



# The Role of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Cartagena Convention on the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

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**Zoom on the Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife protocol**

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On behalf of the UN Regional Coordination Center- Caribbean  
Environment Programme

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## Cartagena Convention



Only Legally Binding, Regional Agreement for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

The Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) was formally established by the Governments of the Wider Caribbean Region in 1981 and is now one of the oldest and most successful of the UNEP administered Regional Seas Programmes.



# The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control:



Article 10

**Specially protected areas and wildlife**



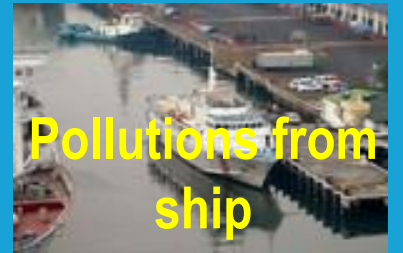
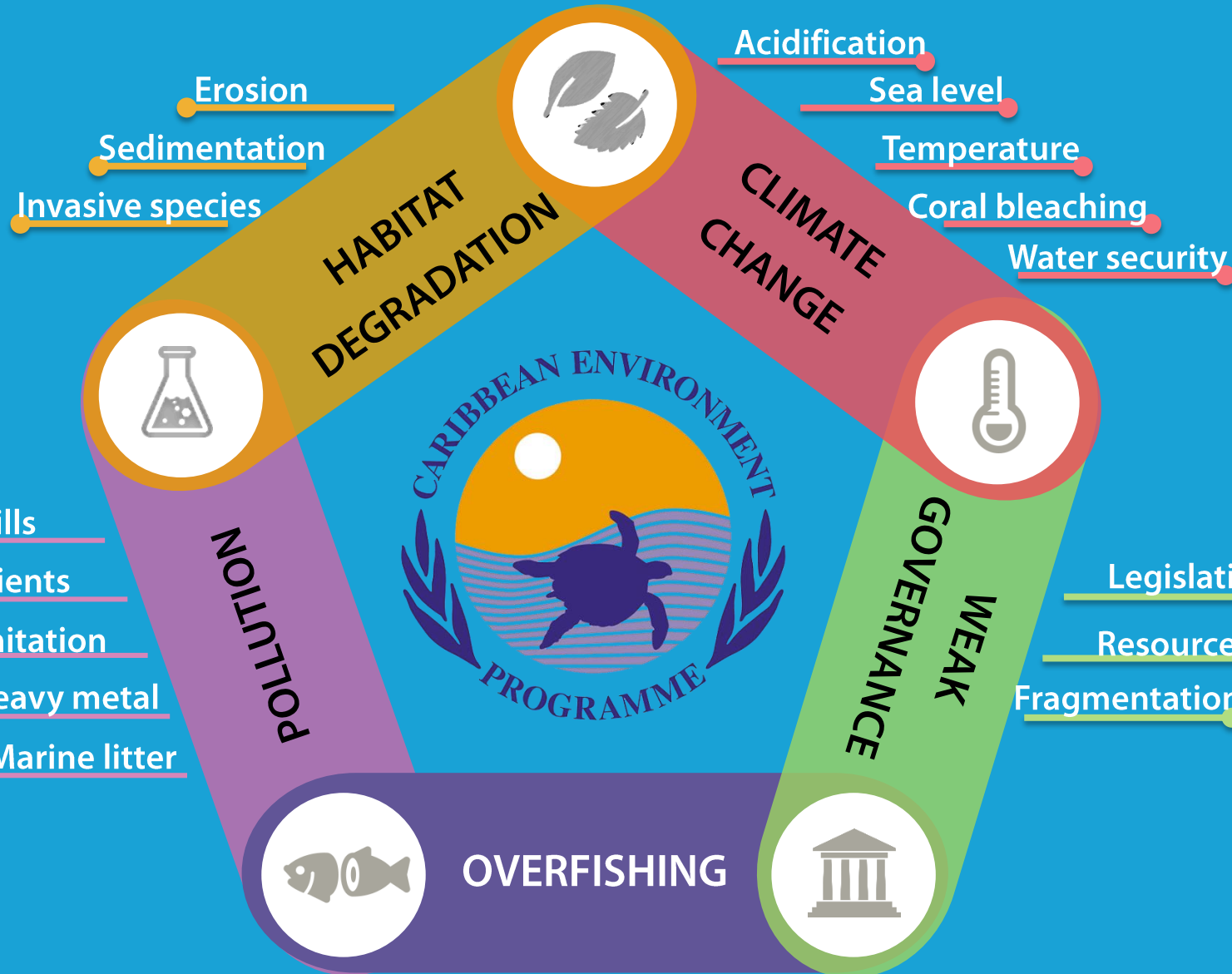
Article 9

**Air pollution**



Article 8

**Pollution from sea bed activities**



Article 5

**Pollutions from ship**



Article 6

**Pollution from dumping**



Article 7

**Pollution from land-based sources**

# ***The Cartagena Convention as a regional agreement addresses several different coastal & marine environmental threats affecting the countries of the Wider Caribbean Region.***

