

UNCTAD National Workshop Jamaica

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“Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Coastal Transport Infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS”

The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Wider Caribbean Region – The Cartagena Convention

By

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The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Wider Caribbean Region – The Cartagena Convention



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Vision 2030 Match

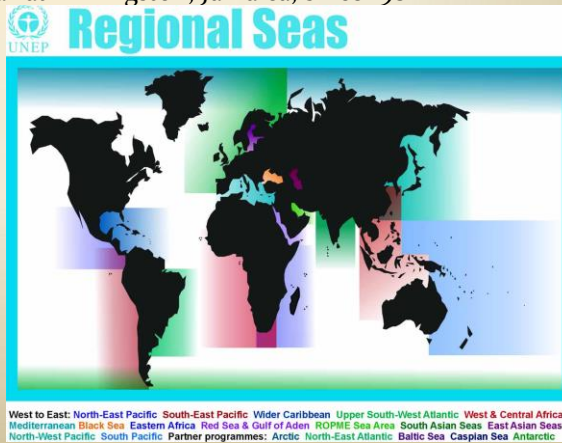
Jamaica ratified the Convention

Goal 4:

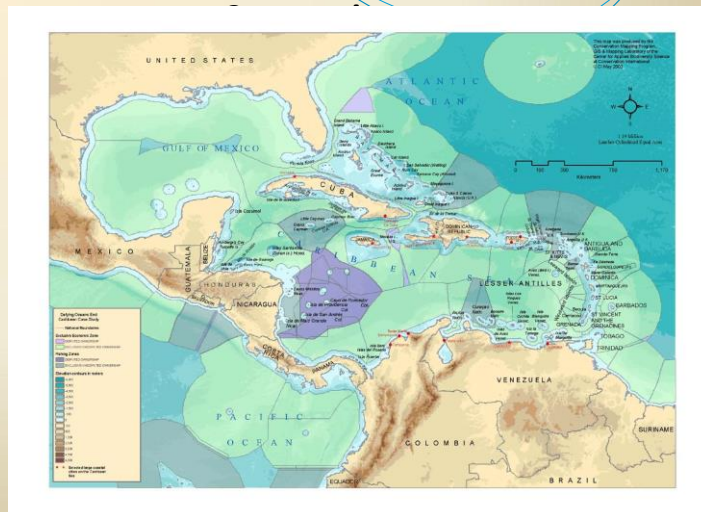
Jamaica has a healthy natural environment

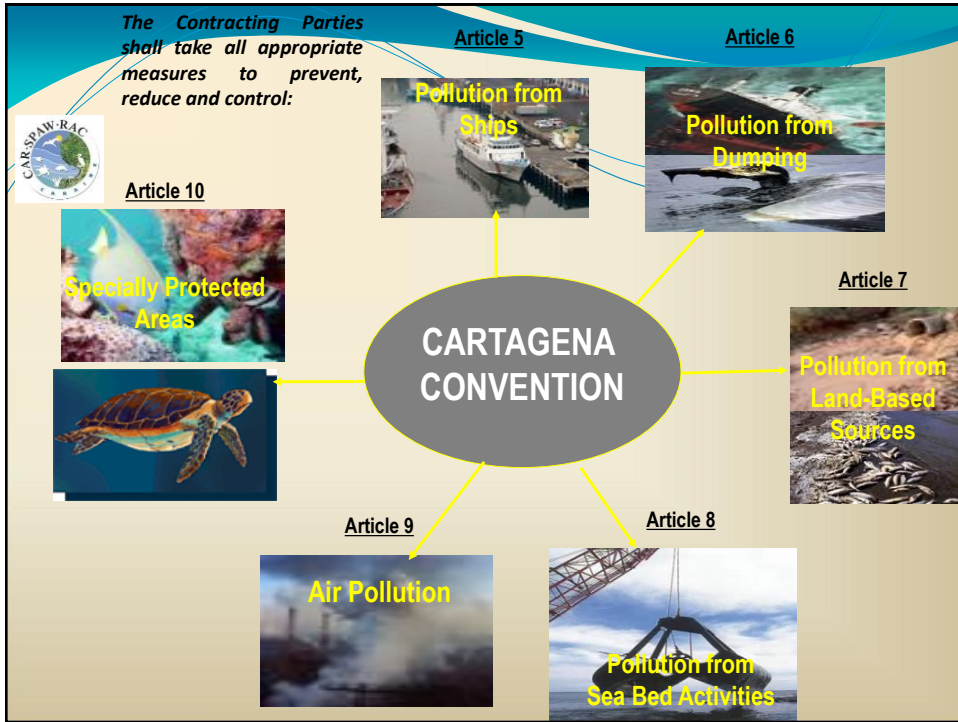
The Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP)

