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**Policy issues: state of the environment**

**Activities of the United Nations Environment Programme on small  
island developing States**

**Note by the Executive Director**

*Summary*

Annexes I and II to the present note provide information on the activities of the United Nations Environment Programme on small island developing States for the consideration of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum. Annex I provides information on each of the activities, which are grouped in accordance with the thematic areas outlined in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, while Annex II provides a detailed account of the programme for the Caribbean small island developing States. The annexes are being circulated without formal editing.

\* UNEP/GC.25/1.

## Annex I

### Activities of UNEP on small islands developing States grouped in accordance with the thematic areas outlined in the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
A. Climate Change and Sea Level Rise					
i. Coastal Resilience to Climate Change: Developing a Generalizable Method for Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation of Mangroves and Associated Ecosystems	To develop a generalizable method and process to develop an effective adaptation strategy that could be adapted in different sites within common ecosystems pilot initiatives to test the adaptation strategy in the ecosystem to address and ameliorate climate change impacts	Ongoing	Fiji (with Cameroon and Tanzania)	GEF with World Wildlife Fund-US	Specifically, all three project countries have already held at least one stakeholder workshop on developing climate vulnerability assessments and building adaptation capacity. With the new Chief Scientist in place and a Global Coordinator that is now 50% time, we are discussing the initial stages of the generalizable methodology. Additionally, we've outlined a clearer and quantitative process for assessing the impacts of climate change to mangrove ecosystems in each of the three project countries.
ii. Preparing for the Threat of Sea Level Rise - Climate Proofing Coastal Zone Management	To prepare islands for threats of sea level rise through the development of climate-proofing options in the form of policy guidance, tools, technologies, best practices and enhanced institutional capacity	Project proposal prepared and awaiting funding in 2009	Global		
iii. Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change - a case study in the Pacific Islands - Training and Capacity	a) To test and implement draft Guidelines on Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change,;	Implementation expected to start in Dec. 2008	Pilot in Marshall Islands	USAID and the University of Rhode Island (URI)	

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Building	b) To build local capacities to undertake adaptation measures; c) To review and revise the draft guidelines				
iv. Climate Change in the Caribbean and the Challenge of Adaptation	To produce a report on the status of initiatives related to climate change in the Caribbean	Completed	Wider Caribbean	CARICOM	Contribute to the dialogue between policy-makers and the scientific community, in order to prepare a more vigorous climate change programme, maximize opportunities and confront the threats and risks posed by possible climate changes.
v. Regional Strategies on Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	To develop strategies mainly aim at phasing out CFCs as required under the obligations of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Implementation	Pacific: Cook Is, Niue, Nauru, Marshall Is, Palau, Solomon Is, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu; Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Bahamas; Atlantic and Indian Ocean: Cape Verde, Comoros,	GEF	

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			Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles		
B. Natural and environmental disasters					
i. Economic incentives	To develop an economic incentive in the form of insurance for the rural sector to undertake disaster preparedness	Expert Group formed	Wider Caribbean	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CEDERA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) and the Partnership on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)	
ii. Provision of technical Assistance	a) To facilitate coastal rehabilitation, development of Palisades Peninsula post Hurricane Ivan, and disaster preparedness; b) Coastal restoration and disaster preparedness	Feasibility Studies Completed. Coastal rehabilitation work in progress.	Jamaica  Haiti		
iii. Capacity building	Five pollution prevention seminars on the ratification and implementation of annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and a workshop on the development of a regional cooperation mechanism for response to oil spills	Completed	Saint Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda	International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Information and Training Centre for the Wider Caribbean	Facilitated discussions between various groups on current pollution challenges in the region and the threat of emerging issues such as the impact of invasive species to the WCR.  Information disseminated to countries of the Wider Caribbean Region to enable

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					<p>them to take action to bring the MARPOL Annex V “Special Area” designation into force.</p> <p>Increased awareness amongst public on the importance of marine environmental protection and the LBS Protocol</p>
iv. Guiding Principles for Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	12 principles for sustainable coastal rehabilitation disseminated with support for implementation by the GPA	Implementation	Global		
v. UNEP Programme in Haiti	UNEP acting as the catalyst, coordinator, technical advisor and one of the fundraisers for the development of a large scale and long term landscape/ecosystem restoration programme that concurrently contributes on number of the key objectives identified in the UNDAF, the National Environmental Action Plan and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy	Programme proposal being developed	Haiti		
vi. Handbook on “Disaster Risk Management for Coastal Tourism Destinations - Responding to Climate Change - A Practical Guide for Decision Makers”	Support coastal tourism destinations to prepare and respond to climate change related natural disasters	Implementation	Global	Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism (CAST)	Improved capacity of coastal tourism destinations in SIDS to deal with disaster risk management

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<b>C. Waste Management</b>					
i. Pollution Reduction through Improved Municipal Wastewater Management in Coastal Cities in ACP Countries with a Focus on SIDS	Organisation and conduct of training courses to build capacity at the national and municipal level in sanitation and wastewater management with sustainable technically and financially viable choices and systematic involvement of relevant stakeholder	Implementation	In the Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. In the Indian Ocean: Maldives. In the Pacific: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.	UNESCO-IHE, UN/DOALOS, the European Union ACP Water Facility, UNDP-GEF, Governments of Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States of America, Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), Interim Guinea Current Commission (IGCC), the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions	160 experts from SIDS have increased skills in project identification, design and financing. These experts use the UNEP/WHO/UN-HABITAT/WSSCC Guidelines on Municipal Wastewater Management, in the organizations they work for. 10 instructors from African, Caribbean and Pacific SIDS trained by UNEP have co-instructed courses in SIDS, making this capacity building effort of UNEP more sustainable. Former course participants increasingly involve stakeholders in planning processes
ii. Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	a) To strengthen national capacity to manage POPs and to meet their obligation under the Stockholm Convention b) To produce guidelines for development of NIPs and adoption of POPs management options will be developed based on the experience gained and lessons learned	Implementation	Cape Verde, Micronesia and Papua New Guinea	GEF	National implementation plans (NIPs) have been completed for these SIDS. These include action plans that country teams, built during the project, can implement as resources become available. The project has generated NIP guidance, adopted at COP1, of universal application to national planning for POPs. Guidance on socio-economic assessment of

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					<p>POPs plans was developed in 2006. Supplementary guidance on action planning was developed in 2007.</p> <p>Lessons learned and good practices in national POPs planning were identified through regional workshops in 2005 and disseminated following a launch event at Stockholm Convention COP2</p>
<p>iii. Enabling activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan</p>	<p>The sustainable capacity to fulfil national obligations under the Stockholm Convention, preparation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs), to prepare countries for implementation of the Convention and to strengthen national capacity to manage POPs and chemicals</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Haiti, Bahamas, Cuba, Kiribati, Tonga, Palau, Vanuatu, Nauru and Tuvalu</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>National implementation plans (NIPs) have been completed for these 3 SIDS. These include action plans that country teams, built during the project, can implement as resources become available.</p> <p>The project has generated NIP guidance, adopted at COP1, of universal application to national planning for POPs. Guidance on socio-economic assessment of POPs plans was developed in 2006. Supplementary guidance on action planning was developed in 2007.</p> <p>Lessons learned and good practices in national POPs planning were identified through regional workshops in 2005 and disseminated following a launch event at Stockholm Convention COP2</p>