*Adopted in 1983, Entered into force 1986  
28 Parties*

## **Pollution from Oil Spills**



**Adopted in 1983  
Entered into force in 1986  
25 Parties**



## **Specially Protected Areas & Wildlife (SPA)**



**Adopted in 1990  
Entered into force in 2000  
16 Parties**



## **Land Based Sources and Activities of Marine Pollution (LBS)**



**Adopted in 1999  
Entered into force in 2010  
13 Parties**



***The three Protocols to the Convention identify additional obligations for the protection and development of the Caribbean Sea and are supported by REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRES (RAC)***



# The objectives of SPAW

- (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;
- (d) Coordinate activities with the relevant international biodiversity treaties and initiatives such as CBD, Ramsar, CMS, CITES, the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and ICRI



# The contribution of SPAW

- Facilitate regional cooperation and guide national action to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems and species of national and regional concern
- Emphasis on ecosystem-management approach
- Provide guidance to implement provisions of related and broader agreements
- Emphasis on capacity building, awareness, community participation, scientific information
- Developed by and for governments of the region, thus its relevance to regional issues
- Parties benefit from SPAW Subprogramme, with technical and financial assistance provided to Parties to meet the SPAW objectives
- Parties participate in the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC)





**SPAW WORKPLAN** adopted every 2 years by the SPAW Conference of Parties under the recommendations of a Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee



## Establishment and strengthening of MPAs

CaMPAM network and forum.  
ECMMAN project. Ecosystem Based Management- pilot in Dominican Republic

Development of guidelines for the management of MPAs and species

All sea turtles and marine mammals are strictly protected



## REGIONAL COOPERATION

Preservation of threatened and endangered species



Preservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems



Coral reefs (GCRMN, ICRI), mangroves, seagrass

Ecosystem based management, marine spatial planning, invasive species control, sustainable development projects

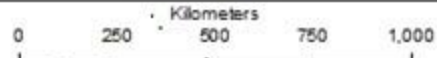
Marine mammals, turtles, migratory birds- connections to the French Biodiversity Agency and to NOAA.

# AIRES PROTÉGÉES LISTÉES AU TITRE DU PROTOCOLE SPAW DANS LA GRANDE RÉGION CARAÏBE



- 1 Réserve Marine Hol Chan
- 2 Réserve Marine du Récif de Glover
- 3 Réserve Marine Port Honduras
- 4 Parc National Guanahacabibes
- 5 Sanctuaire de faune et de flore du grand marais de Santa Marta, Magdalena
- 6 Aire Marine Protégée Régionale Seaflower
- 7 Parc Naturel Régional "Zones humides" entre les fleuve León et Suriquí
- 8 Parc National La Caleta
- 9 Parc National Jaragua
- 10 Parc National Los Haitises
- 11 Parc National Sierra de Bahoruco
- 12 Réserve Naturelle Ile du Grande Connétable
- 13 Parc National de Guadeloupe
- 14 Étangs lagunaires de St Martin
- 15 Réserve Nationale Petite-Terre
- 16 Sanctuaire Agoa
- 17 Réserve Etangs des Saline
- 18 Réserve du Versant Nord de la Montagne Pelée
- 19 Parc National Marin Bonaire
- 20 Parc National de St Eustatche
- 21 Parc National Quill et Boven
- 22 Parc National Saba Bank
- 23 Parc National Marin de Saba
- 24 Parc National Marin de St Eustache
- 25 Park Marin Man O War Shoal
- 26 Sanctuaire National Marin Florida Keys
- 27 Parc National Dry Tortugas
- 28 Parc National des Everglades
- 29 Sanctuaire National Marin Flower Garden Banks
- 30 Park Marin Tobago Cays
- 31 Réserve Mollinière-Beauséjour
- 32 Parc National Cayos de San Felipe

Parties Contractantes du Protocole SPAW  
 Aires Marines Protégées -  
 Aires Terrestres Protégées  
 Aire Protégée SPAW





# The objectives of SPAW- endangered species

The SPAW-RAC (Regional Activity Center for the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife) facilitated networking on different topics among countries and followed development and implementation of various projects.

The 7th Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the SPAW Protocol and its Parties-designated experts prioritized within the proposed 2017-2018 workplan:

*Focus on migratory species including marine mammals and sea turtles, as well as support the control / management of lionfish and Sargassum”*

*They ask also for a special focus to develop guidelines for evaluation of the impacts of activities due to offshore oil exploration, including seismic surveys, exploration wells, and production on marine mammals, sea turtles and other relevant species, and implementation of relevant mitigation measures.*





# The objectives of SPAW- endangered species

Conservation of Sea Turtles (*in collaboration with WIDECAST*)

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;



**WIDECAST**

Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network

*Working together to realize  
a future where all inhabitants  
of the Wider Caribbean Region,  
human and sea turtle alike,  
can live together in balance.*

**UN**   
**environment**





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(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

WIDECAST is a very good example of Regional Activity Network (RAN)



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Thank you  
Merci Beaucoup  
Muchas Gracias

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