



Convention for the Protection & Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region – Cartagena Convention

Framework for Monitoring the State of Environment for the Caribbean Sea

**World Ocean Assessment:
Workshop for the Wider Caribbean
Miami, USA
*13-15 November 2012***

**Christopher Corbin
Programme Officer
Secretariat for the Cartagena Convention**



The Caribbean Environment Programme is one of
18 Regional Seas Programmes
comprising over 140 Countries



Regional Seas



West to East: North-East Pacific South-East Pacific Wider Caribbean Upper South-West Atlantic West & Central Africa
Mediterranean Black Sea Eastern Africa Red Sea & Gulf of Aden ROPME Sea Area South Asian Seas East Asian Seas
North-West Pacific South Pacific Partner programmes: Arctic North-East Atlantic Baltic Caspian Antarctic



CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



MISSION

“To promote regional co-operation for the protection & development of the Wider Caribbean Region”

OBJECTIVE

“To achieve sustainable development of marine & coastal resources in the Wider Caribbean Region through effective, integrated management that allows for economic growth & sustainable livelihoods”



**The legal & administrative basis
for the
Caribbean Environment Programme
is the:**

**Cartagena Convention for the
Protection & Development of the
Wider Caribbean Region**



CARTAGENA CONVENTION

Only Legally Binding Regional MEA
for the Protection & Development of
the Marine Environment of the Wider
Caribbean Region

Ships



Land Based

Dumping



Biodiversity



**CARTAGENA
CONVENTION**

Sea/River-Bed



Air



CARTAGENA CONVENTION & PROTOCOLS

Cartagena Convention

Adopted in 1983

Entered into force 1986



Oil Spills Protocol

Adopted in 1983

Entered into force in 1986



Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol (SPAW)

Adopted in 1990

Entered into force 2000



Protocol concerning Land-Based Sources of Pollution (LBS)

Adopted in 1999

*Entered into force in
2010*

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

What are the Objectives of the SPAW Protocol?

Protect, preserve & sustainably manage fragile areas & threatened or endangered species of flora & fauna

Regulate &/or prohibit activities having adverse effects on protected areas & wildlife (biodiversity)

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

Status of Ratification of the Cartagena Convention & its Protocols

Cartagena Convention &
Oil Spills Protocol: 25 countries

SPAW Protocol: 15 countries

LBS Protocol: 10 countries



What are the obligations for exchange of information?

Article 22: TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

The Contracting Parties shall transmit to the Organization information on the measures adopted by them in the implementation of this Convention and of protocols to which they are parties, in such form and at such intervals as the meetings of Contracting Parties may determine

Article 13

Scientific & Technical Cooperation

Cooperate in scientific research, monitoring & the exchange of data & other scientific information relating to the Convention

Article 16

Meetings of the Parties

Assess periodically the state of the environment in the Convention Area

Article VI & XII of LBS Protocol

- (vi) Identify & assess patterns & trends in the environmental quality of the Convention Area;*
- (xii) Report on the State of the Convention Area;*

What direct support can be provided?

Government Experts: Scientific & Technical Advisory Committees (STACs) for Biodiversity & Pollution;
Working Groups of Experts

Regional Activity Centres (RACs) for the Protocols

Regional Activity Network (RAN): Collaborating Agencies & Partners

Intergovernmental fora for Decision-Making

Data & Information: CEP Technical Reports, Clearing House Mechanism; Methodologies & Manuals; Data bases; Toolkits; Guidelines;