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iv. Supporting the POPs Global Monitoring Plan	To build national capacity to contribute with national POPs analyses for reporting under the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs	Implementation	Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Mauritius	GEF	
v. Regional Programme of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	To prevent reintroduction of DDT for vector control by promoting new integrated control techniques and implementing a coordinated regional program to improve national capacities using demonstration projects on vector control without DDT or other persistent pesticides that are replicable, cost-effective, environmentally sound, and sustainable	Implementation	Belize	GEF	The first and second component of the project have significantly contributed to strengthening capacities for the National Implementation Plan (NIP) implementation and partnering in the demonstration of Feasible, Innovative Technologies and best practices for POPs reduction through the demonstration of feasible alternatives to DDT. The third component is contributing to partnering in investments for NIP implementation through the destruction of POPs wastes.
vi. Management of Chemicals in the Wider Caribbean	a) To support continued cooperation between the Secretariat of the Cartagena Convention and the Basel Convention in the areas of used oil and used lead acid batteries in the Wider Caribbean Region through the Basel Convention Regional Centres and with the LBS RACs b) To support the implementation of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols, the Action Plan, the Basel Convention, and the MARPOL 73/78	A Project Proposal was finalized for Integrated Wastes and Hazardous Wastes Management in the Caribbean	Wider Caribbean	LBS RACs in Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba; Basel Convention	Approval of a Regional Used Lead Acid Battery Strategy and a Draft Regional Used Oil Management Strategy  Promotion of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols, the Action Plan, the Basel Convention, and the MARPOL 73/78 Convention  Increased collaboration between Convention Secretariats and RACs



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	Convention				
vii. Montreal Protocol Compliance Assistance Programme	Provide assistance to compliance management, developing and implementation of policies and legislation, refrigerant and methyl bromide management, public awareness and education etc.	on line and on daily basis compliance assistance ongoing project	Belize, Suriname, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines., Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Dominica Republic, Haiti, St. Kitts Nevis, Barbados, Cuba	Montreal Protocol Multilateral Funds and its other implementing agencies	Located seat of resources personnel at timely assist member countries on all requirements for sustainable Montréal protocol implementation
viii. Montreal Protocol Institutional Strengthening (ISP) support.	to support national capacity building and through National Ozone Units for the compliance management of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP-ROLAC is responsible for ISP implementation in 13 ISP projects in the CARIBBEAN SIDS	These national project are ongoing activities and renewal every two years	Belize, Suriname, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines., Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Dominica Republic, Haiti, St. Kitts Nevis, Barbados,	Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	Sustained compliance management to the Montreal Protocol on the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances  Timely data reporting to the ozone and multilateral fund secretariats
ix. Montreal Protocol Terminal Phase out Management Plan for CFC	Capacity building, institutional support, investment, in both the public and the private sectors and appropriate technology transfer are used as the tools towards sustainable compliance and transition to alternative ozone friendly technologies.	Depending of countries, projects are of various phases on implementation	Belize, Suriname, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines., Grenada, Barbados, , Dominica, Dominica Republic, Haiti, St. Kitts Nevis, Barbados,	Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund and UNDP	Phase out of Annex A Group 1 CFC

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x. Montreal Protocol National Country Programmes for Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase out management	Capacity building, institutional support, investment, in both the public and the private sectors and appropriate technology transfer are used as the tools towards sustainable compliance and transition to alternative ozone and climate friendly and energy efficient technologies.	Funding approved, implementation to begin in January of 2008	Belize, Suriname, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines., Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica., St. Kitts Nevis, Barbados,	Montreal Protocol, UNDP	Country programme for management of phase out of HCFC and in keeping with the decisions of the parties to the Montreal Protocol that the alternative technologies are also climate friendly and energy efficient
xi. Montreal Protocol Regional Workshops and networking	Network meetings for the Caribbean SIDS and one thematic workshop. National Ozone Offices and other key national, regional and international stakeholders are invited.	Ongoing regional activity  Meetings completed for 2008  Guyana: May 2008  Dominica Republic: October 2008	Belize, Suriname, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines., Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Dominica Republic, Haiti, St. Kitts Nevis, Barbados, Cuba	All associated stakeholders, regional and international for the Montreal Protocol	develop and implement strategies to address emerging issues such as ozone friendly technologies, new skill requirements, illegal trade in ODS alternative technologies to methyl bromide use and trade in used technologies that are ODS dependent thereby- contributing to dependence on ODSs.  Use of the eforum to provide updates on the developments of the Montreal Protocol and other communications from the Ozone Action Clearing house, intelligence information on potential illegal trade of ODS
xii. Montreal Protocol, Compliance Enforcement for the Prevention and Control in the illegal trade on Ozone depleting substances	Regional cooperation to control the transboundary movement of ODS. Efficient enforcement of import/export controls. Enhanced compliance with Montreal Protocol phase-out	In progress. Regional risk assessment in progress, first meeting with regional stakeholders Dec. 2008	Caribbean	Environment Canada	Efficient enforcement of import/export controls. Enhanced compliance with Montreal Protocol phase-out requirements. Support to the change to better practices in the servicing sector by preventing

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	requirements. Support to the change to better practices in the servicing sector by preventing illegal supply of CFCs				illegal supply of CFCs
xiii. Ozone-related South-South cooperation	To support and encourage the use available human resources within the caribbean sids	Ongoing  Cuba assisted Haiti in the reorganization of the national ozone office, training of new ozone officer and other key national stakeholders, assist in collection and preparation of ODS data reporting and guide of the establishment of licensing system	Caribbean	All countries of the Caribbean SIDS	
xiv. Training programmes to manage ozone-depleting substances	Capacity building to implement best practices in recovery and recycling of ozone-depleting substances	Implementation	Cook Islands, Niue, Nauru, Marhsall Is, Palau, Solomon Is, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu, Barbados, Belize, Haiti, Suriname, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Bahamas	Montreal Protocol	

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xv. Halon Management	a) To survey and establish a data system on the use and sources of halon; formulation of halon management plan; provision of technical assistance, awareness raising and demonstration activities of halon alternatives; b) To develop an internet based Caribbean regional halon clearing house	Implementation	Wider Caribbean	Montreal Protocol	
xvi. Methyl Bromide Phase Out	To provide technical assistance and capacity building to phase-out the remaining MB non-QPS uses including a training programme in MB alternatives and the purchase of the necessary machinery for the implementation of the new technology	Implementation	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Montreal Protocol	
xvii. Managing ozone in the refrigeration sector in Africa	To ensure that the regulations are enforced; assist in the implementing of phase-out activities; public awareness activities; follow-up on the review of ozone depleting substances (ODS) legislation; and data reporting	Implementation	Cape Verde, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, and Sao Tome and Principe	Montreal Protocol	
xviii. Solid waste management in the Pacific	To support the application of the 3Rs principle	Project proposal under development	Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Federated	SPREP	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
			States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau and Cook Islands		
xix. E-Waste Initiative	a) To ensure that e-waste generation in the region is minimized and what is generated is managed in an environmentally sound manner consistent with the Basel and Waigani Conventions, with consequent benefits both to the environment and economies of participating countries ; b) To conduct feasibility studies and training courses at regional level; c) To implement the Initiative for Solid Waste Management in the Pacific Region (2005 – 2012)	Project implementation under way, expected to be completed by March 2009	Samoa, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	Basel Convention, French Development Agency	Enhanced capacity for waste minimisation and management
xx. Legislative development through regulations for Used Oils, Water and Air Pollution.	Draft regulation for key environmental issues within the framework of the Environmental Management Act	Completed	Grenada		New legislation to address key issues in place. Capacities for drafting of environmental law strengthened.
D. Marine and Coastal Resources					
i. Global Programme of Action (GPA)	To provide technical and financial assistance to SIDS on land based activities and sources of marine pollution				

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	a) Implementation of a capacity-building programme improving municipal wastewater management through improving skills and knowledge needed for project identification, planning and financing at the municipal level in the areas of water, sanitation and wastewater management <sup>1</sup>				
	b) Mainstreaming coastal and marine issues in the national development planning and budgetary processes 3 regional workshops (Chennai, India in November 2007; Port Louis, Mauritius, May 2008; and Kingston, Jamaica in July 2008) with participation of the SIDS countries in these regions to support their efforts in mainstreaming coastal and marine issues in the national development planning and budgetary processes; sharing of national level experiences in integrating coastal and marine environmental issues into national development plans and budgets;	Completed	Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Jamaica, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahamas, Barbados and Saint Lucia	Government of Belgium	

