation of national priority actions, in particular the provision of training as it relates to educators (teacher training), law enforcement officers, veterinarians and first responders.
 - Collaborate further with the IAC on STRAP development and other sea turtle activities in the Workplan to ensure that work is not duplicated.
 - Continue to promote standard guidelines and criteria for Index Site monitoring at sea turtle foraging grounds in the WCR and provide training for nesting beach and in-water population monitoring.
 - Provide support, as appropriate, for efforts within regional fisheries organizations /bodies and to reduce sea turtle bycatch and continue to develop bycatch assessment and mitigation programmes.
- (f) Implement the regional assessment of the leatherback turtle developed by WIDECAS, cofunded by SPAW-RAC.**

46. Specific activities will include the creation of a sea turtle sighting application for the WCR. A draft application was developed during the 2019-2020 biennium and this will be finalised during the current biennium. The initiative, in collaboration with WIDECAS, will be funded by the ACP-MEAs III project. The SPAW-RAC will continue to work daily with the regional activity network WIDECAS.

2.4.2.3 Support regional efforts to address invasive alien species in collaboration with relevant partners

47. Efforts in this area will develop in accordance with regional needs and emerging issues related to new or existing invasive species (e.g. lionfish and Sargassum – see below and Section 2.5.5.1).

2.4.2.4 Conservation of herbivorous fish species

48. The SPAW Sub-programme will collaborate as appropriate with partners, including interested NGOs and IGOs with appropriate expertise to conserve herbivorous fish species in the WCR.
49. The SPAW-RAC/Secretariat supports Contracting Parties in strengthening conservation and sustainable management of parrotfish including through discussions in the Species Working Group as appropriate.

2.4.2.5 Greater collaboration with CITES towards enforcement on illegal trade of species.

50. Following the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/CITES 2nd Regional Wildlife Enforcement Workshop (20-22 May 2017), coordination will continue with these partners, SPAW Parties and regional organisations to support CaribWEN. The Secretariat will raise awareness amongst SPAW Contracting Parties regarding the importance of regulating within their national legal systems the:

- Ownership, possession, sale and advertising of CITES-listed living species endemic to the Caribbean; and
- Preventing illegally acquired specimens, and their progeny, from entering domestic or international markets.

2.4.2.6 Sargassum Influx

51. Improved response coordination and information sharing between countries throughout the region on how to control the brown algae Sargassum. To further this initiative, funding will be provided by the Swedish Ministry of Environment to:

- Develop a report on the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Sargassum in West Africa and the Wider Caribbean;
- Continued update of the SPAW Sub-programme's *Sargassum White Paper* (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.8 Rev.1) and summary in English, French and Spanish, for relevant stakeholders and policy makers; and
- Develop a summary report, in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission, on the impacts of heavy metals on Sargassum.

52. Additional activities, which will be implemented through SPAW-RAC, include the:

- Increase collaboration and joint programming between the SPAW and LBS Protocols, in the context of the SPAW Sargassum influx Working Group
- Collaborate with relevant organizations and IGOs, including GEO Blue Planet and IOCARIBE to facilitate the sharing of regional Sargassum data.
- Coordination of data sharing on the management and impact of *Sargassum* on wetlands in collaboration with Ramsar's Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative (CariWet) – see Section 2.5.2.3.
- Coordination of *Sargassum*-related projects and events throughout the WCR.
- Development and sharing of information documents for the general public, governments, coastal managers, and others affected by Sargassum.
- Provision of research support for projects on *Sargassum*'s origins, impacts and methods of control.
- Coordination on Sargassum influxes amongst the Secretariats of the Cartagena and Abidjan Convention, UNEP's Global Programme of Action (GPA) and other UN Programmes involved in assessing *Sargassum* landings in the WCR and West Africa.