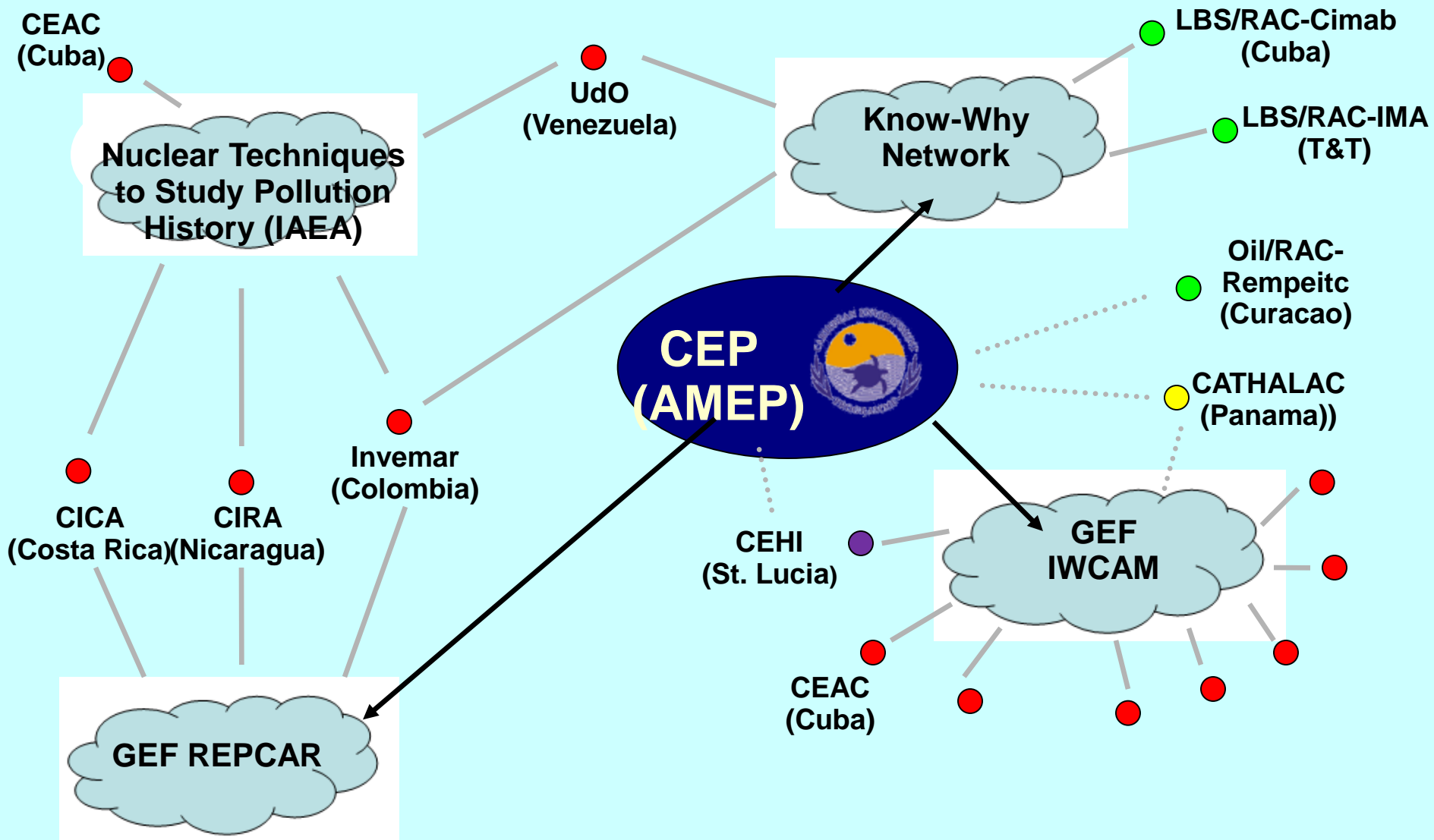
Links to State of Convention Area Report

PROJECTS WITH A COASTAL AND/OR WATERSHED MONITORING COMPONENT





Regional Activity Network (RAN)





BASELINE ANALYSIS ON DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

UNEP
 Technical Report 55

Regional Network in Marine Science and Technology for the Caribbean: Know – Why Network
 CEP Technical Report 67

WCAm
 Mainstreaming National Programmes of Action
 Caribbean Case Studies

WCAm
 WCAm Indicators Methodology
 Capacity Assessment Part I

WCAm
 GEF

FOR POLICY, LEGAL FRAME, AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF WASTEWATER IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management

Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management

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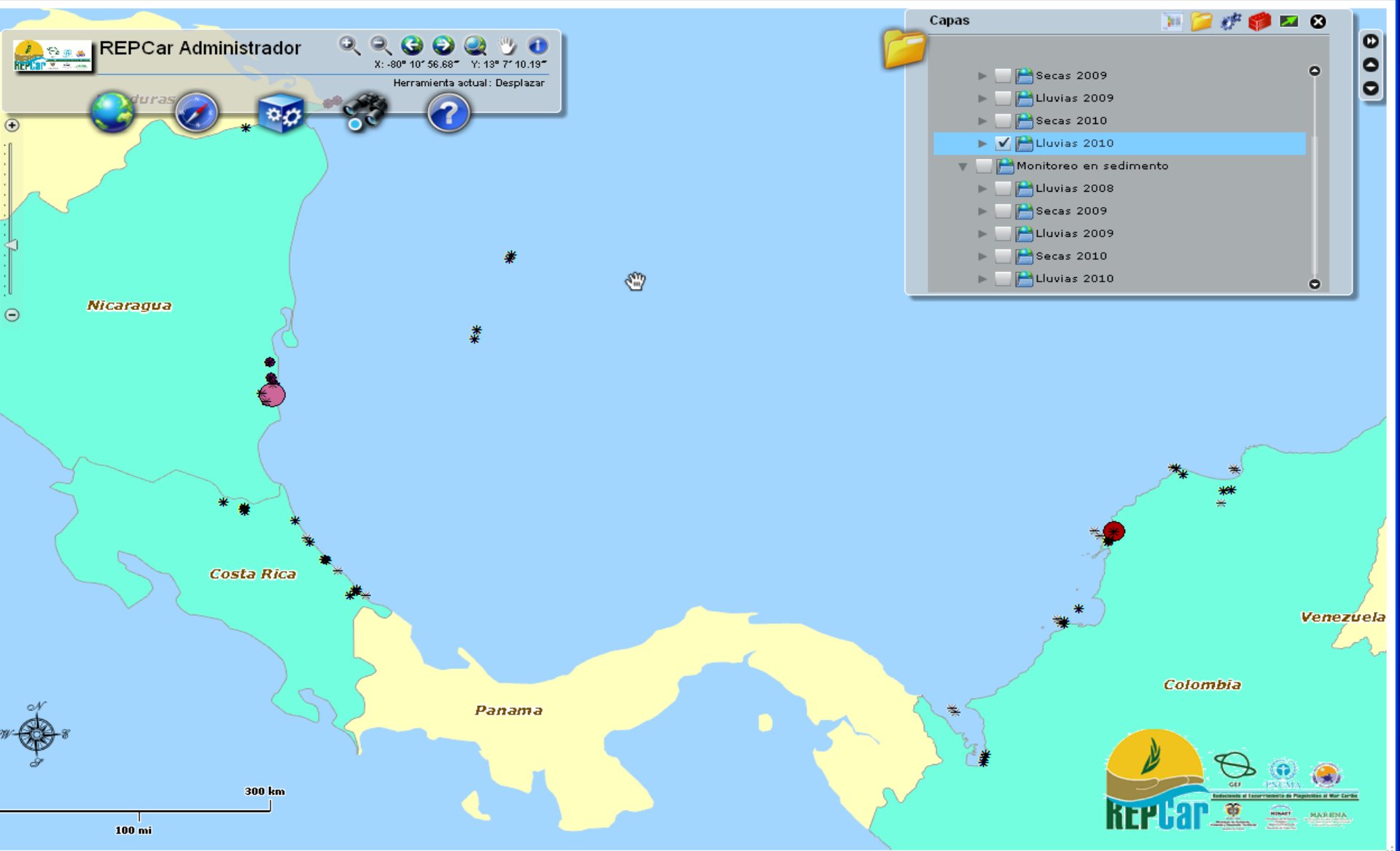