1 Complete information on this project is given under C. Waste Management, number i. above

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	new understanding of the mainstreaming approach and created new incentive to expedite the mainstreaming process				
	c) Technical support for National Action Plans for GPA to develop their national programmes of action (NPA) to address land-based sources of marine pollution	Implementation	Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu		
	d) Support to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to coordinate a regional project for the operation of the CROP (Council of Regional Organisation of the Pacific) working groups associated with GPA related initiatives, and to support national governments to develop NPA and align them with national sustainable development strategies	Implementation	Pacific wide	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), CROP (Council of Regional Organisation of the Pacific)	
	e) Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB) to ensure environmentally sustainable management and development of the West Indian Ocean region, by reducing land-based activities that harm rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters;	Implementation	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles	GEF	WIO-LaB activities so far: An assessment of existing capacity and development and implementation of a capacity-building programme for institutions involved in monitoring the state of the marine and coastal environment; Several national and regional assessment studies, as well as the development and

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	<p>reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality (involving demonstrations, capacity building, scientific and monitoring activities, regional assessment, and establishment of water-quality based standards); strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution (improve policy and legislation for effective controls on land-based activities, assistance to development of National Plans of Action for Land-Based Activities, and developing a regional protocol); development of regional capacity and strengthening institutions for sustainable, less polluting development</p>				<p>implementation of a regional monitoring programme, in order to improve the knowledge base for policy support; Establishment of a Clearinghouse Mechanism for data and information on the WIO coastal and marine environment; Development of a draft LBA Protocol for the Nairobi Convention, and national and regional assessments of the existing policy, legal and institutional framework for the management of LBAs; Needs assessments and several training, education and awareness raising programmes to increase human resources capacity and awareness; The establishment of a broad stakeholder-based project management structure and of specific forums for national and regional stakeholder involvement and building of partnerships, involving governmental and non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions and the private sector; The (ongoing) development and implementing of ten pilot projects demonstrating innovative, effective and cost-efficient solutions for addressing the impacts of land-based pollution</p>



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ii. Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island States in the Caribbean	To strengthen the commitment and capacity of the participating countries to implement an integrated approach to the management of watersheds and coastal areas	Implementation The project has conducted the following activities: The full implementation of nine Demonstration Projects in eight <sup>2</sup> of the Participating countries. These demonstration projects focus on thematic issues related to Water Resources Conservation & Management; Wastewater Treatment & Management; Land-Use Planning, Zoning & Alternative Practices; and Targeted Model IWCAM. Demo projects are at various stages of implementation; Development of IWCAM Indicators template; A Legislative, Policy and Institutional Inventory with Toolkit for Harmonizing Laws and Institutions prepared ; Support for regional IWRM activities and for the preparation of Integrated Water Resources Management Plans in participating countries; A Capacity Assessment of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities and preparation of Roadmap for Effective Mainstreaming	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago	GEF	and sources. Legislative and policy reforms at the island states level, capacity built to implement those reforms, and  demonstration projects on key issues facing individual states promote increased awareness of how reduction of contaminants can address water scarcity and also improve the quality of the marine environment and coastal resources  Studies conducted guide countries in the implementation of the IWCAM project  Improve environmental monitoring capabilities

2 The eight countries with Demonstration Projects are Antigua/Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia and Trinidad & Tobago

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		<p>of GIS for Watershed Management in the Caribbean; Laboratory capacity assessments for laboratories in 5 participating countries (Jamaica; Cuba; St. Lucia; Trinidad &amp; Tobago; Antigua/Barbuda); Training in Environmental Indicators, Communications, and Community-based Resource Assessment; Communications, outreach and production and dissemination of Public Awareness materials; Coordination of the management of the project, through the various Steering and Advisory Committees (such as Project Steering Committee; Regional Technical Advisory Group; IA/EA Management Group; National Intersectoral Committees)</p>			
<p>iii. Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean</p>	<p>Pilot project for the construction of a sewage treatment plant in the Luyano River to remove nitrogen and phosphorus; address the problem of eutrophication resulting from excess inputs of nutrients to the coastal zone and adjacent international</p>	<p>Implementation The project so far has worked on the wastewater treatment systems on a national level, and regional dissemination and replication of the national impacts are anticipated to happen in 2009</p>	<p>Cuba</p>	<p>GEF</p>	<p>Application of sound technologies on nutrient removal  Increased effectiveness of wastewater re-use</p>

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	waters are one of the priority issues in the region identified in the pilot phase project and other studies				
iv. Second Regional Overview of Land-based Sources and Activities in the Wider Caribbean Region and Support	<p>a) To further development of Technical Report 33, 2006-2008;</p> <p>b) To provide updated information of all point and non-point source discharges into, or impacting, the Convention area (as established by the Cartagena Convention and the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities -LBS Protocol);</p> <p>c) To establish a new baseline from which to measure progress under the LBS Protocol;</p> <p>d) To identify/confirm priority sources of pollutants in the Wider Caribbean including heavily contaminated bays</p>	Implementation	Wider Caribbean	UNEP CAR/RCU, LBS/RAC-Cimab	<p>New baseline of information on pollutant loadings and discharges into the marine environment</p> <p>Regional networking encouraged</p> <p>Increased possibilities to analyse spatial and temporal pollution trends</p>
v. Development of National Programmes of Action (NPAs) – Phase 2	Build on lessons learned to develop NPAs, provide coordinating support to the new regional partnerships between UNEP-CAR/RCU and the GPA program to facilitate development of NPAs more effective use of resources, both financial and human, to refine existing models	<p>Implementation</p> <p>NPAs were completed in Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.</p> <p>All NAPAs are consistent with their intended aim, which was to communicate urgent and immediate adaptation needs. (this does not take into account the</p>	Potential total of fifteen countries of the Wider Caribbean Region.		Reduced pollution from land based sources and activities when NPAs are mainstreamed into development planning processes and implemented

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	and guidelines for the preparation of NPAs disseminate outcomes through regional workshops to promote replication and increase the national and regional institutional capacity to implement the NPAs within the national development agendas	countries that have yet to complete their NAPAs.)			
vi. LBS Protocol to the Cartagena Convention Workshop	To create national awareness of the LBS Protocol and strengthen the capacity of countries to accede to, and implement the Protocol	Implemented - additional countries have requested assistance for similar workshops	Saint Lucia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Barbados, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic		Ratification of LBS Protocol by Saint Lucia. France and Belize  Increased awareness of LBS Protocol ratification process and requirements  Strengthening of interaction between national agencies related to LBS issues
vii. Implementation of the Regional Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of Marine Litter	a) To assist in further environmental protection and sustainable development of the Wider Caribbean region through the ongoing implementation of the “Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Wider Caribbean”.; b) To compile and disseminate lessons learned and RAPMaLi report; c) To produce various promotional and awareness materials	Implemented	Three pilot countries were selected for pilot implementation of the RAPMaLi: Barbados, St. Lucia and Guyana		Strengthened related legislation and policy requirements, monitoring and economic assessment mechanisms and improved education through awareness programmes to reduce marine litter nationally with regional impacts

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viii. Marine Litter and the implementation of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL 73/78)	Workshop to review of the draft Regional Action Plan for the sustainable management of Marine Litter, and the implications of the Special Area status of the Caribbean Sea as detailed in Annex V of the MARPOL treaty	Implemented	Wider Caribbean	International Maritime organization (IMO)	Consolidated Regional Overview and Marine Litter Management Plan approved and used for pilot projects  Regional marine litter database for increased information sharing and data management
ix. Global International Year of the Reef (IYOR)2008	a) To ascertain what new science is needed to improve coral reef management regionally and how existing science can best be applied to help those regional managers; b) Plan a series of workshops globally in advance of the July 2008 11th International Coral Reef Symposium (ICRS)	Implemented	Implementation of IYOR in the Wider Caribbean		Strengthened awareness about the ecological, economic, social and cultural value of coral reefs and associated ecosystems  Improved understanding of the critical threats to coral reefs and generate both practical and innovative solutions to reduce these threats,  Generate action at various levels to develop and implement effective management strategies for conservation and sustainable use of these ecosystems.
x. Training of Trainers Course in Marine Protected Area Management	To build capacity in all aspects of MPA management for Spanish speaking countries	Implemented	Cuba and Dominican Republic		
xi. Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (CReW)	a) To help mobilize greater investments in wastewater management, including treatment facilities in the Wider Caribbean Region through the development of a Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater	Ongoing –GEF full-size proposal submitted		GEF and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	

