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Eighth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region

Panama City, Panama, 5 - 7 December 2018

**DRAFT WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND
WILDLIFE (SPA) SUBPROGRAMME FOR THE 2019 - 2020 BIENNIUM**

Prepared by the Secretariat based on the recommendations of the STAC7 and COP9 Meetings, as well as on the outcome of activities of the 2017 - 2018 Workplan for SPA and other relevant emerging regional and international issues.

For reasons of economy and the environment, Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies of the Working and Information documents to the Meeting, and not to request additional copies.

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ACRONYMS

AMEP	Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution
BWE	Ballast Water Exchange
BEST Initiative	The Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas
CABI	CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau)
CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Managers Network and Forum
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
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
CAR/RCU	Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
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
CLME ⁺	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of Parties
CREHO	Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
DSS	Decision Support System
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
ECMMAN	Climate Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network
ECRE	Bluefinance Economics for Coral Reef Ecosystems
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IFRECOR	French Initiative for Coral Reefs
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	Protocol Concerning Land-Based Sources of Pollution
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
MamaCocoSea	Marine Mammal Conservation Corridor South East America
MARFund	Mesoamerican Reef Fund
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MMA	Marine Managed Area
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

MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAHW-SSP	North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Program
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCCC	Overall Coordination and Common Costs
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
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PSF	Policy Support Facility
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RCDR	Reef Check Dominican Republic
RLC	Regional Lionfish Committee
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCSCB	BirdsCaribbean (formerly Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLMR	Shared Living Marine Resources
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region
STAC	Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee
STRAP	Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA-2	Second session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCR	Wider Caribbean Region
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network

DRAFT WORKPLAN FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE (SPAW) SUB-PROGRAMME FOR THE 2019 - 2020 BIENNIUM

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Workplan covers the 2019 - 2020 biennium and sets out the priorities for the Regional Programme on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW). During this period, the Workplan will focus on activities that assist with the implementation of the SPAW 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 SPAW Protocol entered into force on 18 June 2000, and since the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP6), with the most recent accession 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 SPAW Sub-programme are to:
 - (a) Significantly increase the number of, 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), 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 2017-2018 SPAW Workplan (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/6 Rev1) on the basis of expected human and financial resources. The Caribbean Environment Programme's (CEP) Secretariat prepared this document, taking into consideration the decisions and recommendations of previous SPAW Protocol meetings, COPs and Scientific and Technical Advisory Committees (STACs), and pertinent issues (regionally and globally) to the objectives of the SPAW 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 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 inter-dependency 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 Wider Caribbean Region (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 and EBM activities).

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 2019 - 2020 biennium.

2.1 Programme Coordination

2.1.1 Objectives

7. The coordination objectives of the SPAW Programme will be to:
- Promote the ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the SPAW Protocol;
 - Ensure that the formulation and implementation of programme activities satisfy the requirements and needs of the SPAW Protocol and its Contracting Parties;
 - Develop coordination, collaboration, and communication mechanisms with other agreements, organizations and programmes relevant to SPAW objectives;
 - Improve coordination of regional programming for protected areas and wildlife in the Wider Caribbean; and
 - 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 UN Environment 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Governance 	Article 3
States increasingly integrate ecosystem-based management approaches into national development and planning processes	Increased number of States within the Wider Caribbean Region 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 Wider Caribbean Region 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 CEP Secretariat, 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 CEP Secretariat increasingly partner with 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 2019 - 2020, 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. Since early 2009, SPAW-RAC has been hosted by the National Park of Guadeloupe. More recently, since September 2018, 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 representation of the French Ministry of Environment.

The full-time staff consists of one (1) Executive Director, one (1) Programme Officer (currently vacant) and one (1) Administrative Assistant. A Project Officer to implement the Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST Initiative) is also on staff for the duration of the project. Additional staff is being recruited to fill posts which are currently vacant. In particular, two (2) civic service volunteers are expected to join the team before the end of 2018, and the new Programme Officer is scheduled to arrive in March 2019. There will also be three (3) additional two (2)-year posts via EU funding to work on specific areas of the workplan: 1) mainly marine mammals (CARI'MAM project) and 2) marine ecosystems-mangroves/coral reefs (CARIB'COAST project) in 2019. This will enable continued support to the Secretariat in programme delivery with various activities, in particular: 1) the coordination of actions mandated by COP9; 2) the coordination of the process of Protected Areas and Species listing under SPAW; 3) the implementation of priorities under the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region (MAMP); and 4) the review and occasional translation of a number of documents (*See Section 2.1.2 below*).

10. Additional support will be provided by the Coordinator of the Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers Network and Forum (CaMPAM) as appropriate.