International Best Practices

Situational Analysis

Key Issues and Regional Best Practices in Wastewater Management

Wastewater Management






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Catalogo

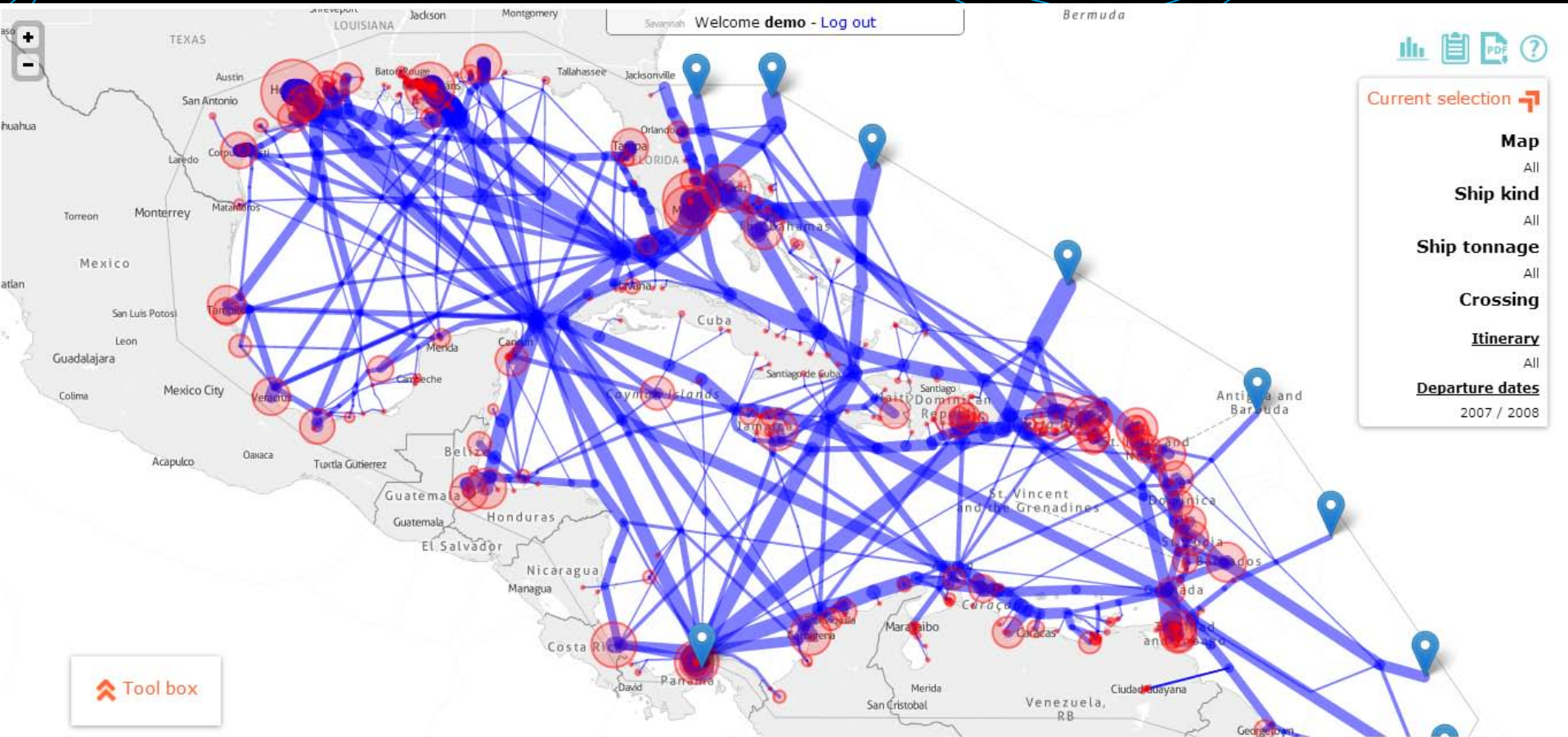
Project Name: AMEP

Theme Layers

- Convention & Protocol Status
 - Cartagena Convention Ratificati
 - LBS Protocol Status
 - Oil Spills Protocol status
 - SPAW Protocol Status
- Environmental Monitoring & Assessment
- Projects
 - GEF CREW Project
 - GEF MVCAM Project
 - GEF REPCar Project
 - LBS Promotional Workshops
 - National Programme of Action
- Regional Cooperation