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	<p>Management (CReW) ;  b) To contribute to the reduction of land-based pollution thereby reducing eutrophication of coastal waters which lead to creation of dead zones, reducing negative impacts on human health and improving ecosystems functioning for improved livelihoods in the Wider Caribbean Region to establish relevant financing mechanisms and institutions which can effectively and efficiently provide sustainable financing for the implementation of environmentally acceptable, sustainable, and cost effective wastewater management measures</p>				
<p>xii. Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management</p>	<p>a) To reduce discard and by-catch, by introducing technologies that reduce the catch of juvenile fish by assessing the impact of existing and proposed practices, with by-catch reduction technologies developed and/or adapted;  b) Training and extension, and development of legal frameworks and mechanisms to monitor, control and enforce new</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>GEF and FAO</p>	<p>Significant progress has been made towards reducing the bycatch of large charismatic species such marine turtles captured by tropical shrimp trawls. However, problems remain with respect to the capture of juvenile fish and sustainable management of tropical mixed species bottom trawl fisheries. Some countries have adopted legislation for commercial use of turtle and fish Bycatch Reduction Devices</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	regulations that may be adopted				(BRD). Progress towards commercial adoption of turtle BRDs is overall much higher than for fish BRDs. Most work carried out had been directed to the industrial fleets. To comprehensively mitigate problems associated with fish and turtle bycatch would require a combination of technology and management strategies. Industry had been extremely positive about use of BRD technologies when incentives such as improved shrimp quality, less sorting time and reduced operating costs could be demonstrated.
xiii. Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	<p>a) To address unsustainable fisheries and use of other marine resources, and the degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems by human activities</p> <p>nine demonstration projects, designed to be replicable and intended to demonstrate how concrete actions can lead to improvements</p> <p>b) To improve capacity, through strengthening of national and regional institutions;</p> <p>c) To improve policy/legislative frameworks, and demonstration of technologies and approaches</p>	Implementation	Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe	GEF , UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, Abidjan Convention	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	that will lead to improved ecosystem status				
xiv. Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	To address the negative impacts of tourism on the coastal and marine environments	Project in its initial stages of implementation	Seychelles		The project has just started and has not yet shown impacts
xv. Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries	To strengthen the enabling environment for the implementation of the SAP to promote sustainable development in São Francisco basin and its coastal zone	Project in its initial stages of implementation	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	GEF	The project has just started. During the project preparation, national diagnostic studies, hot spot analysis and demo proposals were produced.
xvi. Continental shelf programme	To provide the data necessary to make a claim to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for an extension of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles	Implementation	SIDS, mainly in Africa	Grid Arendal	
xvii. International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)	a) Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP) has undertaken activities which address: enhance integrated governance for effective management of island (coastal) resources at all levels; engendering public support for sustainable coastal and marine resource management at all levels; and building capacity and	Implementation		ICRAN	



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	access to appropriate methodologies and technologies				
	b) South Asia Marine and Coastal Protected Area (MCPA) project, which addresses the improved management and operation of MCPAs; work alongside coastal communities to enhance their livelihoods and develop and assist them to take up more sustainable livelihood activities, moving away from reef degradation; and establish a task force to promote a regional response to environmental challenges, to improve regional cooperation and coordination of management and conservation efforts, and to assist participating countries to learn from each other's experiences.	Implementation	Maldives	South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), ICRAN	
	c) Coastal and Marine Management and Education in the Southeastern Caribbean- Buccoo Reef Trust To strengthen coral reef management, monitoring, outreach and education programmes in the region, engage stakeholders and encourage support for the creation of new marine protected areas and long-	Implementation	Tobago	Buccoo Reef Trust, ICRAN	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	term management needs of the Buccoo Reef Marine Park				
xviii. Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS	a) To develop Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) mechanisms and Water Use Efficiency strategies with a process of policy and legislative reforms; b) institutional and human resource capacity building; c) To adopt an integrated and participatory management approach; d) To develop more effective, appropriate technologies and methodologies; e) To adopt strategies to deal with extreme and chronic events; and f) To adopt more appropriate resource valuation and pricing policies.	The project is under development	Cape Verde, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles	GEF	
<b>E. Freshwater Resources</b>					
i. Rainwater harvesting	a) To increase the availability of freshwater resources in SIDS ; b) To develop a regional rainwater harvesting strategy and an awareness campaign for Grenada GIS maps for planning and a field project to demonstrate the application of rainwater harvesting have been	Implementation	Antigua and Barbuda, previously in Grenada and in the Pacific	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI)	(i) Improved capacity of water practitioners to implement rainwater harvesting in Antigua and Barbuda by developing GIS maps and tools for managing water; (ii) awareness on rainwater harvesting through the development and use of rainwater harvesting awareness raising material (posters, radio programmes)

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	implemented				
ii. Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island States in the Caribbean	To strengthen the commitment and capacity of the participating countries to implement an integrated approach to the management of watersheds and coastal areas, with a long-term goal of enhancement of the capacity of the countries to plan and sustainably manage their aquatic resources and ecosystem by address ing issues related to the integrated management of watersheds and coastal areas and to build regional capacity to ensure sustainability of the IWCAM practices and principles beyond the life of the project	Implementation	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago	GEF	The project has conducted the following activities: The full implementation of nine Demonstration Projects in eight <sup>3</sup> of the Participating countries. These demonstration projects focus on thematic issues related to Water Resources Conservation & Management; Wastewater Treatment & Management; Land-Use Planning, Zoning & Alternative Practices; and Targeted Model IWCAM. Demo projects are at various stages of implementation; Development of IWCAM Indicators template; A Legislative, Policy and Institutional Inventory with Toolkit for Harmonizing Laws and Institutions prepared ; Support for regional IWRM activities and for the preparation of Integrated Water Resources Management Plans in participating countries; A Capacity Assessment of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities and preparation of Roadmap for Effective Mainstreaming of GIS for Watershed Management in the Caribbean; Laboratory capacity assessments for

<sup>3</sup> The eight countries with Demonstration Projects are Antigua/Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia and Trinidad & Tobago

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					laboratories in 5 participating countries (Jamaica; Cuba; St. Lucia; Trinidad & Tobago; Antigua/Barbuda); Training in Environmental Indicators, Communications, and Community-based Resource Assessment; Communications, outreach and production and dissemination of Public Awareness materials; Coordination of the management of the project, through the various Steering and Advisory Committees (such as Project Steering Committee; Regional Technical Advisory Group; IA/EA Management Group; National Intersectoral Committees)
iii. Evaluate Needs Assessment Guidance to Develop National Plans for Domestic Waste Water Pollution Reduction through Implementation of Sewerage Needs Assessment Pilot Projects in the Wider Caribbean and Effective Dissemination of the Guidance Document, 2007-2008	a) To assist in the development of national plans for two selected pilot countries to comply with the requirements of the LBS Protocol with regard to domestic wastewater; b) The testing of the national sewage treatment needs-assessment guidance developed as an output of the earlier project and also the proposed classification scheme for receiving waters under the LBS protocol.	Implementation	Wider Caribbean		

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
iv. Environmentally sound water and wastewater services at the community level in the Caribbean Regional Workshop	To share innovative environmentally sustainable methods of water provision and wastewater treatment at primarily at the community level	Workshop implemented	Wider Caribbean		<p>Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST) in the provision of sanitation and water at the community level were reviewed and regional opportunities for funding for further action discussed.</p> <p>One of the proposed initiatives highlighted at the workshop is the establishment of a Caribbean Revolving Fund for Regional Wastewater Investment and Management (CReW).</p>
F. Land Resources					
i. Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)	To assist in addressing the issues of sustainable land management, rural development and the alternative livelihoods development through the elaboration of integrated sub-regional Action Plans (SRAP), the development of tools and methodologies for monitoring land degradation, South-South cooperation in particular between Caribbean SIDS themselves and Caribbean SIDS and Latin American countries, as well as targeted GEF interventions.	<p>Implementation</p> <p>Outputs so far attained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technical Assistance for the preparation of National Action Plans/UNCCD.</li> <li>ii. Establishment of Sub-Reginal Action Plan for addressing land management in Caribbean SIDS.</li> <li>iii. Implementation of Community based land management projects in</li> </ul>	Wider Caribbean	CARICOM Secretariat, UNCCD Secretariat, GM/UNCED and FAO	The PISLM is having a significant impact on the way the Caribbean SIDS approach land management