11. 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:
- BirdLife International
 - BirdsCaribbean (formerly – Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB))
 - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
 - Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
 - CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau) (CABI)
 - Caribbean Wildlife Enforcement Network (CaribWEN)
 - Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)
 - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)
 - Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)
 - Coral Restoration Consortium (CRC)
 - Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
 - Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC)
 - Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission's Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOCARIBE/UNESCO)
 - International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
 - International Whaling Commission (IWC)
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Caribbean Initiative
 - Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU)
 - Sargasso Sea Commission (SSC)
 - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 - University of South Florida (USF)
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 - The Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST Initiative)
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) - Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) Action Plan
 - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
 - Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) of FAO
 - Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI)
 - Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST)
- (b) Support implementation of existing Memoranda of Cooperation (MoCs) and of collaborative arrangements with relevant MEAs and initiatives: CBD, CMS, CRFM, Ramsar, IAC, SSCWHMSI 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 2020 - 2021 biennium;
 - Convening and servicing the SPAW COP10 in 2019, and the STAC9 in 2020;
 - 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)

12. 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
 - Support the implementation of the MMAP with specific emphasis on the MMAP's Priority Actions (Five (5)-Year Plan (MMAP-PA) 2008 - 2013) that has commenced implementation through the launch of the EU funded "*Caribbean Marine Mammals Preservation Network*" project (CARI'MAM). There will be also the follow-up of the pilot project "*Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension-Marine Protected Areas*" with SPAW-RAC involved in two of the twinning projects, and the renewed efforts towards the signing of the MoC between UN Environment-CEP and the IWC
 - Support species conservation, including sea turtles and migratory birds, in particular via collaboration with WIDECAST, SCSCB and BirdLife International
 - Continue to provide guidance on the use of the guidelines to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2), (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.37/3), as well as the application of the voluntary Reporting Format for Exemptions (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/3 Rev1)
 - Continue to cooperate with relevant institutions on the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) issue, as well as with the relevant partners to assess and merge information and best practices on managing the *Sargassum* influx impacting Caribbean countries (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.8), especially in the context of the MoC concluded with the SSC
 - Continue the process of review of the species listed under Annexes I - III of the SPAW Protocol, in collaboration with relevant organisations as appropriate
 - 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 with UN Environment-CEP, the GCRMN-Caribbean to develop and implement activities through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) funding, as well as participate as member of the steering committee of the Coral Restoration Consortium
 - Implement activities in the EU funded "*Caribbean Coastal Risks related to climate change for a monitoring and prevention network*" project (CARIB-COAST) where SPAW-RAC is a core Partner
 - Promote the SPAW Protocol and its objectives to assist with further developments as mandated by the Parties, fundraising and the ratification by non-Parties

2.1.4 Expected Outputs and Indicators

13. The major outputs of Programme Coordination, and the indicators of their achievement will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Tenth meeting of the SPAW Contracting Parties convened (COP10)	<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
Ninth meeting of the SPAW Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee convened (STAC9)	
A strategic and streamlined 2020 - 2021 SPAW Workplan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of regional and international collaborations and initiatives developed that facilitate data sharing, environmental education and awareness, and capacity building. • Strategy for implementation of MoCs jointly developed with CEP and priority actions identified.
Funds raised in support of SPAW objectives	
Enhanced participation of donors and relevant funding agencies in SPAW activities	
Collaborations and synergies with relevant organizations and initiatives within and outside the region	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
Implementation of MoCs with relevant partners	
Greater involvement by Governments in SPAW activities and additional Parties joining the SPAW Protocol	

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2019			2020		
	CTF	Other Sources*	Total	CTF	Other Sources*	Total
Salary of Programme Officer/ Assistant (SMs) and other supporting costs	180,000	193,000	373,000	200,000	228,000	428,000
COP11 and STAC9 meeting preparations	40,000	15,000	55,000	30,000	5,000	35,000
TOTAL (USD)	220,000	208,000	428,000	230,000	233,000	463,000

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

Note: 1) The Operational costs of the SPAW-RAC (salaries, travel, communication) are covered directly by the Government of France;

2) Additional support for COP11 and STAC9 to be raised.

2.2 Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region

2.2.1 Objectives

14. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- (a) Strengthen the management of parks and protected areas of the Wider Caribbean, including the communication between parks and protected areas within the region;
 - (b) Assist Governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) with the development of human capacity to increase the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), both sites and national system;
 - (c) 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
 - (d) 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

15. The day-to-day implementation of activities under this sub-programme will be overseen in collaboration with the CaMPAM Coordinator. Support for CaMPAM activities will also be provided by SPAW-RAC, as appropriate and possible. Major projects will include activities as described in the paragraphs below:
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/GEF funded project “*Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil (CLME+)*” is a five (5) year (2015 - 2019), USD12.5 million project that seeks to facilitate ecosystem based management (EBM) and an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) within the CLME+. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with the activities within the Caribbean region supported by the SPAW and Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) sub-programmes (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.7 Rev2).
 - Strengthening of MPAs through CaMPAM will be addressed through the implementation of the final year (2019) of the extended three (3) year project “*Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean (EBM)*” (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.6; UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.8 Rev 1). The project is funded by the Directorate for the Environment within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy (€1,350,000). Its overall objective is to “*enhance the livelihood of the populations of the WCR by contributing to the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity through the application of the EBM approach*”.
16. The Secretariats of OSPAR and CEP have made a voluntary commitment to collaborate across the Atlantic as a contribution to fulfilling Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14). Subsequent meetings between the two (2) Secretariats identified the significance of MPAs as an area to focus initial efforts to develop such cooperation, especially considering that France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are Parties to both Conventions and hence collaboration and congruency to enhance goals on MPA management, science and practice are most desirable. In 2018 the cooperation between OSPAR and CEP received funding from both the Netherlands and Sweden for MPA actions which include the development of a full size five (5)-year project proposal (USD 2.5 million) on MPA management and capacity building. The project proposal is being drafted by the CaMPAM Coordinator with input from a task group (France, the Netherlands and United Kingdom representatives (in Europe and the Caribbean)), as well as CEP and OSPAR Secretariat staff.
17. 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 (2010 - 2015) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.6):

2.2.2.2 Strengthening of MPAs (prioritising MPAs listed under SPAW)

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

18. At least one (1) twelve (12)-day regional course for MPA practitioners will be held and will emphasize topics such as:
- promoting sustainable financing, business planning and alternative livelihoods;
 - evaluating and restoring coastal ecosystem services (fisheries, shoreline protection, tourism);
 - application of Decision Support Systems (DSS) in the coastal environment context following the results of pilot projects in the Dominican Republic and experiences from in the establishment/roles of Regional Nodes to support DSS uptake in the region;
 - the development of effective communication tools;
 - training on effective enforcement practices; and
 - the involvement of community stakeholders in MPA management.