2.4.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

53. The major outputs, and indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Increased preparedness and response to anthropogenic impacts on marine mammal populations in the WCR	Improved awareness of, and response to, marine mammal entanglement, marine pollutants, and ship strike events throughout the WCR

Increased knowledge on marine mammal critical habitat areas and increased support for transboundary protection - particularly through education campaigns, the implementation of the CARI'MAM project and collaborations with local, regional and private stakeholders	Additional protection afforded to marine mammal species and their critical habitat areas throughout the WCR, including increased collaborations with member States who share marine mammal stocks
Regional repository on marine mammal stranding data across the WCR supported	Improved and increased dissemination and collection of marine mammal stranding data throughout the WCR, particularly with respect to increased participation and collaboration with Member States
Improved strategies to encourage the sustainability of marine mammal watching in the WCR	Implementation of sustainable marine mammal watching practices designed to ensure minimal impacts to marine mammal species while providing sustainable income to communities within the WCR
Finalization of the MoU with the IWC to further the objectives of the MMAP	Improved and increased dissemination, collection and use of marine mammal data throughout the WCR, particularly with respect to the direct or indirect take of marine mammals, and the incorporation of measures to reduce their take into national environmental and development policies
Existing STRAPs expanded, and new STRAPs developed	Increased number of States have either developed or strengthened strategies for the protection of sea turtle species and their habitats within the WCR
Standard guidelines and criteria for Index Site monitoring at sea turtle foraging grounds in the WCR developed Training provided on nesting beach and in-water population monitoring	Increased number of States within the WCR are empowered and have strengthened their ability to improve sea turtle monitoring within their countries through coordinated and standardised research methods
Continue efforts to address the issue of regional invasive alien species in collaboration with relevant partners	Sustained collaborations and partnerships including improved coordination with Member States to monitor, report and address new and existing invasive species, particularly as it relates to their impact on ecosystems
Increased work to conserve herbivorous fish species in the WCR in collaboration with relevant partners	Strengthened collaboration to develop/ produce factsheets and educational material for dissemination within the region on parrotfishes
Regional wildlife enforcement network supported	Improved protection afforded to endemic species throughout the WCR through enhanced collaborations between Parties, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders
Increased knowledge and information sharing amongst academia, resource managers and the public on <i>Sargassum</i>	Improved sharing of information on <i>Sargassum</i> amongst stakeholders throughout the WCR in order to facilitate the development of comprehensive management plans to minimise its impacts within the WCR

2.4.4 Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2021			2022		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Marine Mammals						
Marine Mammal education and awareness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Implementation of the CARI'MAM Project ¹	0	170,000	170,000	0	0	0
Implementation of a new Marine Mammal Project (to be confirmed) ¹	0	0	0	0	70000	70000

Conservation of Threatened Species						
Call for Proposals for Species Conservation ²	0	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	50,000
Control of Invasive Species						
Support to the Regional Lionfish Committee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Sharing and Research on <i>Sargassum</i>						
Data Sharing and Research on <i>Sargassum</i>	0	5,000	5,000	0	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	0	225,000	225,000	0	170,000	170,000

¹Includes \$170,000 for the CARIMAM project and \$70,000 from the new Marine Mammal project

²Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC

Note: ***Approximate amount converted from Euros to USD using the conversion rate €1:US1.12

2.5 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

2.5.1 Objectives

54. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:

- a) Assist with the management of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the region on a sustainable basis, particularly through sustainable practices;
- b) Raise awareness and encourage actions of Governments and other partners for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass beds;
- c) Effectively communicate the value and importance of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, including their ecosystem services, the threats to their sustainability, and the actions needed to protect them; and
- d) Promote the ecosystem management approach and the principles and values of good governance for the conservation and management of marine ecosystems in the region.

2.5.2 Activities

55. Proposed activities to be implemented during the biennium will continue to focus on coastal and marine ecosystems.

2.5.2.1 Conservation of Coral Reefs

56. Continued reactivation of the Caribbean coral reef monitoring network under GCRMN (GCRMN-Caribbean) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.10 and UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.26). The activities conducted by SPAW-RAC include the:

- Promotion and implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Coral Reef Biophysical Monitoring (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.17) and representation and promotion of the guidelines and GCRMN-Caribbean at relevant fora
- Development of an action plan for the next biennium and the implementation of capacity-building activities such as workshops and small grant funding for field work
- Participation at global coral reef initiatives, including ICRI and the Coral Reef Consortium.