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
		iv. Caribbean SIDS. The establishment of modalities for South-South Cooperation			
ii. Technical Assistance	To support Caribbean SIDS in meeting their obligations under the UNCCD and the Land Management component of the Barbados Programme of Action	Implementation	Wider Caribbean		Same as above.
iii. Biological Corridor	To rehabilitate degraded lands and ecosystems in Haiti	Implementation  Outputs so far attained: i. Establishment of a framework for the protection of biodiversity through environmental rehabilitation, particularly in Haiti and the alleviation of poverty as a means of reducing the pressure on biological resources.  ii. Demarcation of the Caribbean Biological Corridor	Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti		

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
		iii. Strengthening the Network of Protected Areas for the Island of Hispaniola. iv. Rehabilitation of degraded Area and the Identification and Implementation of Livelihood Alternatives for Communities. v. Human Resources Development			
iv. Transforming of Dominica into an Environmentally Sound Organic Island	The sustainable development of Dominica based on its natural resources: water, forest, biodiversity and productive agriculture	Implementation	Dominica		It is expected that the main impact of this project will be the establishment of Dominica as an environmentally sound organic island. The project has great potential to have transformational impacts, if the necessary resources are invested to facilitate the necessary changes.
G. Energy resources					
i. Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy Based Modern Energy Services	To demonstrate commercial business models for renewable technologies providing modern energy services for replication to other small islands both in the Caribbean and elsewhere.	Implementation	Cuba		

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
ii. Technical assistance	To facilitate renewable energy initiatives in the Caribbean SIDS in the areas of bio-fuels with particular attention given to biomass derived from the sugar industry, but not excluding other types of biomass	Implementation	Caribbean SIDS		
iii. Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	To facilitate investment in large-scale use of solar and wind energy technologies with tools for analysis and use of resource information regional/national solar and wind resource maps national assessment demonstrations	Implementation	Cuba	GEF	Cuba is now considering, after SWERA assessment, a 100 MW wind target, 6 MW is currently under implementation. Causality positive and timely (40%)
iv. Caribbean Hotel Energy Action Programme (CHENACT)	To develop the Caribbean Hotel Energy Efficiency Action Programme (CHENACT), explores the possibilities of obtaining carbon credits through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), promote the compliance with the Montreal Protocol (phasing out of ozone depleting substances) and achieve eligibility for Climate Investment Fund (CIF) funding.	In progress, first meeting of stakeholders scheduled for December 2008	Barbados, Jamaica, Bahamas, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Guyana	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Energy of Barbados, Caribbean Hotel Association (CHA)/ Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism (CAST)/ and the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO)	Will contribute to the efficient use of energy resources in the tourism industry across the Caribbean. Ultimately, it will translate in positive environmental impacts from the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and phasing out of ODS. It will also have positive economic impacts such as the decline of the tourism industry energy bill and additional revenue streams from carbon finance transactions under the new PCDM. The adoption of standardized EE practices will make the tourism industry more competitive through lower charges in the energy bill, which as stated before is a significant portion of hotels' operational



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					costs, and a positive environmental footprint that can be marketed to reach environmentally aware customers. MG will lift some of the pressure on energy generation by introducing the use of RE and diversifying the energy matrix from the side of an important power consumer. The net impact of these measures on the economy will be reflected on the regional energy bill that is highly correlated with oil and gas international prices and fluctuating supply.
H. Tourism Resources					
i. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Tourism through the Development and Dissemination of Best Practices	a) To mainstream biodiversity conservation in the tourism industry ; b) To secure local, national and global environmental benefits.	Implementation	Belize	GEF with Ecological Tourism in Europe (ETE)	A methodology guide for tourism management plans has been completed and criteria for sustainable tourism (based on UNEP/CBD guidelines) developed. These tools provide a sound basis for incorporating biodiversity into tourism management plans and to meet target of third party certification. Governments and institution in all three BRs. adopted tourism management plans for all three Biosphere Reserves have been adopted. Furthermore, two of the three BRs (Aggtelek and Sumava) have integrated their TMPs into the regional development plans

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					ready for implementation. Training materials have been developed for the purpose of training tourism operations personnel to incorporate biodiversity best practices in sustainable tourism at demonstration sites. Private sector involvement contributed to the establishment of communication strategies for each project area. First incentive measures (e.g. contests, tourism fairs and exhibitions) have created an enhanced environment for sustainable business engagement. All activities are aimed at improving conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of the participating Biosphere reserves. Tracking tools have shown modest improvements in management effectiveness of Biosphere Reserves.
ii. Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-sourced impacts resulting from coastal tourism	a) To demonstrate best practice strategies for sustainable tourism to reduce the degradation of marine and coastal environments of transboundary significance ; b) To address the negative impacts of tourism on the coastal and marine	Project in its initial stages of implementation	Seychelles	GEF	The project has just started and has not yet shown impacts

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>environment in Sub-Saharan Africa as identified by the African Process;</p> <p>c) To promote the development of sustainable tourism policies and strategies;</p> <p>d) To implement demonstration projects in a number of countries that participated in the African Process. to engage the private sector and enhance public-private partnerships to enable formulation and implementation of appropriate national and regional policies and strategies for sustainable tourism development, including a policy and strategy framework to guide and promote ecotourism development</p>				
<p>iii. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Tourism Sector: Frameworks, practices and tools for coastal destinations and SIDS</p>	<p>Capacity building seminar for governmental officials from tourism and environment ministries. The Oxford seminar, and the regional seminars subsequently planned, aim to build the capacity of the tourism sector, specifically in developing countries and small island states, to address the threats, challenges and opportunities of climate change and</p>	<p>First Global Seminar implemented on April 2008 in collaboration with Oxford University. Second seminar to focus on the Caribbean region is under planning. Resources will be needed.</p>	<p>First Seminar: Global Second Seminar: Caribbean</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- University of Oxford</li> <li>- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</li> <li>- UN World Tourism Organization</li> <li>- World Meteorological Organization</li> </ul>	<p>Improved climate change awareness of governmental officials responsible for tourism development in coastal areas and SIDS.</p> <p>Improved adaptation planning for coastal areas and SIDS since tourism is the main driver of economic development in these areas</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	implement the Davos Declaration recommendations on Tourism and Climate Change				
I. Biodiversity Resources					
i. Promotion of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work.	Conduct of SPREP's campaign to celebrate the Pacific island biodiversity and the production of media reports on Island Biodiversity. The objective of the former is to raise awareness on the value of the Pacific island biodiversity and the need to conserve and use it sustainably. The objective of the latter is to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the current status, issues and trends of biodiversity in the Pacific region.	Implementation is ongoing	Pacific	SPREP, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Greater capacity of the Pacific to conserve biodiversity
ii. Implementation of project "Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region (including training and capacity building for marine protected areas (MPA) management)".	The project comprises the strengthening of the Caribbean MPA Managers Network and Forum through the implementation of a five year Strategic Plan and improving the management of MPAs in the region through Regional Training of Trainers courses for MPA managers, and better practices through assistance from the CaMPAM (Wider Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers) Small	Regional Training course and local courses implemented, SGF and exchanges implemented, Database population is ongoing	Wider Caribbean Follow up local training activities in the Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, and Jamaica, Mexico, DR, Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Haiti		Increased capacity - MPA management  Trainees provided with training and communication skills to transmit knowledge to other MPA staff  Best practices transferred within the WCR.  Increased access to information on MPAs in the WCR