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

19. CaMPAM and the SPAW-RAC, in coordination with TNC, finalised their responsibilities under the ECMAN project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.5). Through the project, MPA funding was provided to six (6) Eastern Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada) to enhance MPA effectiveness in at least ten (10) existing marine management areas or MPAs. [Final reports from each of the countries were submitted in July 2017.](#)
20. Through the EBM project, the following grants are planned in support of MPAs:
- Strengthening of integrated management capacities in another two (2) SPAW listed-sites. These pilot projects, aim to 1) improve management effectiveness through the use of an EBM approach, which will contribute to a more integrated conservation and sustainable management programme for the coastal and marine biodiversity within, and around, the MPA; 2) the active involvement of, and improved livelihoods of, the local communities; and 3) the use of tools, such as the DSS developed during 2016 for pilot sites in the Dominican Republic.
 - As a product of the above-mentioned DSS, development/enhancement of integrated Management Plans for the pilot area of Montecristi-Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic and additional areas of SPAW Parties, selected to increase both its biodiversity conservation effectiveness, as well as its pivotal role in the sustainable development of communities living within the relevant ecosystems' user areas and service areas framework.
 - Technical skills of relevant institutional staff, including the cadre of MPA mentors, are further developed to provide adequate institutional capacity to handle and update the datasets, run the DSS, and implement the management plans and monitoring described above.

(c) Continuation of the mentorship programme and network to support MPA practitioners.

21. Seek to provide continued support to mentees within the Mentorship Programme by mentors assisting the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme and reviewing grant requests submitted under the Small Grants Programme. This will provide mentees with support and help with the continued development of their capacity building skills.

(d) Continue the development of the Cooperation Programme of listed protected areas under the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) Protocol in the Wider Caribbean Region.

22. The SPAW Protocol establishes a cooperation and the creation of a network of protected areas (SPAW Protocol Art. 7(2) and 23(2e)). To date 32 sites have been accepted for listing under the SPAW protocol through an established process, based on unique natural characteristics, as well as states of management and protection. However, there is no current programme to promote network-type collaboration among these protected areas. Migratory routes, larval dispersal, spawning/nesting areas, and location of life cycle stages of common species are some of the elements of connectivity among marine ecosystems in the region. Promoting MPA network collaboration (with direct benefit for management goals and activities for these sites) would be an incentive for SPAW member countries to submit applications for the listing process and participate in SPAW-sponsored activities. Following an initial discussion with the Secretariat lead by the US Government (NOAA), a draft proposal on ways to establish an operational cooperation programme recommends the appointment of a regional working group (or steering

committee) led by SPAW and the NOAA MPA Centre to identify and propose key aspects of developing such network (including connectivity, governance, capacity building, and sister protected area initiatives). The group will be tasked with proposing a basic framework to promote [current and future] SPAW-listed MPAs to work collaboratively and synergistically under some common conservation and management goals. Such initiative would also be linked with the development of the CEP-OSPAR project and the follow-up of the pilot project “*Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension-Marine Protected Areas*” (see below).

(e) Finalize and initiate implementation of the full-size project proposal between CEP and OSPAR on MPAs (2019 - 2023) which proposes activities grouped as follows:

- Identification, communication and networking of MPA practitioners in the OSPAR and Caribbean regions.
- Building professional capacity of MPA managers (training, exchanges).
- Financial assistance to build marine management area institutional capacity.
- Collaborate with relevant international efforts and contribute to meetings on marine biodiversity protection and management emphasizing cooperation based on both regional environmental legal instruments (OSPAR and Cartagena Convention).

(f) Continue collaboration with the Transatlantic Cooperation on MPAs

The European Commission organized the kick-off meeting in 2018 for the continuity of the pilot project “*Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension-Marine Protected Areas*” as a Policy Support Facility (PSF) action. It aims to support existing structures and contribute to reinforcing a transatlantic mechanism with activities among three (3) twinning projects focusing on – 1) Cooperation and common strategy between MPA networks of managers in the Atlantic region; 2) MPAs and coastal resilience coping with rapid changes; and 3) Marine mammal protection as a way to enhance transatlantic cooperation between MPAs. This has created a momentum that did not previously exist at the Atlantic scale and has great potential to strengthen transatlantic cooperation and improve MPA management effectiveness, as well as consolidating an effective networking approach and methodology at the management level.

The new phase which will be implemented over the next eighteen (18) months, has overall objectives to consolidate the partnership and to contribute to the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity, especially towards achieving Aichi target 11, by means of two specific objectives – 1) support a collaborative transatlantic mechanism via exchange of best practices / contributing to the adoption of MPA Management Action Plans and their effective implementation; and 2) bridge stakeholder engagement and contribute to promoting convergence of views among them.