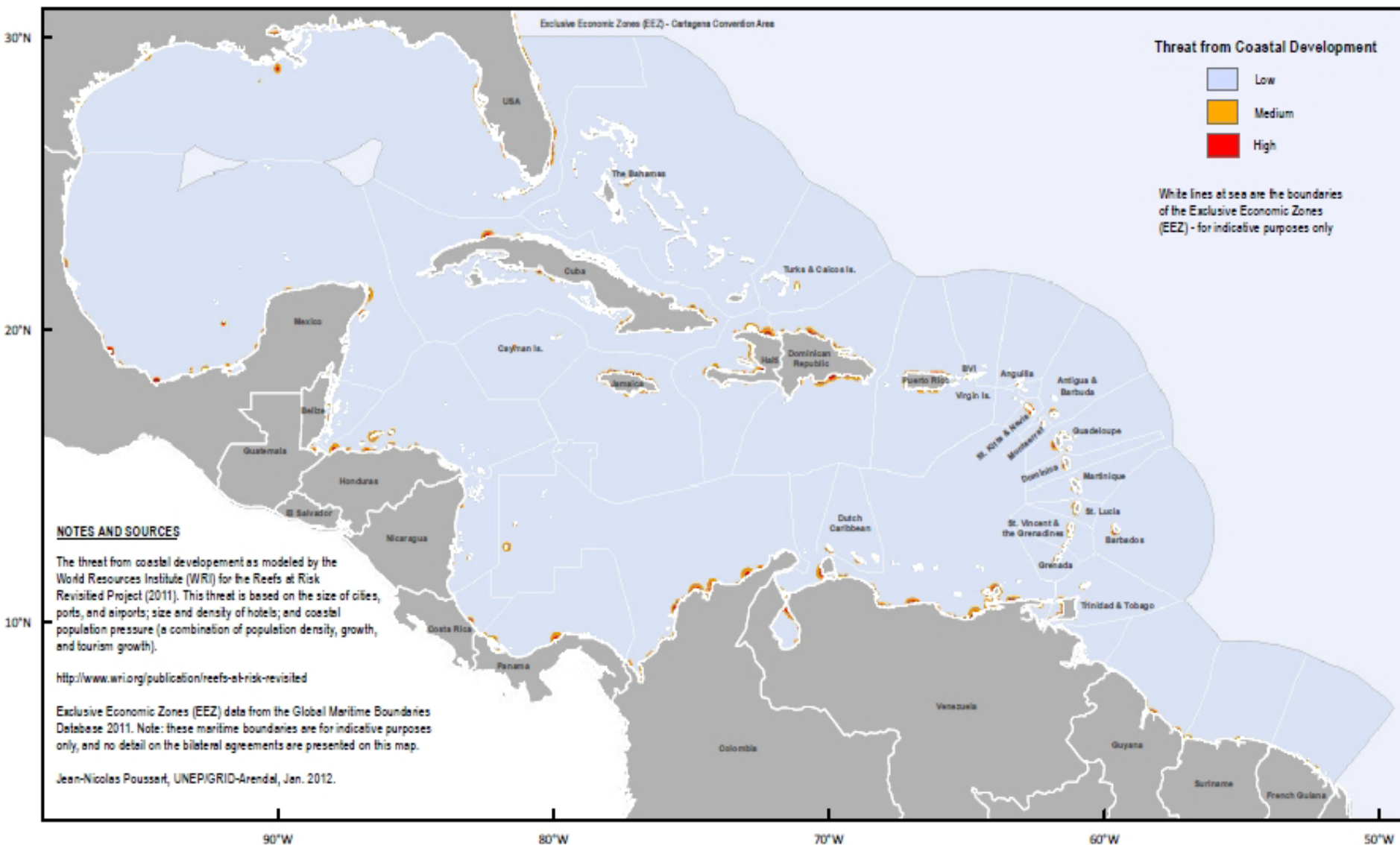
Regional Geo-Layers





Threat from Coastal Development

in the Wider Caribbean Region





Wider Caribbean Region