57. Funding has been provided by the Swedish Ministry of Environment (USD \$50,000) to assess potential causes of the transmission of Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLD), and other invasive species, particularly with respect to the release of ballast water in the WCR. The SPAW Sub-programme will also continue to share resources developed by other partners, including GCFI and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

2.5.2.2 EBM-DSS Phase II “A Collaborative Ecosystem Based Management Approach to Foster Marine Biodiversity in the Caribbean: Building National, Regional and Global Linkages”

58. This project provides an umbrella framework for UN Environment’s activities that address the drivers and incentives underlying the deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems and the ecosystem services that they deliver. The project is aligned with the Regional Seas Programmes, conventions and action plans. By promoting activities on integrated management of coastal and marine ecosystems, marine spatial planning, and strengthening the implementation of ocean governance strategies, the project supports the implementation and addresses the priorities of the regional action plans or conventions including the Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region.
59. The second phase of the EBM-DSS project seeks to promote the application of EBM concepts throughout the WCR in order to ensure the protection of coastal and marine biodiversity. The objectives of the project are to:
- Strengthen sub-regional collaborations to support the application of EBM principles and tools in the conservation of marine biodiversity;
 - Advance the compilation and analysis of the region’s MPA data to encourage data-based management decisions;
 - Develop institutional capacity through the implementation of pilot projects that address ecosystem threats associated with climate change.
 - Use innovative and effective education and communication strategies to increase public support for conservation initiatives; and
 - Support the implementation of existing sustainable and conservation regional plans, paying particular attention to two (2) SPAW-listed species.
60. Expected activities under the project relevant to this sub-programme are the:
- Strengthening of at least two (2) EBM regional nodes in the WCR to provide technical advice on the integration of EBM concepts and tools into marine conservation programmes.
 - Implementation of at least two (2) pilot projects aimed at restoring coastal and marine ecosystems impacted by catastrophic events through the implementation of Decision Support System (DSS) tools.

2.5.2.3 Conservation of wetlands / mangroves

61. The SPAW-RAC will help to develop activities designed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves. If funding becomes available, proposed activities could include:
- Re-engaging Ramsar/CariWet via the *Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands (CREHO)* with further development under potential CaMPAM ToT workshops/seminars on the management and protection of wetlands.
 - Design and implementation of a project on *Sargassum*’s impacts within a selected SPAW listed Ramsar site.
 - Coordination with interested Parties on developing proposals for grants to identify synergies with the SPAW Sub-programme, particularly with respect to the thirty-five (35) SPAW listed sites.
 - Exploring linkages with the *Wetlands for the Future Fund* for the development of training and capacity building workshops.

2.5.2.4 Implementation of the CARIB-COAST project

62. Continued implementation of the CARIB-COAST project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.42/INF.28). The EU funded project aims to initiate a Caribbean network for coastal risk crisis prevention and management in relation to climate change. The project pools, co-builds and disseminates monitoring approaches, coastal risk prevention and climate change adaptation initiatives.
63. This includes:
- “Best practice” guides on the best restoration and protection methods to use to maintain marine ecosystems’ role in reducing soil erosion;

- Implementation of regional training workshops;
- Development of at least three pilot sites, one per marine ecosystem (coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves). These pilot sites will aim to restore and/or protect a marine ecosystem. These projects may involve various actions including the manual rehabilitation of seagrass beds, coral reproduction, eco-anchorage, training sessions, etc. Partners within Contracting Parties are currently being identified.