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

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

23. 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 process of redesigning the website is slated for completion at the end of 2018 and will be launched once migration to the new CEP server is completed. The forum will also be redesigned to encourage open and interactive discussions between members and to 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 (2019 and 2020).

24. CaMPAM will aim to continue the support of 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.

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

25. With support from the EBM project the MPA database will continue to be enhanced, especially as it relates to data for SPAW listed MPAs and the completion of the website migration. Partners will include GCFI, IUCN/BIOPAMA, the University of the West Indies, Reef Check Dominican Republic (RCDR), The Nature Conservancy, UN Environment-WCMC, and governmental / environmental management agencies focused on marine protected areas, as well as NGOs working at site, national and transboundary levels.
26. The regional MPA database will be disseminated and continue to be used as a source of information for relevant initiatives in the region throughout the biennium such as the “State of Habitats” to be produced and lead by SPAW under the CLME+ Project, as well as the “Status of the Caribbean Protected Areas” as part of the IUCN-BIOPAMA programme.

2.2.2.5 Synergies with national and international MPA initiatives and efforts

27. 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 collaboration 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, MARFund, the networks involved in transatlantic collaboration among MPAs, as well as the implementation of strategies that assist with Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

2.2.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

28. 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
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

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2019			2020		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
CaMPAM Coordination and travel	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
Strengthening of MPAs						
ToT courses	0	35,000 ²	35,000	0	35,000 ²	35,000
Small Grants and DSS demonstration pilots	0	40,000 ³	40,000	0	40,000	40,000
Mentorship network	0	35,000 ¹	35,000	0	35,000	35,000
Development of a strong network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information						
CaMPAM Internet Forum	0	20,000 ¹	20,000	0	15,000	15,000
Support MPA Sessions at GCFI Conferences (2019 and 2020)	0	15,000 ³	15,000	0	15,000 ³	15,000
Development, Maintenance and Promotion of the Regional MPA Database						
Regional MPA Database	0	10,000 ¹	10,000	0	10,000	10,000
TOTAL (USD)	0	165,000	165,000	0	160,000	160,000

¹Includes funding provided by the Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean project

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

³Approximate 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

29. 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 system planning for protected areas as a mechanism for the development of relevant legislation and reporting mechanisms; 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

30. Activities to be implemented during the biennium include:

2.3.2.1 Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol and Cooperation Programme

31. A call to Parties to list their protected areas will be made, and support to sites will be explored in line with the cooperation programme (*see paragraphs 2.1.3 and 2.2.2.2 (d) above*) 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 activities below could be considered, pending the availability of support and resources:

- (a) Review and assess the current listing of PAs with regards to any change in status, in light of updating the Regional MPA database.
- (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 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 (2017).
- (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 (*see UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.5*).
- (f) Continue with the section of the SPAW-RAC Newsletter dedicated to the SPAW listed sites and CaMPAM activities.
- (g) Use GCFI or other existing fora for attendance by representatives of SPAW listed site.
- (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

32. Following SPAW STAC7 (2016) and COP9 (2017), it is expected that the Working Group on Criteria and Procedure to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol will be requested to continue its work and, as such, the following activities are proposed:

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

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 (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/3 Rev1), to facilitate review of such submissions.

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

Provide assistance to Contracting Parties, as appropriate, in the preparation of their reports on exemptions using the voluntary reporting format, recognizing as per decisions of COP9, that Parties before doing so, should be encouraged to follow what is commonly agreed to as being good practice, by avoiding possible negative impacts, and provisioning practical mitigation and/or corrective measures, among others, as appropriate.

2.3.2.3 Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol

33. Based on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group, a number of species were added to Annexes II and III of the SPAW Protocol (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/4). In order to facilitate any additional modifications to the Annex listings, the continued assessment of species by an updated Working group is recommended.

2.3.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

34. 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 cooperation programme among sites reactivated	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 species proposed for exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol in order to ensure the continued survival of the species
Revised list of protected species under Annexes I - III of the SPAW Protocol	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

Proposed budget (indicative)

Activity	2019			2020		
	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	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11 of the SPAW Protocol						
Assist Parties to formulate their reportson exemptions under Article 11(2)	0	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000
Strategy development	0	10,000	10,000	0	5,000	5,000
Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol						
Listing assessment	0	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000
Total	0	29,000	29,000	0	24,000	24,000

*In-kind support being explored from partners

2.4 Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species

2.4.1 Objectives

35. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- (a) Build consensus in the region on priorities for the management of endangered and migratory species;
 - (b) Implement priority activities of existing species recovery and management plans developed under the framework of the SPAW Protocol;
 - (c) Develop, as appropriate, adequate management plans and programmes for priority species of regional concern, including those of economic importance; and
 - (d) 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

36. In keeping with the Workplan and Budget for the 2017 - 2018 biennium and priorities identified for implementation by SPAW Parties and the Secretariat (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/6.Rev1) the proposed activities for implementation during the 2019 - 2020 biennium will focus on migratory species including marine mammals and sea turtles, as well as support the control / management invasive species and *Sargassum*.

2.4.2.1 Conservation of Marine Mammals

37. A significant project entitled “*Caribbean Marine Mammals Preservation Network*” is expected to be implemented between 2018 to 2020 funded by the EU (€2,903,178.24) and headed by the AGOA Sanctuary from the French Biodiversity Agency and SPAW-RAC.