Assessment Results, Lessons learned & Recommendations

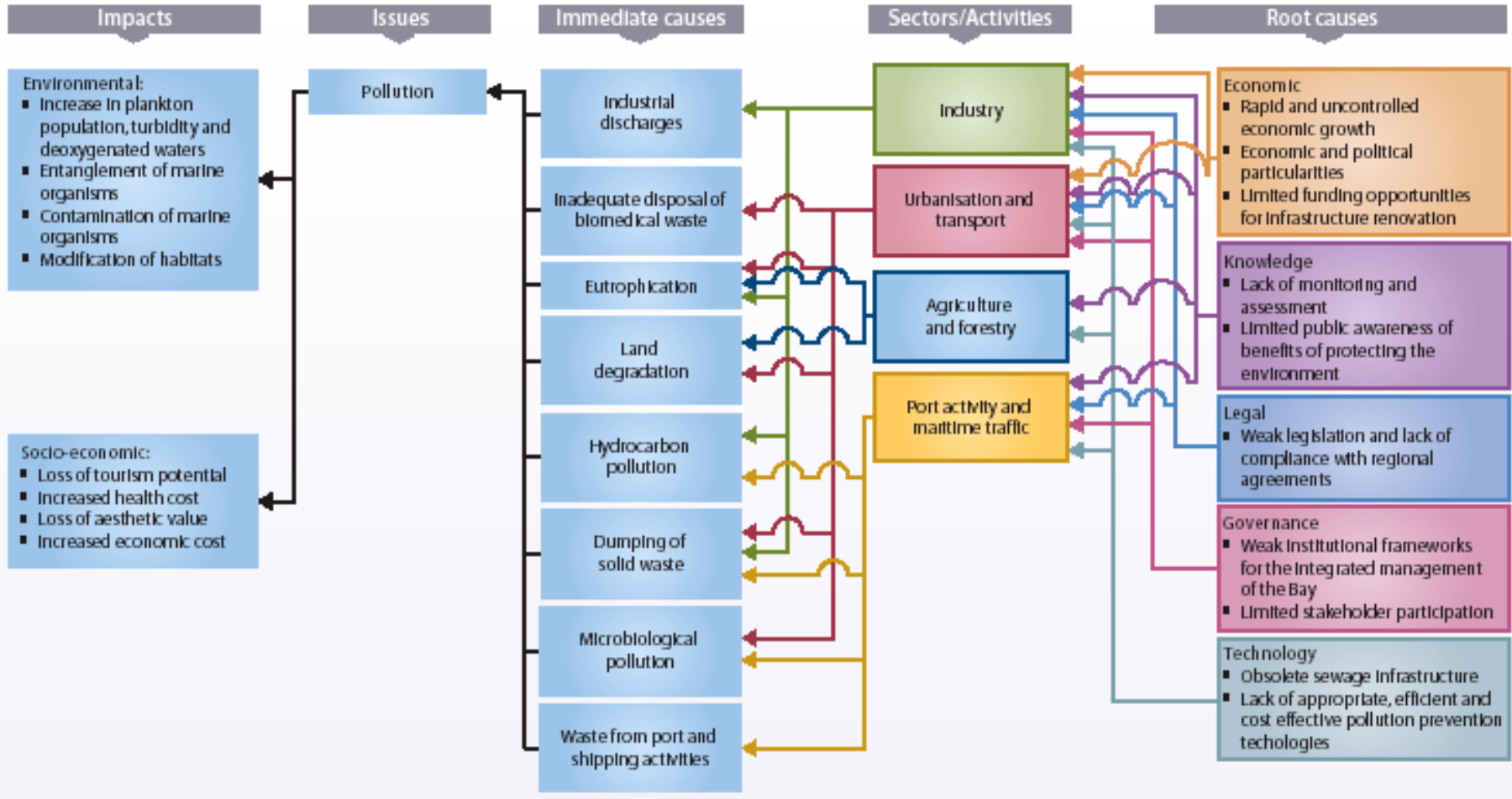


Antonio Villasol
Director RAC-CIMAB

Wide Caribbean Region states & territories