- One of the 18 world Regional Seas Programmes - administered by UNEP
- Legal framework provided by the Cartagena Convention and three (3) technical Protocols addressing specific environmental issues
- Secretariat in Kingston, Jamaica, since 1986



The Wider Caribbean - area of the Cartagena





The only legally binding region-wide agreement:
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean (1983)
 Entry into Force 1986
 25 Contracting Parties (28 possible)

 <p>Protocol Concerning Pollution from Oil Spills</p> <p>Adopted in 1983 Entry into force in 1986 AMEP Sub Programme RAC/REMPEITC RAC-REMPEITC Caribe</p> 	<p>Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW)</p> <p>Adopted in 1990 Entry into force in 2000 SPAW Sub Programme SPAW RAC</p> 	<p>Protocol on Land Based Sources of Pollution</p> <p>Adopted in 1999 Entry into force in 2010 AMEP Subprogramme RAC IMA and RAC CIMA</p> 
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The Wider Caribbean Region

Island Nations

1. Antigua & Barbuda
1. Belize
2. Bahamas
2. Colombia
3. Barbados
3. Costa Rica
4. Cuba
4. Guatemala
5. Dominica
5. Guyana
6. Dominican Republic
6. Honduras
7. Grenada
7. Mexico
8. Haiti
8. Nicaragua
9. Jamaica
9. Panama
10. St. Kitts & Nevis
10. Surinam
11. Trinidad & Tobago
11. Venezuela

Continental Nations

1. Aruba
2. Curacao , St. Maarten
3. Caribbean Netherlands
4. Anguilla
5. Cayman Islands
6. Montserrat
7. Turks & Caicos Islands
8. British Virgin Islands
9. French Guyana
10. Guadeloupe
11. St. Martin – St. Barth
12. Martinique
13. Puerto Rico



Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options



What are the Objectives of the Oil Spills Protocol?

Protect marine & coastal environment from oil spill incidents

Establish & maintain means to respond to oil spill incidents & to reduce the risks associated with such incidents

Jamaica ratified Protocol

N.O. 14 & 15: Hazard Risk Reduction

Sustainable Urban and Rural Development

What are the Objectives of the LBS Protocol?

Reduce pollution through establishment of effluent & emission limitations and/or best management practices

Exchange information on land-based pollution through cooperation in monitoring & research

N.O. 13, 14,&15 – Contributes to all outcomes



GEF-Integrating Water, Land & Ecosystems Management in Caribbean SIDS (GEF-IWEco)



Management & Use

11



Project Objective

- Sustainability of livelihoods
- **Improved fresh and coastal water resources management,**
- Sustainable land management
- Sustainable forest management


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12

Participating Countries



Antigua & Barbuda
Land Degradation



Barbados



Cuba
Biodiversity



Dominican Republic
Biodiversity



Grenada



Bahamas has a complementary medium sized project



Jamaica
Biodiversity



Saint Kitts & Nevis
Land Degradation



Saint Lucia
Land Degradation



Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Land Degradation



Trinidad & Tobago
Land Degradation

Project Components – National Component

**Component 1:
National Innovative
Solutions**

**Water Security &
Improved
Sanitation**





**Wastewater
Management**




**Land & Watershed
Restoration &
Ecosystem Resilience**



FROM


CRew



LACK OF FINANCING IN THE WASTEWATER SECTOR

TO


CRew+



Health
Nutrients
Energy
Irrigation
Compost


Benefits

\$



Objective of “CRew+”

**Implementing and Upscaling
Wider Caribbean-specific
Financial Mechanisms
that enable the use of
Integrated and Innovative Solutions for Water and Wastewater
Management
and reflect concerns of
Climate Change and Variability**



EPA-UNEP-PEACE CORPS PARTNERSHIP ON MARINE LITTER

The Partnership approach, centered in the Caribbean



17

Partnership Objectives

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Peace Corps are partnering with the United Nations Environment Program – Caribbean Environment Program (UNEP-CEP) to enable local communities and governments in the Caribbean region to embrace marine litter policies and projects to reduce the amount of trash entering the Caribbean Sea.