The main objective of the CARI’MAM project is to develop a network of marine protected areas dedicated to the conservation of marine mammals in the Caribbean. This network will aim at strengthening managerial skills and developing common tools for management and evaluation purposes. Furthermore, the proposed network will include the development of long-term commercial observation of marine mammals across the Caribbean and the support of partnership agreements with the Dutch and Dominican Republic Sanctuaries.

The SPAW- RAC will lead or be involved in the implementation of a number of technical work packages under the project:

- Regional analysis of legislation and threats concerning marine mammals in the Caribbean (SPAW-RAC)
- Improving knowledge about marine mammals in the Caribbean (led by AGOA)
- Strengthening skills and providing tools for better marine mammal management (SPAW-RAC/AGO)
- Developing a consistent acoustic methodology for marine mammal population monitoring at the Caribbean scale (AGO)
- Establishing sustainable and wildlife-friendly commercial whale watching activities in the Caribbean (SPAW-RAC)
- Recommendations for the development of management plans in marines protected areas across the project area (SPAW-RAC)

In this context, the SPAW-RAC will also be responsible for the following activities:

- Inventory of current expertise within network of managers to support marine mammal protected areas
- Analysis of existing management plans towards enhancement and identification of pilot sites
- Creation of tools for the development of a whale watching certification scheme and its dissemination in the region, including training for operators
- Convening a Regional workshop for managers of Caribbean marine mammal sanctuaries

Beyond core EU partnership, the project aims to involve many territories across the Wider Caribbean, including Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Marteen, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Turks and Caicos.

38. Additionally, in keeping with the priorities identified at SPAW COPs 8 and 9 respectively, the progress made to-date with activities implemented since the adoption of the MMAP in 2008 (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.6), and the achievements under the [LifeWeb project “Broad-Scale Marine Spatial Planning of Mammal Corridors and Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean and Southeast and Northeast Pacific”](#) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.8), the following is being proposed for implementation, pending the availability of resources and in synergy as appropriate, with the above described CARI’MAM project, as well as activities (e) and (d) below:

(a) 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 International Whaling Commission (IWC).

Implement recommendations from the joint IWC and SPAW/UNEP Workshop to Address Collisions and Training Workshops (Mexico 2013 and St. Martin 2013) to Address Lethal Human Impacts on Marine Mammals of the Wider Caribbean.

(b) Strengthening 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 (namely Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands) the further development of a marine mammal management scenario (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.10).

(c) Follow-up to Stranding Workshops.

- 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 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.

(d) Support marine mammal networking among protected sites, education, and awareness.

In collaboration with the North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Program (NAHW-SSP) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.16) partners and the NGO environmental community, support activities under the “Jump with Whales” project through:

- Ongoing collection of humpback whale flukes (information/pictures) throughout the WCR by yachters under [CARIBTail](#).
- Development and design of activities for the “*Year of the Humpback Whale*” between 2019 - 2020 celebrating SPAW’s Marine Mammal Protected Areas Network.

(e) 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) - which could also be promoted through the follow-up of the pilot project “*Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension-Marine Protected Areas*”.

- Develop a regional database and clearing house for marine mammal watching data.
- Identify the equipment needed, and the costs associated, to collect data during marine mammal watching tours, in an effort to provide tour operators with the necessary equipment.

(f) Develop a strategy to sign and initiate implementation of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the UN Environment/ Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention and the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

2.4.2.2 Conservation of Sea Turtles (in collaboration with WIDECAST)

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

- (a) Support the elaboration of Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plans (STRAPs) in countries that do not have plans.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Collaborate further with the IAC on STRAP development and other sea turtle activities in the Workplan to ensure that work is not duplicated.
- (d) 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.

2.4.2.3 Support to regional invasive alien species efforts in collaboration with relevant partners, particularly with regards to the lionfish invasion.

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

40. Following the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/CITES Second Regional Wildlife Enforcement Workshop (20 - 22 May 2017), continue coordination with these partners, SPAW Parties and regional organisations on the development of the regional wildlife enforcement network (CaribWEN). Efforts will also be made to ensure that Parties and NGOs work within their respective spheres of influence such as the European Union and CARICOM to urge the other Parties to regulate within their national legal systems the:

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

41. The countries that are Parties to CITES should join the CITES Standing Committee contact group, and SPAW Parties and NGOs should support recommendations emanating from the contact group.

2.4.2.5 Sharing general data across the Region and research on Sargassum

42. Improved response coordination and information sharing between countries throughout the region on how to control the brown algae *Sargassum*. Specific activities implemented through SPAW-RAC include the:

- Coordination of a UN Environment-CEP/SPAW-RAC on-line *Sargassum* forum to facilitate the sharing of regional data.
- Coordination of data sharing on the management and impact of *Sargassum* in the wetlands with the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative Secretariat.
- Coordination of *Sargassum*-related projects and events throughout the WCR.
- Development and sharing of informative documents for the general public, governments, coastal managers, and others concerned by the issue: regional management best recommendations guide.
- Provision of research support for projects on *Sargassum*'s origins, impacts and control methods.

- Coordination of a cohesive *Sargassum* response amongst the Secretariats of the Cartagena and Abidjan Convention, UN Environment GPA and other UN Environment Programmes involved in assessing *Sargassum* landings in the WCR and West Africa.