2.5.3 *Expected Outputs and Indicators*

64. The major outputs, and indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
GCRMN-Caribbean's sustained reactivation, as well as guidance provided by the Steering Committee Harmonized data on biophysical coral reef monitoring being collected	Countries ability to monitor and protect coral reef ecosystems enhanced and strengthened, through the use of standardised data collection and reporting methods SCTLD monitored and countries of the WCR actively engaged to address the issue
EBM management approaches promoted throughout the WCR	Increased capacity within Member States to implement EBM approaches
Resilience of coastal ecosystems against climate change pressures improved.	Enhanced capacity within Member States to effectively conserve and sustainably use resources found within coastal ecosystems

2.5.4 *Proposed Budget (indicative)*

Activity	2021			2022		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Coral Reefs^{1&2}						
Implementation of the GCRMN Caribbean and support to countries monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support from Albert II, Prince of Monaco/UNEP	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
RAC actions for ecosystems conservation (Call for proposals , restoration...)	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	30,000
Implementation of the Ocean Governance SDG14³						
EBM Tool Box Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swedish Ministry of Environment Support to Regional Seas⁴						
Support to Regional Seas	0	25,000	25,000	0	0	0
Conservation of wetlands/mangroves (Sargassum)⁴						
CARIB-COAST Implementation	0	100,000	100,000	0	80,000	80,000
Development of ToT workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sargassum project	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	235,000	235,000	0	110,000	110,000

3. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 2021-2022 SPAW BIENNIUM AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS / TARGETS / INDICATORS

In recognition that activities under the SPAW sub-programme may meet international biodiversity targets, a summary of the activities to be implemented under the 2021-2022 biennium, and their correlation to internationally recognised targets has been compiled. The international targets examined include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the resolutions from the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-4) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - targets / indicators identified are outlined in the tables below. The target descriptions may be found in Annex I.

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region	Strengthening of MPAs (prioritising MPAs listed under SPAW) (2.2.2.1)	1.5, 2.1, 12.2,13.1,14.2, 14.5, 14.7	58a, 58b,58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.1, 10.7, 10.10, 18.13	5, 10,11,12, 14,15,19
	Enhanced network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information (2.2.2.2)	14.2, 14.a, 17.16	58a, 58b,58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g,90a, 90c	13.6,	1, 11,14,15,19
	Continued development, maintenance and promotion of the Regional MPA database (2.2.2.3)	14.2, 14.a	58a, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 90a	10.7	11,19
	Synergies with national and international MPA initiatives and efforts (2.2.2.4)	12.2, 14.2, 14.a, 17.9, 17.16, 17.17	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.7, 10.9, ,10.10	11,19
Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species	Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol and Cooperation Programme (2.3.2.1)	12.2, 14.2, 14.5	58a, 58b,58c,58e,58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c, 95a, 95b, 95c	10.1	5,11,14,15,19
Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species	Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.2.)		58a,58b,58c	10.8a	19
	Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.3)	12.2,14.2	58a, 58c, 58o, 90a	10.1, 10.7	6,12
	Development of Conservation and Management Plans (2.3.2.4)	12.2, 14.2, 14.7	58a, 58b, 63a, 90a	10.1, 10.10, 18.3	2,6,7,10,11
Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species	Conservation of Marine Mammals (2.4.2.1)	12.2, 14.2, 14.7, 17.14	30a, 30e, 58a, 58b,58c, 58f, 58o,90a, 90c	10.1, 10.7, 10.9	1,2,6, 11,12,19
	Conservation of Sea Turtles in collaboration with WIDECAST (2.4.2.2)	12.2, 14.2, 14.7,17.14	58a, 58c, 90a	10.1, 10.10	1,2,5,6,12,19

