



Regional and Sectoral Perspectives on Mainstreaming in the Caribbean Community: Biodiversity, Marine Resources and Climate Change

*Regional Capacity Development Workshop for the
Caribbean on National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions
Plans, Mainstreaming of Biodiversity and Integration of
Climate Change 3-7 November 2008*

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The Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas

The Revised Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (July 2001) provides the policy foundation for natural resource management:

- Article 55: Sustainable Tourism Development
- Article 58: Natural Resource Management
- Article 60: Fisheries Management and Development
- Article 61: Forest Management and Development

Article 58

Natural Resource Management

1. *The Community shall adopt effective measures to assist the Member States in the management of their natural resources in support of the transformation and sustainable development of the agricultural sector*
2. *Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph 1 and to obligations of Member States under existing international agreements, the Community shall adopt measures for:*
 - (a) *the effective management of the soil, air and all water resources, the exclusive economic zone and all other maritime areas under the national jurisdiction of the Member States; and*
 - (b) *the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources of the Member States, especially those of important medicinal and traditional value.*





Network of Regional Institutions and Agencies

- Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI)
- University of the West Indies (UWI)
- Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA)
- Caribbean Meteorological Organisation (CMO) and the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology & Hydrology (CIMH)
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
- Caribbean Agricultural Development Institute (CARDI)
- Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD)
- The Cropper Foundation
- Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- UNEP CAR-RCU

Mainstreaming Biodiversity



MARINE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Physical

- Highly complex ecosystems
- Approx. 2.6 million km²

Political/Social

- Shared by several countries
- Countries of varying sizes
- Different stages of economic development
- Governed by discrete socio-economic and geo-political systems

FORMATION OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA COMMISSION

- **This Commission was created at the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Ministerial Council on 28 March 2006, through the expansion of the Technical Advisory Group on the Caribbean Sea Initiative.**
- **Formally established on 11 September 2006, its mandate is “to develop the strategic planning and technical follow-up work for the advancement of the Caribbean Sea Initiative”**
- **The 11th Council Meeting also mandated the Secretary-General of the ACS to ... ensure full and effective implementation of the Caribbean Sea Initiative and to mobilise extra-budgetary resources**

Focal Areas of the Work Programme of the Caribbean Sea Commission

- Governance
- Scientific Research and Data Collection
- Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation
- Capacity Building/Sharing Knowledge and Experiences
- Financing Strategies



The Caribbean LME Project

What is it?

Overall objective

Sustainable management of the shared living marine resources of the Caribbean LME and adjacent regions through an integrated management approach that will meet WSSD targets for sustainable fisheries



What are the WSSD targets?

- Encourage application of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans by 2010
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce MSY by 2015
- Put into effect FAO IPAs for the management of fishing capacity by 2005; and IUU fishing by 2004
- Use diverse approaches and tools to eliminate destructive fishing and to establishment MPAs



UNITED NATIONS

JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002



WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT | JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA | 26 AUGUST - 4 SEPTEMBER 2002

The Caribbean LME Project

Technical focus on transboundary living marine resource management

- Migratory resources
- Resources with transboundary distribution as adults
- Resources with transboundary larval dispersal
- Dispersal of pathogens, pollutants, invasive species
- Transboundary trophic linkages

Both exploited and non-extractable



CARICOM Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)

Goal of the Common Fisheries Policy & Regime

Sustainable use of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the Caribbean Community, through the implementation of efficient and effective management, within the context of the revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, and in accordance with international obligations, with a view to maximizing the present and future social and economic benefits of the people of the Community

Goal of the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime

- The management and development of the living marine resources and ecosystems of the region to ensure social and economic benefits to present and future generations of the people of the region.
- Sustainable fisheries resource use through harmonised regional management of shared resources.
- Strengthened cooperation and collaboration and development of harmonised positions on fisheries management issues for presentation and discussions at international fora.
- The promotion of a viable fishing industry with particular attention to subsistence and artisanal fishers.
- To strengthen the shared fisheries information base and promote research in support of fisheries resource assessment and management.

Partnership Initiative on Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management in Caribbean SIDS

- The elaboration of National Action Plans – to enhance the technical and financial support for Country Parties in the completion of National Action Plans and mainstreaming the NAP process into national and regional development agendas including linkages with the UNFCCC and the UNCBD





Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture

- Several action areas identified. Some are critical for addressing GEC:
 - Enhancing sustainable and ecologically balanced production systems to reduce vulnerability and instability while conserving natural resources and preserving the environment
- Emphasis is also currently being placed on food security and sustainable development (embracing the food security issues and the management of the region's natural resources)



Up-Scaled Caribbean Regional Programme for Food Security (CRPFS), 2007

Objective 1:

- Reduction of food insecurity in CARICOM/ CARIFORUM countries
 1. Strengthen food, agricultural production, marketing systems and enterprises
 2. Improve the capacity and policies for managing key threats to food security
 3. Promote the consumption of safe and nutritious food
 4. Strengthen institutional capacity for ensuring food security (across all areas)



Up-Scaled CRPFS

Objective 2

- Improve the capacity and policies for managing key threats to food security:-

Through promoting the development and implementation of policies and practices that assist in reducing the impact of the wide variety of factors that increase vulnerability, risk and uncertainty resulting in food insecurity and poverty.

This programme received the endorsement of the FAO at the Agriculture Donor Conference (June 2007)

Other Major Regional Initiatives Programmes

- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) Regional Seas Programme, (the Cartagena Convention and related protocols), ICRAN-MAR
- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management (IWCAM) Project
- OECS Sustainable Ocean Governance Programme



Mainstreaming Climate Change





Regional Climate Change Milestones

- 1997 – 2001 The Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project (Build capacity for vulnerability assessment, and monitoring)
- 2001 – 2004 The Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean Project (further capacity building)
- **2002 – 2004 Establishment of Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre**
- 2004 – 2008 The Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) Project (Mainstreaming adaptation into National Development Plans)
- 2006 – 2010 The Special Pilot Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) Project (Implementation of adaptation measures)



CARICOM Initiatives

- The Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP) spearheaded the drafting of model National Energy Framework
- CARICOM Heads of Government agreed to the establishment Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility of a Task Force on Regional Energy whose major task is the development of the Regional Energy Policy (First draft presented to Heads of Govt. 2007)
- The establishment of a Sustainable Energy Programme at the CARICOM Secretariat
- Draft Regional Climate Change Strategy slated for presentation to the Conference of Heads of Government in July 2008
- (CCRIF)

Elements which are evident in the level of current mainstreaming efforts



- Establish the **institutional mechanism** for mainstreaming.
- Define the **strategic framework**.
- Identify **sectoral policies**.
- Assess **negative impacts**.
- Define potential **positive contributions** to attaining national development goals.
- Identify **policy options** and **action areas**.

Evidence of Mainstreaming

Mainly in Economic Sectors

- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Marine Resource Management
(particularly fisheries)
- Energy ??



Moving Forward

- CARICOM recognises the need to address biological diversity and climate change issues through international agreements and is committed to action at the Regional level.
- Need for a strong mechanism which would provide a deliberate feed of biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues, into the sustainable development agenda





Thank You



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