2.4.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

43. 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
Signing and develop strategy for implementation of the MoC 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
Regional wildlife enforcement network established	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

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2019			2020		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Marine Mammals						
Marine Mammal education and awareness	0	25,000 ¹	25,000	0	25,000 ¹	25,000
Implementation of the CARI'MAM Project	0	150,000 ²	150,000	0	150,000 ²	150,000
Lionfish Control						
Support of the Regional Lionfish Committee	0	20,000 ³	20,000	0	20,000	20,000
Data Sharing and Research on Sargassum						
Data Sharing and Research on Sargassum	0	50,000 ⁴	50,000	0	50,000 ⁴	50,000
TOTAL	0	245,000	245,000	0	245,000	245,000

¹In-kind contributions from SBNMS, the Centre for Coastal Studies and Whale and Dolphin Conservation

²Includes \$25,000 for the Cari'Mam project and €4,000 to Allied Whale using the exchange rate €1:US\$1.12

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

⁴Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC

2.5 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

2.5.1 Objectives

44. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- Assist with the management of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the region on a sustainable basis, particularly through sustainable practices;
 - Mobilize the political will and actions of Governments and other partners for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass beds;
 - 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
 - To 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

45. Proposed activities to be implemented during the biennium will continue to focus on coral reef ecosystems and the CLME+ project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.10). Proposed activities will include:

2.5.2.1 Conservation of Coral Reefs

- Continued reactivation of the Caribbean coral reef monitoring network under the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCMRN-Caribbean) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.10). The activities will include the:
 - Promotion and implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Coral Reef Biophysical Monitoring (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.17).
 - Development of a communication strategy and tools.
 - Representation and promotion of the guidelines at relevant fora.
 - Implementation of capacity-building activities such as workshops and small grant funding for field work.

- (b) Collaboration in the implementation of the Bluefinance project with the Bluefinance Economics for Coral Reef Ecosystems (ECRE) and UN Environment, through its Global Coral Reef Partnership. The project aims to achieve environmental, social and financial returns through strengthened collaborations with the private sector on coral reef conservation. The project being facilitated by through the SPAW-RAC in partnership with GRID-Arendal, is expected to continue activities in Barbados, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, The Bahamas and Antigua and Barbuda.

New activities forecasted include exploration of potential of potential MPAs in Cuba, Honduras (Roatan), Belize, Guatemala and Mexico. At a regional level, a MoU has been signed between Blue Finance and the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund to develop the approach in the Caribbean countries. Blue Finance is also participating in the development of a Blue Economy Facility with UN Environment and investors.

2.5.2.2 “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+)”

46. UN Environment-CEP, through its AMEP and SPAW sub-programmes will continue to collaborate with partners, as appropriate, in the implementation of the five (5)-year UNDP/GEF CLME+ project (2015-2019). The CLME+ Project is supported by the GEF through a financial contribution of USD12.5 million. Co-financing commitments for the implementation of the CLME+ Project is expected to amount to approximately USD110 million.
47. The CLME+ Project will contribute to the improved and sustainable governance and management of shared living marine resources (sLMR) in the CLME+ region during the first five (5) years of the SAP’s implementation. With a grant of USD1,365,000 SPAW and the AMEP sub-programmes will be implementing activities under the SAP (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.7 Rev2;) including:
- Enhanced coordination between the arrangements for the implementation of the SPAW and Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocols under the Cartagena Convention and an agreement between the Secretariat and Brazil to involve that country in areas relevant to the goals of CLME.
 - Development of a “*Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and/or restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+*”.
 - Implementation of pilot projects demonstrating the transition to an EBM approach at the sub-regional/site level in the CLME+.
 - Development of a baseline and (pre-) feasibility assessment report on the needs and opportunities for investments for the enhanced protection and restoration of key habitats.
 - Development of an investment plan for large-scale action on habitat protection and restoration, with special attention to habitats of critical importance in terms of current and potential future provisions of ecosystem goods and services and contributions to Global Environment Benefits.
 - Development of a “*SAP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation*” and “*State of the Marine Ecosystems and shared Living Marine Resources in the CLME+*” web portal (or set of portals) and report outline.

2.5.2.3 EBM wider application

48. Through the extended Italian-funded project “*Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean (EBM)*” (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.40/INF.6), and in collaboration with UN Environment’s Ecosystems Division, implementation of existing project activities will continue with new and existing partners towards the development of Regional Nodes and implementation of lessons learned from pilot projects in the Dominican Republic. There will be particular focus on development of partnerships with the Dutch and Spanish speaking countries within the region and the application/integration of marine spatial planning.

Elaboration and completion of a technical document for GLISPA network about lessons learned on EBM and DSS (Decision Support System) application in the Wider Caribbean and the potential for its future use will be prepared along with a final project report, specifically in relation to the achievements of the project regional nodes, their linkages, communications protocol, and potential for future EBM / DSS applications they propose.

2.5.2.4 Implementation of the BEST Initiative (SPAW-RAC Project)

- The BEST Initiative aims to support conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystems services in Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union. Countries eligible for funding and project implementation under the BEST Initiative during the initial calls were Aruba, Bermuda, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Anguilla, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos, British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and St. Barthélemy. It includes four (4) medium-sized grants for the following projects:
 - Invasive alien species in UK overseas territories
 - Sea turtle conservation in Anguilla
 - Coral reef restoration in Dutch Overseas territories
 - Establishment of Aruba's first marine park
- Additionally, there are fifteen (15) small-sized grants for projects related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystems services sustainable use. they included, non-exhaustively, coral reef conservation, iguana conservation, Endemic tree restoration and lionfish management.

Many of the projects ended as of late 2018 or will be finished in Spring 2019. The BEST 2.0 will officially end in December 2019.