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
	Support to Regional Invasive Alien Species Efforts (2.4.2.3)	12.2,14.2,17.14	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 63a, 63g, 90a, 90c, 95a, 95b, 95c	10.1, 10.10	9, 10, 19
	Conservation of Herbivorous Fish Species (2.4.2.4)	14.2, 14.4, 14.7, 17.14	58a, 58b, 58e, 90a,90c	10.1, 10.10	1, 6, 7, 12,19
	Collaboration with CITES towards enforcement on illegal trade of species (2.4.2.5)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 90a, 90c	10.1, 10.9, 10.10	12
	Sharing general data across the region and research on <i>Sargassum</i> (2.4.2.6)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 58f	10.7	10, 14
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems	Conservation of Coral Reefs (2.5.2.1)	2.1, 12.2, 13.1,14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.1, 10.7, 10.10, 13.4, 13.6	5,10,11,14,15,19
	“A Collaborative Ecosystem Based Management Approach to Foster Marine Biodiversity in the Caribbean: Building National, Regional and Global Linkages (2.5.2.2)	12.2, 13.1, 14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58o, 90a, 90c	10.1, 10.7, 11.1, 13.6	5,6,10,11, 12,14,15, 19
	Conservation of wetlands / mangroves (2.5.2.3)	12.2, 14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.1, 10.7, 12.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 18.3	5,10,11,14,15,19
	Implementation of the CARIB-COAST Project (2.5.2.4)	12.2, 13.1, 14.2, 17.9, 17.6	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.1, 18.3	5,10,11,14,15,19

ANNEX I: LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS/TARGETS/INDICATORS MET BY THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THESPAW 2021 – 2022 BIENNIUM WORKPLAN

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
1.5 – By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	30a – Developing and implementing policies that promote responsive, responsible, resilient and sustainable tourism, inclusive of all peoples	10.1 – Encourage Member States to strengthen their commitments and step up their efforts to prevent the loss of biological diversity and the degradation of land and soil, including through conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and appropriate policies and innovative measures, such as partnership agreements, mutually agreed transfer of technology, and financing mechanisms	1 – By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
2.1 – By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	30e – Leveraging the expertise of, inter alia, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, the Global Observatories on Sustainable Tourism of the World Tourism Organization, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism and other United Nations bodies, as well as the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, to provide platforms for the exchange of best practices and direct and focused support to their national efforts	10.7 – Encourages Member States and invites international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to reduce and reverse biodiversity loss and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals through, as appropriate, the integration of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures into wider landscapes and seascapes within national jurisdiction; by mainstreaming across sectors, taking into consideration Convention on Biological Diversity decision 14/8, on protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, to foster innovative sustainable practices; and by considering spatial and regional approaches, measures to address threatened habitats and species, and strengthening ecosystem resilience	2 – By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems
12.2 – By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	58a - To promote and support national, sub-regional and regional efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their resources by supporting research and the implementation of strategies on coastal zone management and ecosystem-based management,	10.8a – Requests the Executive Director, in partnership with other United Nations entities and other stakeholders, and subject to the availability of resources, to support Member States in developing national policies and measures to restore, conserve and sustainably use biological diversity and strengthen ecosystem resilience, functions and services, both within and outside protected areas, to	5 – By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
	including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources	support relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to explore: (a) Developing, promoting, strengthening and building on as appropriate, effective practices for the sustainable and resilient coexistence of humans and wildlife, including sustainable wildlife-based economies, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of livelihoods, particularly of indigenous peoples and local communities; taking into account, inter alia, the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector as adopted by the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision 14/7 on sustainable wildlife management	
13.1 – Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	58b – To engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples	10.9 – Requests the Executive Director to continue to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Global Soil Partnership, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and other related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, and relevant intergovernmental panels, where appropriate, to foster innovative ways to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and the degradation of soil, land and ecosystems in an integrated manner.	6 – By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits
14.a – Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and	58c – To implement fully and effectively the regional seas	10.10 – Urges Member States to cooperate with regard to programmes that address threats to	7- By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries	programmes in which small island developing States participate	biodiversity, in particular those that address overexploitation and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, by ensuring that any use is both legal and sustainable and by implementing appropriate strategies and action plans to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of species and ecosystems.	and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity
14.2 – By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	58e – To undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches for the management and the enhancement of their resilience to withstand pressures, including from ocean acidification and invasive species, and by drawing on measures such as those identified in the Framework for Action 2013 of the International Coral Reef Initiative	12.1 – Encourages Member States, together with other relevant stakeholders, to use ecosystem-based approaches for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves	9 – By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment
14.5 – By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	58f – To undertake marine scientific research and develop the associated technological capacity of small island developing States, including through the establishment of dedicated regional oceanographic centres and the provision of technical assistance, for the delimitation of their maritime areas and the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf	12.3- Encourages Member States to improve research, education and public awareness, build capacity for the sustainable management and restoration of mangroves and related ecosystems, and, to that end, consider ways in which to mobilize the necessary resources for developing countries.	10 – By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
14.7 – By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	58k – To promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit small island developing States that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements	12.4 – Invites national, regional and global initiatives, cooperation and commitments to strengthen community partnerships for the management of ecosystem services and resources	11 – By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape
17.9 – Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	58l – To enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States	12.5 – Invites Member States to take action to prevent mangrove forest conversion, strengthen measures to maintain their integrity and give priority to conserving remaining areas of natural mangrove forests	12 – By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained
17.14 – Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	58m – To urge the cooperation of the international community in implementing shared responsibilities under regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to enable small island developing States to benefit from and sustainably manage straddling and highly	13.4 – Encourages Member States and other entities to engage in the International Coral Reef Initiative Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, including through participation in regional networks and the application of indicators and best practice identified through the Network, in order to produce a global report on the status of coral reefs in 2020.	14 – By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
	migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements		women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable
17.16 – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	58o – To conserve by 2020 at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas in small island developing States, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and for ecosystem services, through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in order to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in the marine environment	13.6 – Encourages Member States, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Coral Reef Initiative and other partners, to build on the success of the 2018 International Year of the Reef and continue their efforts to build awareness of the ecological, economic, social and cultural value of, and critical threats to, coral reefs and their associated ecosystems	15 – By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
17.17 – Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships, data, monitoring and accountability	63a - To promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources	18.13 – Calls upon Member States to support and promote sustainable fishers, innovative sustainable aquaculture practices, and the conservation and sustainable management of the marine environment to support food security, income generation and employment for communities living along coastal, lacustrine and riverine areas, including through the sharing of best practice	19 – By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied
-	63f - To enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters	-	
-	63g - To maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable food production systems through international technical cooperation	-	-