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	Grants Fund and complementary grants on sustainable fisheries and alternative livelihoods, and tourism practices in Cuba, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Barbados; and the finalization of an updated web-based database of the MPAs in the Wider Caribbean.				
iii. Development of Guidelines for Protected Areas and Species Management.	The activity includes the production of Guidelines and Criteria for the listing of Protected Areas under the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW); and the compilation of a preliminary list of protected areas under the SPAW Protocol to initiate a regional network and cooperation among the areas.	Guidelines endorsed, pilot projects are being planned	Wider Caribbean		Guidelines available for regional network of MPAs.
iv. Implementation of project “Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species”,	The project activities include the implementation of priority actions of the Regional Action Plan for Marine Mammals (MMAP) for the Wider Caribbean Region; updating of the Regional Manatee Management Plan for the region; support to the development of sea turtle conservation and recovery priority actions in e.g.	MMAP and Manatee plans endorsed, fundraising for the implementation of priority actions as per MMAP  Sea Turtle Recovery Plans for Panama finalized  Management plans for Conch developed	Wider Caribbean	FAO/Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) for the management of the conch and lobster fisheries including the development of management plans for Queen Conch for Saint Vincent	Agreement and approval of guidance document for strategic conservation of various endangered species.  Increased knowledge of status of various species

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	Barbados; various capacity building activities.			and the Grenadines and Barbados.	
v. Implementation of project “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (including the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) activities	Building on the experiences in Mesoamerica from the ICRAN MAR project, it will further strengthen capacity in sustainable marine recreation practices and environmental performance assessments, while forming alliances with local businesses, MPA managers and local communities. This will include small grants and training workshops in collaboration with CORAL in Honduras and the Dominican Republic, to further advance implementation of locally developed marine recreation standards, and promote stakeholder dialogue for improved coastal and marine tourism practices.	Implementation Activities include: a) the ICRAN (International Coral Reef Action Network) USAID/ UNF ICRAN Mesoamerican Reef Alliance to continue implementation in participating countries, inter alia, Belize. Outputs have been made available to all countries in the region. MAR project closed  CORAL project ongoing	Wider Caribbean	ICRI, ICRAN	Best practices developed and disseminated in the WCR  Increased collaboration between actors in the MAR region  Strengthened capacity for the sustainable use of marine resources  Follow-up activities developed by CORAL
vi. Implementation of regional project “Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource”	The project aims to enhance the conservation status of globally important sites for biodiversity in the Caribbean by strengthening local and national partnerships and increasing awareness of Caribbean biodiversity and the issues affecting it among public and private sector local,	Implementation	Bahamas, Dominican Republic and Jamaica	GEF	The project achieved significant results and impact, with some excellent and important products, and in some areas has leveraged actions that went beyond the scope of the project. Overall, the Immediate Objectives have been largely achieved, although some deliverables are still outstanding (publications). Notable project

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>national and international stakeholders and decision-makers. In so doing, the project will document globally important biodiversity sites and establish a framework within which information gaps are evaluated and conservation requirements are assessed, advocated and acted upon for the highest priorities.</p>				<p>successes include: identification of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in the Bahamas, Dominican Republic and Jamaica, with associated databases and IBA site accounts; a Regional IBA Directory (publication date late 2008) and IBA database accessible through the BirdLife website; establishment of Site Support Groups (SSGs) at 7 of the 8 project sites; some excellent regional- and national-level publications, including the <i>Birds Caribbean</i> newsletter; very significant raising of co-financing for a MSP (over twice that originally anticipated at project outset), and including significant funding from the corporate sector in the Bahamas; a major contribution to a successful advocacy campaign to halt bauxite mining within the Cockpit Country IBA; small-scale ecotourism ventures around one of the project sites in the Dominican Republic; successful workshops in media communication and strategic and financial planning; some success in promoting the adoption of the IBA programme within government in Jamaica (through the Department of Forestry), the Dominican Republic (Ministry of Environment and Natural</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					Resources) and within the BNT's strategic plan in the Bahamas; and the bulk of the activities for 6 of the 8 project sites were achieved.
vii. Implementation of project "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)".	Assess Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and establish a national workable CHM.	Project is currently in initial stages of implementation	Barbados	GEF	
viii. Implementation of project "Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework (NBF)".	Meet the objective of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (i.e., to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements) and therefore will be	Implementation	Mauritius	GEF	The Project has made considerable progress in terms of achieving the first immediate objective of developing a fully responsive and functional regulatory regime as a key ingredient for the implementation of the other targeted activities. In line with the agreed plan of action a draft national policy paper on biosafety and a draft regulation to the GMO Act 2004 has been prepared together with potential list of consultants to facilitate other activities which critically depends on the regulatory regime for capacity building



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	directed to support the implementation of the NBF in the beneficiary country.				activities. Two workshops on implementation of the national legislation and Public awareness were rescheduled to allow for the main texts of the regulation to be approved so that it can be used as part of the national training materials. In addition in line with the expected work in GMO Detection, the designated laboratory was retrofitted to allow for treatment of effluents before discharge into the main sewage system of the Food Technology Laboratories, changing/wash rooms were also fitted in the laboratory. The Biotechnology/Biosafety Policy was not part of the GEF approved project but based on stakeholder inputs at the inception workshop, this component was highlighted for support by Government to update the existing Biotechnology Strategy of 1992 to address biosafety policy issues.
ix. Development of regional project proposal “Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean”.	Invasive alien species pose a major threat to terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems in the Caribbean islands. A recent assessment listed at least 552 alien species in the insular Caribbean region mostly from terrestrial habitats,	Project proposal currently under development	Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Bahamas	GEF	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	with fewer species reported from freshwater and marine environments. A region wide response to the invasive species problem is suggested considering the recent experiences with several major invasive pests that served to emphasize the regional nature of these threats. The proposed project aims at the mitigation of the threats to biodiversity and the local economy of IAS in the insular Caribbean.				
x. Development of initiative “Management of Invasive Species”	Reduce the environmental and economic impacts of invasive alien species in both terrestrial and marine habitats in the Pacific.	Project is currently under development	Pacific islands	DGEF, the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS), SPREP	
xi. Global Island Partnership (GLISPA), which assists islands in addressing one of the world’s greatest challenges on islands.,	a) To conserve and sustainably utilize the invaluable island natural resources that support people, cultures, and livelihoods in their island homes around the world; b) To mobilize leadership, increase resources and share skills, knowledge, technologies and innovations in a cost-effective and sustainable way that will catalyze action for conservation and sustainable livelihoods; c) Engage agencies and	Implementation	Global	WCMC, GLISPA	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>organizations worldwide in high-level commitments and on-the-ground action for island conservation and sustainable use, improved exchange of information and collaboration between islands, and between islands and other international entities in support of the MSI.</p>				
<p>xii. Development of project concept “Building capacities in SIDS on access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from their use”</p>	<p>The project is intended to strengthen the negotiation capacities of SIDS both at the global/regional level, mainly leading towards the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to be held in Japan in 2010, where an international regime on access and benefit sharing (ABS) is expected to be adopted; as well as at the national level by strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional capacity of selected SIDS in the three SIDS regions (i.e., Caribbean, Pacific and AIMS –Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas –as regards AIMS, the project will give particular attention</p>	<p>Project proposal</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>CBD</p>	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>to the Indian Ocean SIDS) to develop adequate national frameworks to regulate access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use, in compliance with the CBD and other relevant international agreements. By doing so, the project will assist SIDS to effectively achieve the goals outlined in the BPOA and the MSI, and therefore contribute to the 2010 CBD target to achieve a significant reduction in the current rates of biodiversity loss.</p>				
<p>J. Science and technology</p>					
<p>Implementation of the Regional Network in Marine Science and Technology for the Caribbean: The Know-why Network (KNY) project</p>	<p>Implement the LBS Protocol to the Cartagena Convention, namely the obligations on monitoring and assessment and development of information systems and reporting. The specific objectives are to: a) update existing information of all point and non-point sources of pollution into the Convention area through additional scientific analysis; b) enhance the capacity of the Communication, Education, Training and Awareness Subprogramme of the CEP</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Wider Caribbean</p>	<p>LBS/RAC-Cimab, LBS/RAC-IMA, UdO, INVEMAR, CIRA, IOCARIBE, CEHI</p>	<p>Agreement and approval of marine water quality indicators</p> <p>Strengthening of Regional Activity Network (RAN) and laboratories</p> <p>Marine/coastal water quality monitoring of selected hotspots</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	by developing the pollution information module; and, c) enhance countries capacity for using other technologies, such as remote sensing and mapping of pollution data and information.				
K. Trade					
i. Project “Integrated Assessment of Trade-Related Policies and Biodiversity in the Agricultural Sector”	Assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of trade-related policies in a selected agricultural sector, with particular focus on biodiversity impacts. This initiative aims to enhance capacity in ACP countries to develop policy recommendations that safeguard biological diversity while maximizing sustainable development gains from trade liberalization in the agriculture sector. The project in Jamaica focuses on the impacts of reforms of the EU-ACP Sugar Protocol as part of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations (loss of trade preferences). The project in Papua New Guinea focuses on the impacts of trade liberalisation measures (particularly tariff reduction) affecting major export crops (e.g. coffee and	Implementation Phase 1 to be completed by end 2008, Phase 2 (implementation of policy recommendations) scheduled for 2009	Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius and Papua New Guinea		<p>1. Capacities built in national research institutes and government ministries in integrated and biodiversity assessment and identifying economic, social, environmental and biodiversity impacts of trade policies.</p> <p>2. Initiation of process to incorporate biodiversity impacts into formulation and implementation of trade policies.</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	oil palm) on two major staple food crops (taro and sweet potato). In Mauritius the project focuses on the impacts of reforms of the EU-ACP Sugar Protocol as part of the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations (loss of trade preferences).				
ii. Support to the development of Bio Trade in the Dominican Republic.	Promote sustainable Bio Trade practices in selected rural communities of the Dominican Republic - Haiti border, contributing to the improvement of their life quality and poverty alleviation through sustainable entrepreneurial activities.	Implementation  Rural communities have been identified to implement the pilot activities, and the selection of the natural products (plants) with more potential for a sustainable bio-trade practice has been made.	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment of the Dominican Republic, Center for Agricultural and Forest Development (CEDAF)	
L. Sustainable Capacity development and education for sustainable development					
i. Environmental education and awareness activities:  a) Curricula review at the secondary level	a) To assess the need for additional modules/resources.	a) Implementation	a) Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu;	a) SPREP	a) Recommendations on curriculum enhancement at the secondary level, in support of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