2.5.2.5 Conservation of wetlands / mangroves

49. In collaboration with the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative (Cariwet), SPAW-RAC develops activities designed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves. If funding becomes available, proposed activities could include:
- Re-engaging Cariwet and the Ramsar via the *Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands* (CREHO) with further development under the CaMPAM ToT workshops/seminars on the management and protection of wetlands.
 - Design and implementation of a project on *Sargassum* impacts within a Ramsar Site in a selected SPAW listed site.
 - Coordination with interested Parties on developing proposals for grants to identify synergies with the SPAW sub-programme, particularly with respect to the 32 SPAW listed sites.
 - Exploring linkages with the Wetlands for the Future Fund for the development of training and capacity building workshops.

2.5.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

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

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
GCRMN-Caribbean reactivated, as well as guidance provided by the Steering Committee	Countries ability to monitor and protect coral reef ecosystems enhanced and strengthened, through the use of standardised data collection and reporting methods
Harmonised data on biophysical coral reef monitoring being collected	
Sustainable financial mechanisms and co-management structures for the protection of coral reef ecosystems outlined for Barbados	Financial mechanisms/investment plans, by participating Member States, to ensure the long-term sustainable protection of critical ecosystems
Investment plan for the protection and restoration of critical habitats developed	

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
“Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+” developed	“Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+” disseminated and being used habitat restoration interventions
Web portal(s) for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the CLME+ SAP and its marine ecosystems developed	Content developed, and web portals created to ensure the consistent monitoring, evaluation and reporting on marine ecosystems within the CLME+ management areas
ToT CaMPAM workshops within SPAW-Cariwet-Ramsar countries focused on the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves	Enhanced capacity within Member States to effectively conserve and sustainably use resources found within mangrove ecosystems

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2019			2020		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Coral Reefs						
Implementation of the GCRMN Caribbean and support to countries monitoring	0	68,500 ¹	68,500	0	68,500 ¹	68,500
Implementation of the Bluefinance project	0	106,500 ²	106,500	0	106,500 ²	106,500
Implementation of the CLME+ SAP³						
Agreement finalized between the SPAW and LBS Protocols and MoC between CEP and Brazil	0	28,397	28,397	0	23,478	23,478
Regional Strategy and Action Plan	0	68,608	68,608	0	30,238	30,237
Pilot project demonstrating EBM transition	0	165,750	165,750	0	118,250	118,250
Baseline and (pre)-feasibility assessment report	0	50,769	50,769	0	0	0
Development of investment plan	0	26,500	26,500	0	30,606	30,606
Development of web portal(s)	0	74,977	74,977	0	20,696	20,696
BEST Initiative⁴						
BEST Implementation	0	224,000	224,000	0	0	0
Conservation of wetlands/mangroves						
Development of ToT workshops	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000	0
Sargassum project	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0
TOTAL	0	894,001	844,001	0	478,268	398,267

¹Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC and other contributions to be sourced

²Includes expected funding from UN Environment

³Funding through the CLME+ project

⁴Funding received from IUCN at an exchange rate of €1.12: US\$1

3. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 2019-2020 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 2019 - 2020 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 second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-3) 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-3	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, 12.2,13.1,14.2, 14.5, 14.7	58a, 58b,58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.2, 4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	5, 10,11,14,15,19
	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	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	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	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	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	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	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	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	5,11,14,15,19

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
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	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	19
	Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.3)	12.2,14.2	58a, 58c, 58o, 90a	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	6,12
Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species	Conservation of Marine Mammals (2.4.2.1)	12.2, 14.2,17.14	30a, 30e, 58a, 58b,58c, 58f, 58o,90a, 90c	3.2, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 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, 14.2,17.14	58a, 58c, 90a	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8,10.1,10.7,10.9,	1,2,5,6,12,19
	Support to Regional Invasive Alien Species Efforts (2.4.2.3)	12.2,14.2,17.14	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58l, 63a, 63g, 90a, 90c, 95a, 95b, 95c	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	9, 10, 19
	Collaboration with CITES towards enforcement on illegal trade of species (2.4.2.4)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 90a, 90c	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	12
	Sharing general data across the region and research on <i>Sargassum</i> (2.4.2.5)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 58f	10.1,10.7,10.9 3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8	14
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems	Conservation of Coral Reefs (2.5.2.1)	12.2, 13.1,14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	5,10,11,14,15,19
	Implementation of the CLME+'s Strategic Action Programme (2.5.2.2)	12.2, 14.2, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58k, 58m, 58o, 63a, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,3.2,4.5,4.25, 5.1,5.2,.5.3,.5.4, 5.8, 10.1,10.7,10.9	5,6,10,11, 12,14,15

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
	Implementation of the CARIB-Coast Project (2.5.2.3)	12.2,13.1,14.2,17.9,17.6	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f,58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,3.2,4.5,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4,5.8,10.1,10.7,10.9	5,10,11,14,15,19
	Wider Application of EBM Principles (2.5.2.4)	14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58o, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,3.2,4.5,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4,5.8,10.1,10.7,10.9	5,6,11,12,14,15,19
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems	Implementation of the BEST Initiative (2.5.2.5)	14.2, 14.5	58a, 58c, 58e, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,3.2,4.25, 5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4,5.8,10.1,10.7,10.9	5,9,11,12,14,15
	Conservation of wetlands / mangroves (2.5.2.6)	14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,3.2,4.5,4.25,5.1,5.2,5.3,5.4, 5.8,10.1,10.7,10.9	5,10,11,14,15,19