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-4	Aichi Targets
-	90a - To conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	-	-
-	90c - To access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity	-	-
-	95a - To enhance multisectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels, including through expanded support to existing structures, to effectively address invasive alien species	-	-
-	95b - To improve efforts to eradicate and control invasive alien species, including through the provision of support for research on and the development of new technologies by expanding collaboration and supporting existing regional and international structures	-	-
-	95c - To develop and strengthen their capacity to address invasive alien species issues, including prevention, as well as increasing public awareness in Small Island Developing States about this issue	-	-

ANNEX II: BUDGET OF THE SPAW PROGRAMME FOR THE 2021-2022 BIENNIUM

Activity	2021 Budgeted				2022 Budgeted			
	CTF	Other Contributions*	Total cost	Required Balance**	CTF	Other Contributions*	Total Cost	Required Balance**
2.1 Programme Co-ordination (salary costs and COP and STAC Meetings)	215,000	555,000	770,000	30,000	230,000	385,000	615,000	60,000
2.2 Strengthening of protected areas in the Wider Caribbean Region	0	213,295	213,295	0	0	277,543	277,543	0
2.3 Development of guidelines for management of protected areas and species	0	123,452	123,452	0	0	100,000	100,000	100,000
2.4 Conservation of threatened and endangered species	0	225,000	225,000	5,000	0	120,000	120,000	50,000
2.5 Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems	0	235,000	235,000	0	0	110,000	110,000	0
Subtotal	215,000	1,351,747	1,566,747	35,000	230,000	992,543	1,222,543	210,000
Programme support costs 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funds)	27,950	175,727	203,677	4,550	29,900	129,031	158,931	27,300
TOTAL SPAW	242,950	1,527,474	1,770,424	39,500	259,900	1,121,574	1,381,474	237,300

*Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC from the CLME+ Project and the Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean project; and in-kind contributions from SBNMS, the Centre for Coastal Studies and Whale and Dolphin Conservation, the CARI'MAM, CARIB-COAST and new Marine Mammal projects

** Required balance reflects any shortfalls between budgeted Total Cost and expenditure amounts from the CTF + Other Contributions to be calculated at the end of the biennium and reflected in the Status of Activities Report for 2021-2022

ANNEX III: LIST OF PROJECTS OUTLINING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SPAW PO AND THE SPAW RAC

Project	Deliverables	Information (I), Endorsement (E), or Approval (A)	Manager	Funds	Project Partners	Responsible SPAW PO or RAC, Others	Timeline
Result 2.2 Strengthening of Protected Areas ‘Enforcing Environmental Treaties in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries – ACP-MEAs III’							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish SPAW MPAs Networking Group to lead the Inter-Regional network of MPAs and for enhancing CaMPAM Network of Marine Protected Area - Training of Trainers workshops on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME) and Financial Sustainability and other gaps identified. - Five (5) small grants will be provided to at least five (5) SPAW listed protected areas to enhance PAME within their MPAs as part of the ACP-MEAs III project. - Development of an operational 	Endorsement / Approval	SPAW PO, Guidance of Project Steering Committee including SPAW RAC, partners and consultant as appropriate.	EU ACP MEAs Approximately USD \$ 250,000 for year. No funds for salaries.	EU, ACP, UNEP, IUCN, BIOPAMA, FAO. In addition: WCMC, MPA Connect, CaMPAM, NAMPAM, SPAW RAC, Red Golfo, DCNA, etc.	<u>SPAW Programme Officer</u> This project includes the SPAW_LBS Sub-Programmes and CETA in collaboration with SPAW-RAC and the PA WG	2020-2023

	<p>network of SPAW MPAs. Two (2) PAME regional assessments will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the ACP-MEAs-III project to evaluate the project's success, with at least five (5) MPAs listed under the SPAW Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five (5) Small Grants provided to enhance PAME in at least 5 SPAW list of Protected Areas as recommended by the 2018 SPAW STAC meeting to incentivize new nominations and assist those that are already inscribed. - Support at least twelve (12) participants, primarily from SPAW listed sites, to attend the MPA sessions organised by the network at annual GCFI meetings - Four (4) learning exchange events, with five (5) participants each from SPAW Countries will 						
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	also be held in the Caribbean to enhance management capacity using PAME tools.						
“Effective Marine Protected Area (MPA) Development and Implementation for Achievement of SDG 14.5” Italian EBM Partnership with the Ocean Governance project “Protecting and Restoring Marine Ecosystems, Catalysts for Building Peace and Security and Fostering Sustainable Economies, South Asia and Atlantic Ocean Basins”.							
	- Development MPA Toolbox	Information	UNEP HQ Ecosystems Division	Not direct cash allocation implementation through regional partners	UWI, CERMES, PROGES, Dominican Republic, Netherlands Caribbean.	UNEP Headquarters in collaboration with SPAW PO (and in collaboration with SPAW-RAC)	2020-2021
	- Cooperation and common strategy between MPA networks of managers in the Atlantic region; - MPAs and coastal resilience, coping with rapid changes; and - Marine mammal protection as a way to enhance transatlantic cooperation between MPAs.	Information	EU Ocean Governance Project EU GOPA	No direct funds allocation, just capacity building and networking.	European Union, GOPA, MEDPAN, OSPAR, MARFUND, NAMPAM, CaMPAM, SPAW RAC, others.		2020-2022
Sargassum: Swedish Ministry of Environment							
	- Sargassum Influx White Paper - Sargassum Briefs for different Stakeholder Groups (Women and Youth, Private Sector, Civil Society, Policy). - Sargassum Foresight Brief	Information	Cartagena Convention AMEP, SPAW and CETA	Cash donation to CEP December 2020-April 2021 (50,000)	GCFI, UWI,	SPAW PO in collaboration with SPAW RAC	January- April 2021