<sup>4</sup> In the Preamble of the Mauritius Strategy, SIDS recognise the integral role of youth in sustainable development and the need to further ensure their participation in programmes and activities related to the sustainable development of SIDS.

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
<p>b) Organisation of a Future Leaders Forum (April 2007) which was<sup>4</sup>;</p> <p>c) Preparation of a Youth and Sustainability Toolkit</p>	<p>b) To empower young leaders with information and knowledge</p> <p>c) Training toolkit for the Future Leaders Forum to be used for training/capacity building purposes within the Pacific SIDS. It is expected to be widely distributed by SPREP.</p>	<p>b) Completed</p> <p>c) Implementation</p>	<p>b) Pacific SIDS</p> <p>c) Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>b) University of South Pacific and the Pacific Youth Environment Network (PYEN)</p> <p>c) University of South Pacific and the Pacific Youth Environment Network (PYEN) and SPREP</p>	<p>2005-14</p> <p>b) and c) Empowered and networked youth leaders in the Pacific</p>
<p>ii. Human resource development initiatives:</p>	<p>a) Co-funding of scholarships for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the Pacific Islands Community Conservation Course;</p> <p>b) Applied research and attachment programmes; and</p> <p>c) Development of a conservation project management toolkit</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>SPREP, University of the South Pacific</p>	<p>Strengthened human resources in the Pacific region on conservation issues</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
iii. Pilot project for the development of an integrated law for the domestication in the Pacific islands of the chemicals conventions, i.e. the Stockholm, the Basel, the Rotterdam and the Waigani Conventions.		Implementation	Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Cook Islands	Government of Tonga, SPREP, UNU	Guiding elements for review of the existing legislation and the preparation of new legislation drafted for the Government of Tonga, which resulted in a bill submitted to its parliament.
iv. “Enhancing synergetic implementation of biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) through the development of National MEA Implementation Plans by Selected Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean”.	To enhance the national strategies and national action plans for the implementation of biodiversity-related MEA by providing assistance to, through the development of national implementation plans for the effective implementation of a cluster of key biodiversity related MEA.	Implementation	Trinidad and Tobago among other non SIDS countries		Expected: Better compliance of MEAs provisions at the national level. Mechanisms in place for synergetic implementation of Biodiversity related MEAs including institutional arrangements and interagency coordination.
v. Organisation of Preparatory Meetings for Climate Change Negotiators from AOSIS countries	The objective is to assist the AOSIS Parties to the UNFCCC in articulating their national and regional policy positions with regard to specific building blocks of the Bali Roadmap, particular agenda items of UNFCCC COP14/CMP4, COP15/CMP5 and sessions	Two meetings held in 2008 and another two planned for 2009	AOSIS countries	National governments, UNFCCC Secretariat	Climate Change Negotiators from AOSIS countries updated and fully aware of the latest developments of the complex international process related to climate change. Strengthened capacities and networking among AOSIS countries negotiators, enabling them to participate actively in



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	of AWG-LCA and AWG-KP.				negotiations. AOSIS policy position on the way forward with UNFCCC Bali Roadmap formulated and will be delivered at the UNFCCC meetings. UNEP received positive feedback from participants, also requesting UNEP to carry on with this most useful initiative
vi. Implementation of the UNEP/OECS Model Harmonised Biodiversity Legislation Project (Phase II)	To build on the work of Phase I of the project - drafting of model harmonised biodiversity legislation for the nine countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Phase II will develop model biodiversity legislation in three selected OECS countries.	Implementation	Country members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	OECS	
vii. Capacity Building related to MEAs in ACP countries	Build the capacity of, inter alia, ACP SIDS to implement their respective obligations under MEA and honour related commitments, thereby resulting in sound management of the environment and natural resources. This will lead towards poverty alleviation and sustainable development with a focus on, among others, mitigating the adverse	Implementation	ACP countries	European Union. Also, SPREP (in the Pacific region) and CARICOM in the Caribbean region	Expected: Strengthened capacities for national implementation of MEAs.

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	effects of climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought, land degradation, chemicals, hazardous wastes and other threats to the environment. Activities will generally focus on strengthening and enhancing the capacities of national governments and stakeholders, and will include negotiation and lobbying skills training; project design and management training; harmonizing and streamlining of national reporting to MEA; and improved information management and utilization.				
viii. Establishment and implementation of the "Quick Start Programme" (QSP) Trust Fund	Support activities to enable initial capacity-building and implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), and give priority to the urgent needs of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and SIDS.	Since the Fund became operational in late 2006, the inter-agency Trust Fund Implementation Committee has, as of May 2008, approved projects for 13 SIDS. The projects address the three QSP strategic priorities, i.e., development or updating of national chemicals profiles; building on the work of chemicals-related international agreements and initiatives; and mainstreaming chemicals management in national development planning. It should be noted	Bahamas, Barbados, Comoros, Cuba, Guyana, Haiti, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe and Trinidad and Tobago	Project executing agencies: Secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNDP and UNITAR	Projects are yet to be completed and impacts to be assessed by the final evaluation. Projects are expected to assist SIDS in the development or updating of national chemicals profiles; building on the work of chemicals-related international agreements and initiatives; and mainstreaming chemicals management in national development planning.