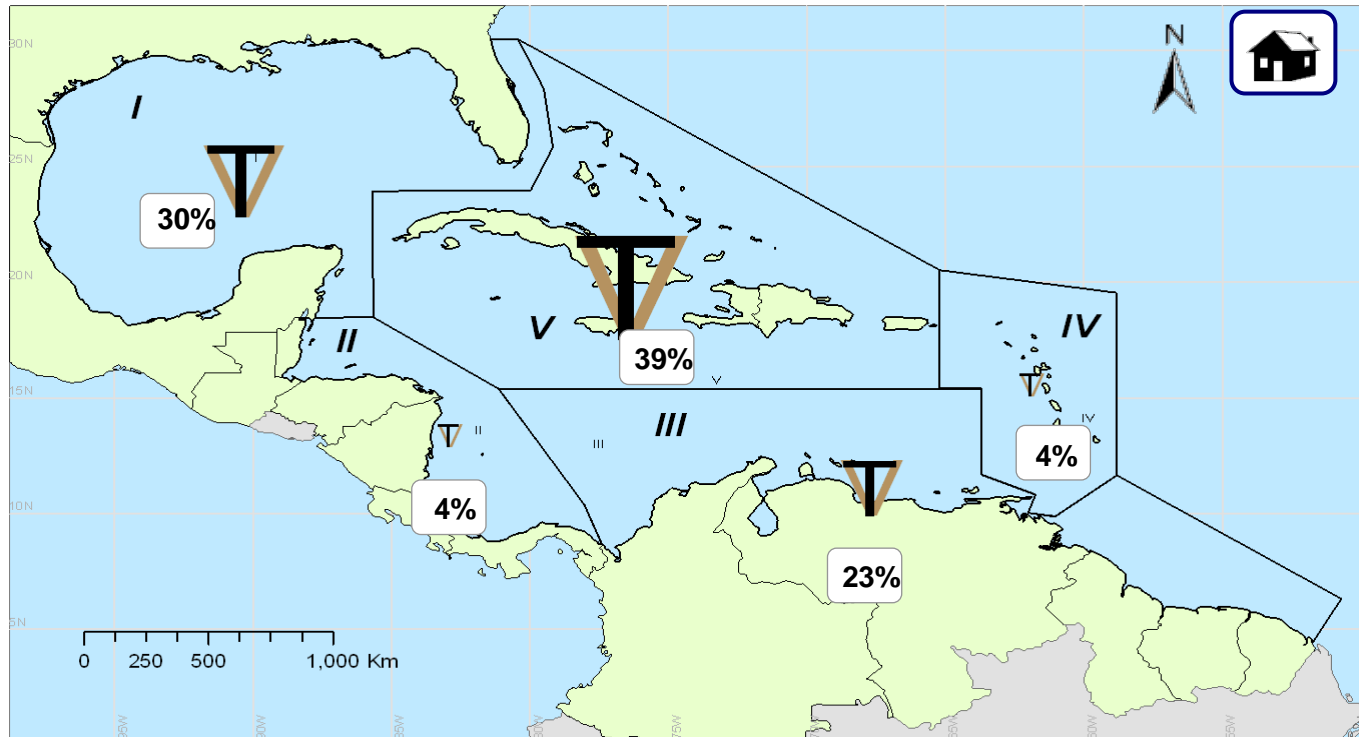


GIWA Subregion



Technical Report # 52

Some results

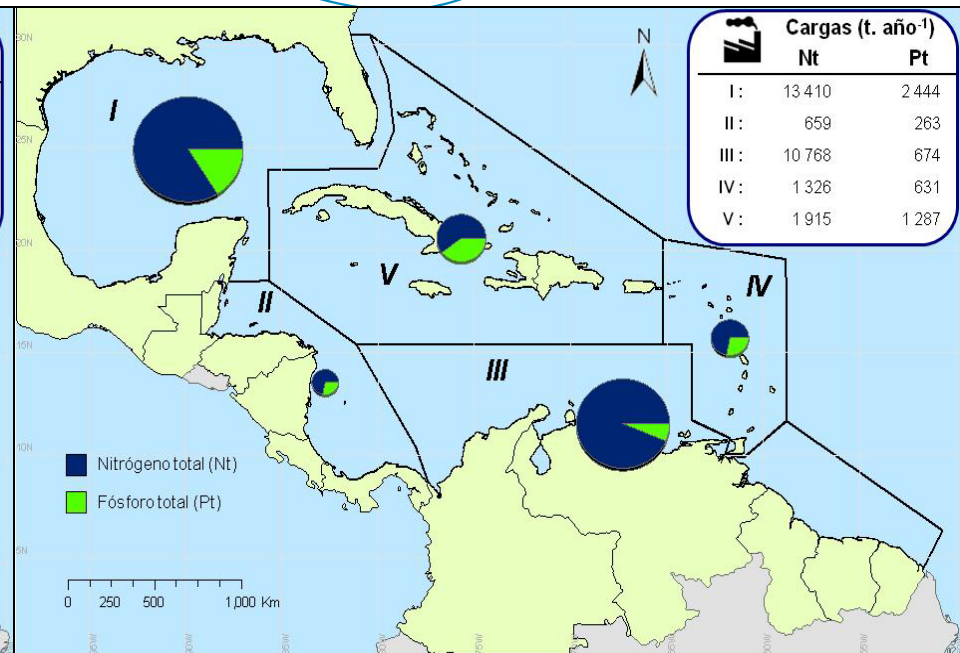
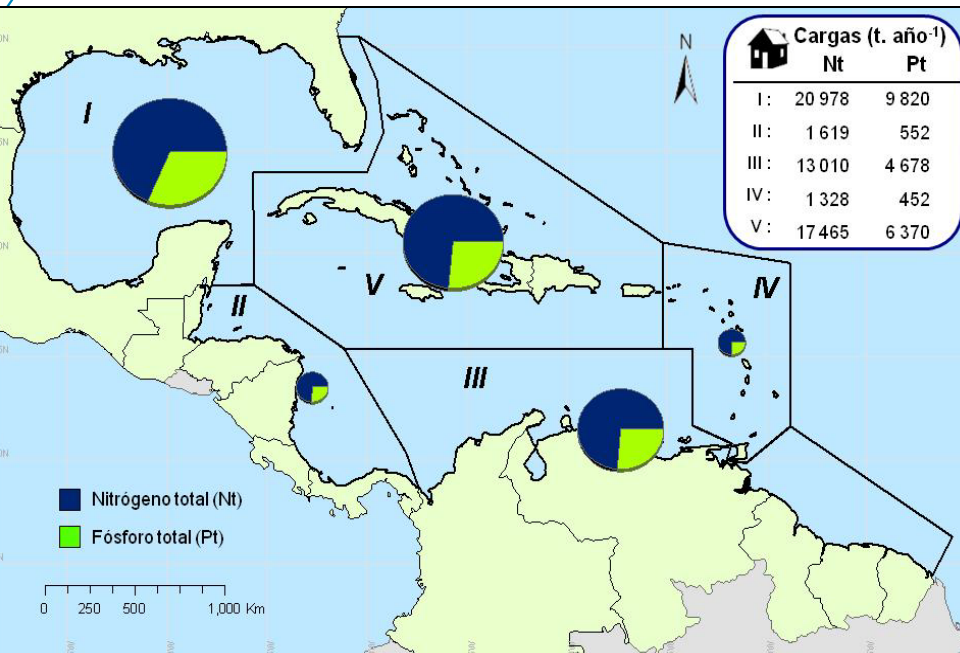