- Jamaica and Panama are pilot countries.
- Involves Ministries of Environment in both countries
- Country approach bolstered by Peace Corps Volunteers working in local communities



18

Solid Waste Management – Jamaica

- Trash clustered on beaches and along roads – insufficient waste collection
- According to NSWMA – 70% of waste is collected – 30% burnt or dispersed in waterways



19



EPA's Trash Free Waters Approach

- Trash Free Waters - a stakeholder-based, community-driven approach to reducing and preventing land-based trash entering watersheds and coastal waters.
- **Meaningful, achievable, measurable, replicable, collaborative, and proactive** projects comprising stakeholder driven strategies.



20



GEF Project Proposal on Marine Litter Approach: Focus on Plastics

Avoid: use of plastics, seek alternatives, redesign types of plastics in use

Shift: the concept of plastic 'waste' to a resource for recycling, recovery or reuse (*including piloting plastics to fuel facilities to reduce waste & generate useful byproducts*)

Improve: all aspects of plastic design, use, collection, sorting, & disposal

21



Indicative Activities

- Promote behavior change, integration & cooperation among multiple sectors
- Exchange knowledge, experiences & best practices on marine litter & plastics management
- Improve infrastructure for managing plastic waste
- Enhance public private partnerships to implement technological solutions
- **Encourage a shift towards a more circular economic model for the plastic production cycle**



What's at stake?

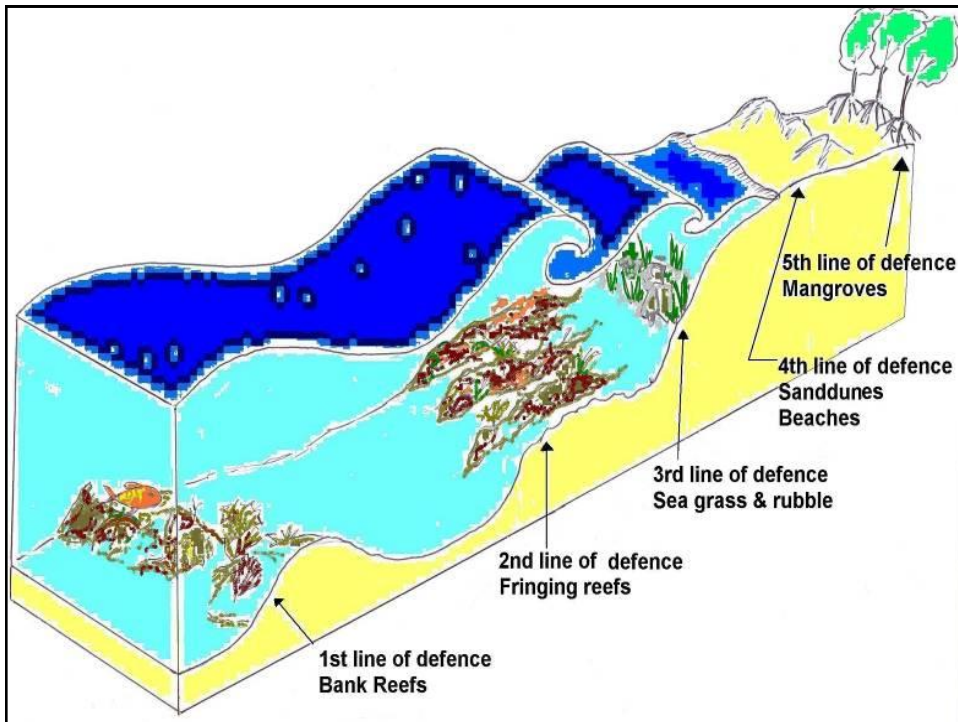
- Coral reefs ecosystems provide ~US \$3-4.6 billion/yr (fisheries, diving, coastal protection) (WRI, 2004)
- Coastal protection even higher than fisheries
- Jamaica has lost US\$1.3b in revenues from reef fisheries in over 25 yrs (WRI, 2009)
- US \$245m/yr estimated value of ecosystems services provided (WRI,



SPAW

Climate Issues

- Higher sea level
- Erosion of beaches
- More frequent and severe storm events
- More high-energy sea level-related hazards
- Ocean acidification
- Degradation of the five "NATURAL LINES OF DEFENSE"



The SIDS Conundrum?