ANNEX I: LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS/TARGETS/INDICATORS MET BY THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE SPAW 2019 - 2020 BIENNIAL WORKPLAN

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	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	<p>3.1 – Invites Member States</p> <p>(d) To promote the creation of standards and good practice guidelines related to biodiversity in service and productive sectors taking into account ecosystem-based approaches and the implications of cumulative environmental effects on biodiversity;</p> <p>(e) To encourage the adaptation of practices for sustainable infrastructure, the conservation of landscapes and ecosystems, the sustainable use of land and marine spatial planning and the introduction or promotion of measures to raise awareness of the multiple values of biodiversity that contribute to preventing pollution;</p> <p>(f) To encourage investments in biodiversity as a means of enhancing the functioning of ecosystems and the services they provide;</p>	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
12.2 – By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	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	3.2 - Also requests the Executive Director to promote close coordination, collaboration and synergies related to mainstreaming biodiversity among the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral environmental agreements and, as appropriate, other organizations and international initiatives and processes;	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

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
13.1 – Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	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, including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources	<p>4.5- Stresses the health benefits of addressing global environmental challenges such as air, marine, water and soil pollution, chemicals exposure, waste management, climate change and biodiversity loss, and their interrelations, and the importance to health and well-being of cross-cutting and preventive approaches, including gender mainstreaming, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem-based approaches at all stages</p> <p>4.25 - Encourages Member States and invites relevant organizations to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to enhance ecosystem resilience, including by taking actions to halt biodiversity loss, and to promote coordination between policies and actions aimed at improving biodiversity conservation, food safety and human health as an important safeguard for current and future health and human well-being focusing on relevant sectors;</p>	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
14.a – Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and 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	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	<p>5.1.Invites Member States, as appropriate, to take measures to promote and invest in innovative environmental policy interventions and actions to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;</p> <p>5.2. Encourages Member States to promote and facilitate measures to strengthen innovative environmentally sound technologies that will ensure value addition through the sustainable use of natural capital and natural resources, while minimizing pollution and preventing, reducing and reversing ecosystem degradation;</p>	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

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
		<p>5.3. Encourages the promotion of innovative environmental solutions by facilitating and enhancing, inter alia, innovative financing schemes, education, research and development, capacity-building, private and public partnerships and policy coherence;</p> <p>5.4.-Reiterates the need to develop and strengthen partnerships between Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, the scientific community, intergovernmental organizations and other relevant parties to promote and enhance investment in innovative environmental solutions;</p> <p>5.5- Urges Member States to adopt, as appropriate, measures for preventing, reducing and reversing ecosystem degradation and loss in order to sustainably use and manage natural resources towards sustainable development;</p> <p>5.8 -Requests the United Nations Environment Programme, subject to the availability of resources and in collaboration with other United Nations entities, development partners and the international community, to facilitate the strengthening of international cooperation by supporting countries in the promotion of innovative environmental solutions and their efforts to develop policies and measures to that end;</p>	<p>species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>58c - To implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate</p>	<p>10.1- Emphasizes the need for member States, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations entities, to address water pollution in inland, coastal and marine ecosystems and improve water quality by, inter alia, increasing efforts in pollution prevention at all levels, water governance at the national level, integrated water resources management, sustainable use of water, as appropriate, improved water quality data collection and improved data sharing on a voluntary basis, which should support implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals and their interrelated targets and, as applicable, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the fourth strategic plan 2016–2024 of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;</p> <p>10.7 Invites member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, the private sector, industry, academia, civil society and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, including by encouraging platforms for wastewater and management of nutrients, to help in preventing and mitigating water pollution and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems in order to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment;</p> <p>10.9- Also encourages member States, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and other UN-Water members and its partners, to develop and implement policies that relate to integrated</p>	<p>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</p>
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Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
		water resources management and invest in the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, so as to prevent and reduce pollution and maintain or improve ecosystem health;	
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	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	-	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
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	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	-	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

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
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	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 – 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	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	-	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 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	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 migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements	-	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.

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
	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	-	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
	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	-	-
	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	-	-
	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	-	-

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-3	Aichi Targets
	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 2019 - 2020 BIENNIUM

Activity	2019 Budgeted				2020 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)	220,000	208,000	428,000	-	230,000	233,000	463,000	-
2.2 Strengthening of protected areas in the Wider Caribbean Region	0	165,000	410,107	-	0	160,000	118,600	-
2.3 Development of guidelines for management of protected areas and species	0	29,000***	0	-	0	24,000***	0	-
2.4 Conservation of threatened and endangered species	0	245,000	118,668	-	0	245,000	85,068	-
2.5 Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems	0	894,001	844,001	-	0	478,268	398,267	-
Subtotal	220,000	1,541,001	1,800,776	-	230,000	1,140,268	1,064,935	-
Programme support costs 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funds)	28,600	200,330	234,101	-	29,900	148,235	138,442	-
TOTAL SPAW	248,600	1,741,331	2,034,877	-	259,900	1,288,503	1,203,377	-

* Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC, funding 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, and \$25,000 for the Cari'Mam project and €4,000 to Allied Whale

** *Required Balance reflects any shortfalls between budgeted **Total Cost** and expenditure amounts from the CTF + Other Contribution to be calculated at the end of the biennium and reflected in the Status of Activities Report for 2019 - 2020*

***In-kind support being explored from partners