Percentage of domestic wastewaters flow discharged by sub-region in WCR



Technical Report # 52

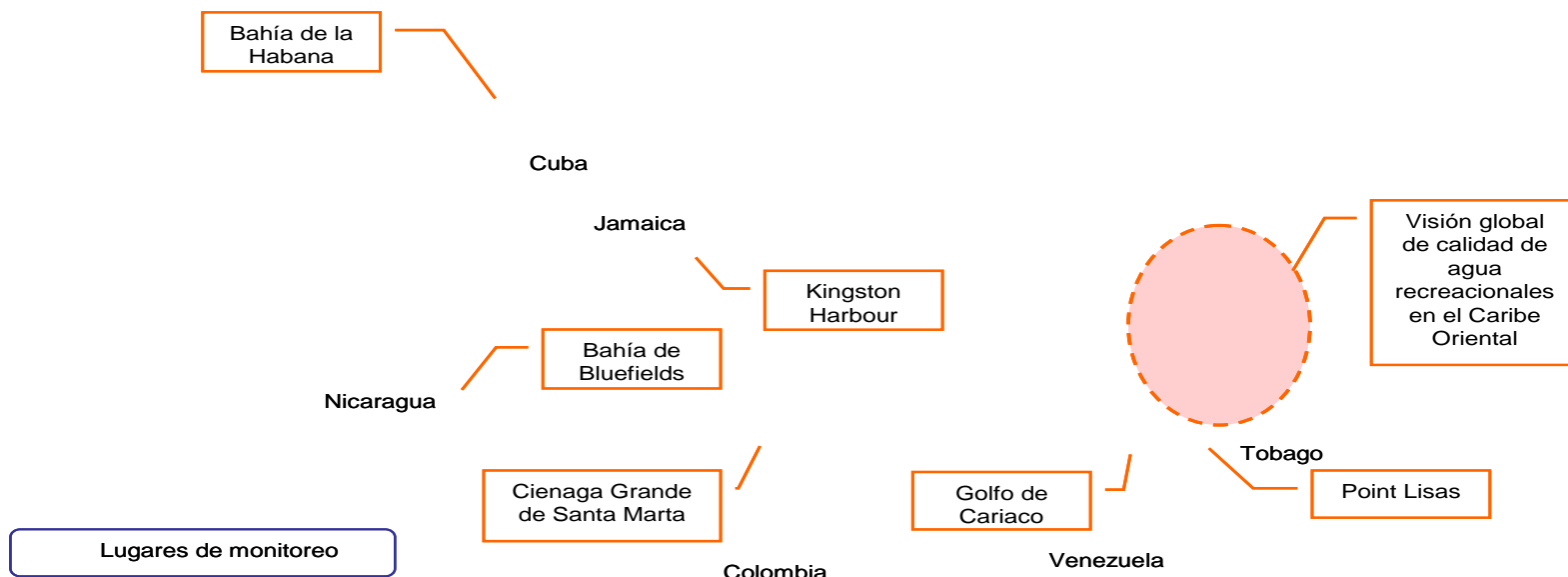
Some results.



Nutrients inflow (TN and TP) of domestic origin by sub-region in WCR (t.yr⁻¹).

Nutrients (TN and TP) inflow of industrial origin by sub-region in WCR (t.yr⁻¹)

Programa de Monitoreo de la Calidad de Ecosistemas Marinos en Zonas de alto Riesgo en la RGC. (KWN)



Principales Resultados Proyecto KWN



Causas:

Aporte de aguas servidas a zonas costeras.

Vertimiento de residuales industriales, sin tratamiento o con tratamientos deficientes.

Residuos sólidos flotantes que llegan a la zona costera.

Los residuales producidos por la actividad marítimo - portuaria.

Consecuencias:

Alta concentración de materia orgánica y nutrientes (compuestos del fósforo y del nitrógeno), que generan procesos de eutrofización.

Concentraciones elevadas de tóxicos orgánicos e inorgánicos (hidrocarburos del petróleo y metales pesados).

Concentraciones de microorganismos de origen fecal por encima de los criterios nacionales e internacionales de calidad que afectan las zonas costeras de uso recreacional.

LÍNEA BASE SOBRE EL MANEJO DE LAS AGUAS RESIDUALES DOMESTICAS



Resultados:

Insuficientes políticas y leyes para el sector de saneamiento.

Insuficiente comprensión de las alternativas de tratamiento y limitadas capacidades técnicas para su gestión.

Predominio de tanques sépticos, seguido de letrinas y el alcantarillado sanitario convencional.

Cobertura de Saneamiento sobrepasa el 50% de la población costera mientras.

Los efluentes de alcantarillado con algún grado de tratamiento se encuentran por debajo del 50%.

Las políticas y leyes son suficientes, el problema es que no se aplican y no se controlan como es debido.

Existen problemas por falta de instituciones con organización y financiamiento.

NECESIDADES DE LA REGION



- **Capacitación** Para desarrollar el capital humano.
- **Cooperación** Para desarrollar proyectos conjuntos e intercambiar resultados y experiencias entre las instituciones de la región.
- **Financiamiento** Para ejecutar soluciones ambientales complejas, proyectos de monitoreo en la región y mejorar la capacidad institucional.
- **Voluntad Política** Para apoyar el desarrollo del Programa Ambiental del Caribe y sus Protocolos.



THANK YOU

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