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sargassum Concept Note - Summary report assessing Sargassum potential health risks from heavy metals in collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission - 2 Webinars in collaboration with partners. - Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLD) White Paper 						
Harnessing a Movement in the Caribbean to Advance Coral Reef Restoration in Partnership with Tourism Leaders							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In close consultation with the tourism industry, co-create ecologically sound coral reef restoration guidelines to identify opportunities and recommendations for the tourism sector to engage in protecting and restoring coastal-marine ecosystems in the Caribbean 	Information	UNEP HQ Ecosystems Division	Not direct cash received Prince Albert USD 50,000		UNEP HQ in collaboration CEP / SPAW PO	April-September 2021
New Marine Mammal Project							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff salaries and general costs - Marine mammals Interaction with Navigation; 	Draft - Not Validated, - Not Warranted	SPAW RAC	~245 000 € 30 000 €	FAO/WECAFC, IWC, WIDECAS, Carimam Network, sanctuaries	SPAW RAC (for the SPAW related part)	2022-2023 (not secured)

	<p>mammal distribution maps are cross-referenced with density to produce and analyze risk maps. A specific communication and awareness raising work would be carried out with the shipping industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of interactions between fisheries and marine megafauna (marine mammals, sea turtles, sharks and rays). This action would target the nearshore artisanal and commercial fisheries in collaboration with RFMOs and local fishery organizations in 5/6 Caribbean territories. - Inventory Caribbean marine mammal and sea turtle stranding networks resources and set up a strategy to analyze collected samples and data, in collaboration 			<p>158 000 €</p> <p>55 000 €</p>			
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	with the networks.							
CARIMAM (Caribbean Marine Mammals Preservation Network)								
	- Staff salaries (2) and general costs	Principles presented at STAC7 and COP9, full project presented at STAC8 and validated at COP10	SPAW RAC	~350 000,00 €	Sanctuaries, MPAs and others partners from most of the WCR (28 territories, 21 Countries) IWC technical staff	SPAW RAC (for the SPAW related part) in collaboration with SPAW PO	April 2018-november 2021	
	- Facilitation/organization of workshops/meetings and CARIMAM networking.			0 €				
	- Legal analysis of existing marine mammal protection legislation in the Caribbean countries and territories.				0 €			
	- Review and characterization of whale watching activities in the WCR and creation of joint tools for WW – certification scheme-legal analysis and formation				91 000 € but only 70 000€ should be used (no in-person workshop)			
	- Development of a shared online database				12 000 €			

	- Scientific and technical analysis of the current state of implementation of the Regional Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP) under SPAW,			24 000 €			
	- Analysis of MPA management plans and development of tools for better consideration of marine mammals			47 500 € planned (but under- realised due to covid)			
CARIB-COAST							
	- Staff salaries (1) and general costs	Principles presented at STAC7 and COP9, full project presented at STAC8 and validated at COP10	SPAW RAC	~170 000€	UWI (Trinidad and Tobago) IMA (Trinidad and Tobago) CARICOOS (Puerto Rico) UWI (Jamaica) ACS-AEC BRGM IFREMER ONF IRD-LOCEAN CNRS	SPAW RAC (for the SPAW related part) in collaboration with SPAW PO	November 2018- November 2021 (an extension has been signed but no fund allocated for staff in 2022)
	- Three “synthesis” on marine ecosystems (Mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds) and the best way to protect and restore them to fight back land erosion and the risk of submersion.			10 000€			
	- Three pilot sites implemented in the Caribbean region to restore and protect each of those marine ecosystems			90 000€			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- At least three training workshops for managers and experts to share knowledge and best practices on marine ecosystems restoration and protection			30 000€			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development of a shared online database on corals (GCRMN and AGGRA)			20 000€			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Raising awareness tools (videos, posters, etc.)			25 000€			