- A small economic base requires that we exploit marine and coastal resources
- Ecosystems affected by human-induced pressures already
- Climate impacts make an already bad situation worse
- Climate change affect the very systems that can protect us from climate change!!!

High South Coast Waves



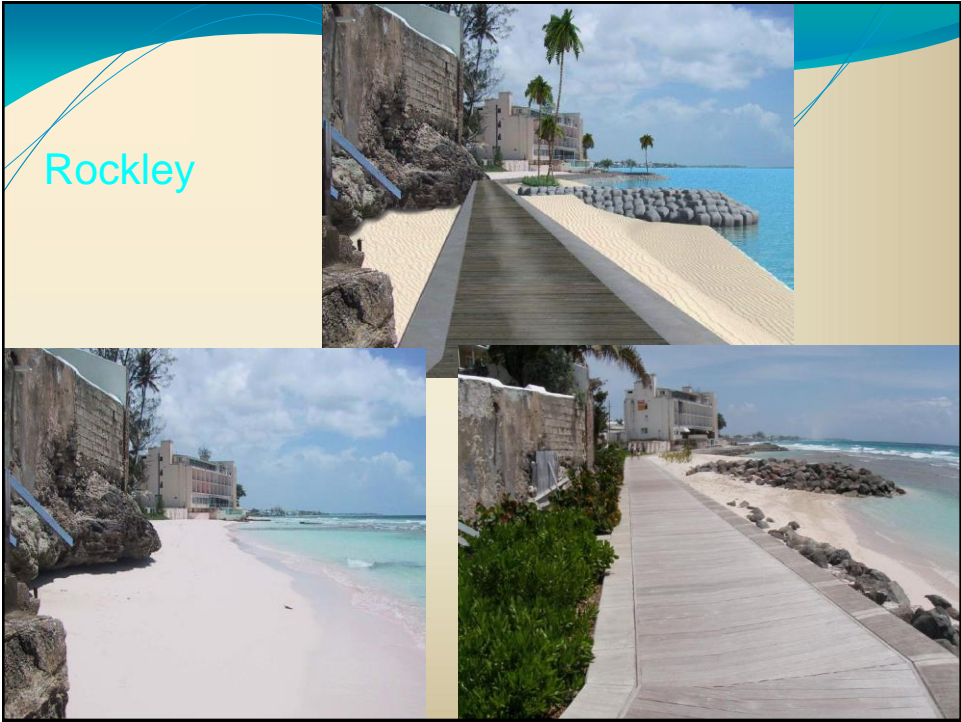
Crane Beach Before





Crane Beach North





An Ocean of Waste



Waste Continued



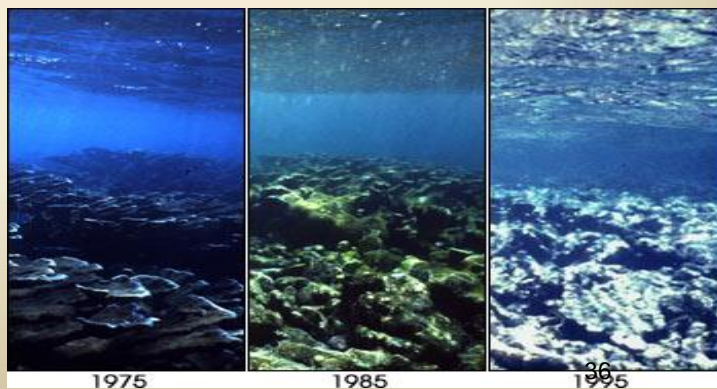
Waste Continued



35

Coral Reefs

- 80% of all coral reefs dead, dying or stressed



36



37

Discharge Anchor Damage

Two side-by-side underwater photographs. The left photograph shows a diver in a dark suit and mask, positioned next to a large, white, fluffy discharge or sediment plume. The right photograph shows a close-up of a coral reef structure that appears severely damaged or eroded, with a lot of dead or broken coral visible. The water in both photos is clear and blue.

38

Short-Term Gain



Foreign Species



Take Home Message

If you manage or use coastal transport infrastructure:

What the environmental scientists are doing
on your coast must involve you!!!



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Thank you!