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
		that the QSP serves SAICM stakeholders in all sectors. UNEP provides trustee and secretariat services on behalf of all stakeholders.			
ix. "Capacity Development in Geographic Information System for LBS Regional Activity Centre-CIMAB (Centro de Ingeniería y Manejo Ambiental de Bahías y Costas in Cuba).	Develop the institutional capabilities of the LBS/RAC-CIMAB in the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).including a well established GIS computing environment; b) trained base of technicians and professionals in the development of GIS database and GIS use of information; c) GIS products available for dissemination and demonstration; d) Metadata catalogue of archived and new data and information, and; e) increase in the number and variety of services offered by LBS/RAC-CIMAB to CEP and member countries.	Completed	Member countries of the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP)	LBS/RAC CIMAB	Increased institutional capacity in GIS at LBS/RAC-CIMAB  Strengthening of GIS-related services offered by LBS/RAC-Cimab to the Member States of UNEP CEP, and for projects executed under CEP  Case study completed: implementation of a GIS for the management and analysis of sources of pollution in the Havana Bay Basin, Cuba.
x. Organisation of a training course on legislative drafting on environmental issues.	The course focuses on "The Drafting of Model Environmental Legislation for the Caribbean SIDS" as appropriate and "The Implementation of Environmental Treaties."	To be completed by 2008	Wider Caribbean	Faculty of Law of the University of the West Indies	Expected: Increased capacities of Caribbean legal practitioners to develop effective and appropriate environmental legal instruments and regulations.

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
xi. Implementation of the second phase of project “Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas”	Complement activities of the Phase 1 project, related to the Initial Communication, while at the same time forming basis for initiation of the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	The project is being implemented as an interim capacity-building activity between the Initial and the Second Communications	Comoros	GEF	
xii. Implementation of projects “National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management”	In each beneficiary country: To identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, climate change, and land degradation, and the synergies between them, with the aim of catalyzing domestic or externally assisted action to meet those needs in a coordinated and planned manner.	Implementation	Saint. Lucia, Cuba, Haiti, Vanuatu and Trinidad and Tobago	GEF	
xiii. “National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management for Barbados”	Conduct an assessment of the national capacity to assist in protecting the global environment by effectively implementing the Rio Conventions, specifically the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the Convention to Combat Drought and Desertification (UNCCD). It will also	Implementation	Barbados	GEF	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	contribute to the implementation of the broader National Sustainable Development Policy.				
<p>xiv. a) Training of four academics from two Small Island Developing States at the “Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African University partnership - International Training Programme”</p> <p>b) Participation of university professors from Madagascar and Seychelles in the First Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in African Universities (MESA)</p>	<p>Provide an opportunity to exchange knowledge and experiences in environment and sustainable development (ESD) in the Higher Education (HE) sector and deepen understanding of the environmental, social-cultural and economic dynamics of sustainable development. The long term specific objectives of the programme are to contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development; capacity development and change processes in participants’ institutions and home countries; strengthening of methods, processes and monitoring to enable effective education; and improved institutional infrastructure for ESD.</p>	<p>Two training programmes were conducted, i.e., a three week exchange programme in Sweden and a two week workshop in Rhodes University, South Africa.</p>	<p>Mauritius and Seychelles</p>	<p>SIDA</p>	<p>a) and b) Mainstreaming of environmental considerations into curricula resulting in a roll-out of environmentally-conscious change agents;</p> <p>b) Empowered capacity to mainstream environment into curricula and university management</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
International Conference with the theme Environment, Development and Climate Change in Africa: Universities Responding?, held in Nairobi in Nov.2008					
c) Support activities by the Environmental Education and Training Unit, DEPI	<p>a) Support the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Mauritius in researching sustainable technologies for composting paper waste, and also for providing more sustainable energy resources for Mauritius. This is part of a broader Eco-Campus initiative that also involves development of a General Environmental Management module for all students, an environmental awareness campaign for students and staff and a community engagement component;</p> <p>b) Support the establishment of the University of Seychelles through a core module on Sustainable</p>	<p>a) Implementation</p> <p>b) Implementation</p>	<p>Mauritius</p> <p>Seychelles</p>		<p>The Engineering faculty at the University of Mauritius is researching sustainable technologies for composting paper waste, and also for providing more sustainable energy resources for Mauritius. This is part of a broader Eco-Campus initiative that also involves development of a General Environmental Management module for all students, an environmental awareness campaign for students and staff and a community engagement component. The University of Seychelles is in the process of being established. A core module on Sustainable Development of Small Island States has been developed that includes issues such as climate change, management of ecosystem services, sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity and tourism.</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	Development of Small Island States, which includes issues such as climate change, management of ecosystem services, sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity and tourism. The module is designed to be studied as a compulsory module. It will help students to gain a better understanding of how to apply sustainability concepts to their current studies and their work environment in SIDS.				The module is designed to be studied as a compulsory module. It will help students to gain a better understanding of how to apply sustainability concepts to their current studies and their work environment in SIDS.
d) Capacity Building for Judges in Biodiversity related issues	Development of training materials and training courses for judges.	Implementation	Dominican Republic, Jamaica	ELI (Environmental Law Institute)	Strengthened capacity and knowledge of the Judges on environmental law with a particular emphasis on biodiversity related issues
e) Improvement of Access to Environmental Justice in the Caribbean	Establishment and consolidation of an Expert Group on Access to Environmental Justice, including Judges, Prosecutors, General attorneys, legal officers and legal NGOs. Experiences, lessons learnt and identification of common challenges towards improvement of access to environmental justice.	Ongoing First Meeting of the Expert Group implemented	Caribbean	University of West Indies	Capacities for compliance with and enforcement of environmental law strengthened in the Caribbean region.

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
M. Sustainable production and consumption					
i. Development of a national programme and action plan on sustainable consumption and production	A memorandum of understanding was signed between UNEP and the Ministry of Environment in May 2007 for the elaboration of the programme by July 2008. The national programme on sustainable consumption and production for Mauritius has been developed and disseminated in August 2008	The national programme on sustainable consumption and production for Mauritius has been finalized and the implementation phase started	Mauritius has been selected as one of the pilot countries	Ministry of Environment of Mauritius	
ii. Establishment of a regional information Center on Cleaner Production and Sustainable Consumption for the Caribbean	Better access and availability of information on sustainable consumption and production	Implementation  A MoU was signed with the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) for the establishment of the information center	Wider Caribbean	CEHI, CARICOM, ROLAC	Expected: Improved capacity of Caribbean countries to move towards sustainable consumption and production
iv. Support in the organization of regional meetings on sustainable consumption and production (SCP)  a) Organization of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SCP Meeting for Caribbean Countries, as part of the sub-regional activities done in LAC in the framework of		a) Completed	a) Country members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	a) Ministry of Health and Environment of Trinidad and Tobago, CARICOM Secretariat and Ministry of Environment of Barbados	a) The sub-regional SCP action plan was revised and a Recommendation was made to the Ministers to enhance the activities on SCP in the sub-region.



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
<p>the Regional Council of Government Experts on SCP and the LAC Forum of Ministers of Environment</p> <p>b) First Training workshop on sustainable public procurement for Central America</p>	<p>b) Raising awareness and capacity building on sustainable public procurement for government procurement officers</p>	<p>b) Completed</p>	<p>b) Cuba, Dominican Republic and Belize</p>	<p>b) CCAD, OEA and the Inter-American Network of Procurement Officers</p>	<p>b) Procurement officers and SCP focal points have better information and resources to promote the issue at national level</p>
<p>N. National and regional enabling environments</p>					
<p>i. Organisation of the Third Conference of the Pacific Youth and Environment Network (PYEN) (Early 2009, University of the South Pacific, in Suva, Fiji)</p>	<p>It is the annual network meeting of the Pacific Youth under UNEP's Global Tunza Strategy.</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>University of the South Pacific</p>	<p>Pacific youth leaders empowered on priority environmental issues</p>
<p>ii. Organisation of the Asia Pacific Civil Society Meeting on International Environmental Governance (Nov.</p>	<p>The main outcomes will include an Asia Pacific civil society statement for inputs to the Global Civil Society Forum, to be held in parallel with the Twenty-fifth</p>	<p>Implementation</p>	<p>Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>European Union</p>	<p>Enhanced engagement of Civil Society from SIDS on international environmental governance</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
2008, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia)	Session of the UNEP GC/GMEF				
iii. Provision of advisory services and co-organisation of the CARICOM's Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) [Environment]	To support follow up to the COTED meeting held in April 2008	Implementation	Wider Caribbean	CARICOM	Contributed to environmental policy formulation in the Caribbean Community.
iv. Establishment of an Expert Group on Environmental Indicators for SIDS	The activity is as an expansion of the Indicators Project to selected Caribbean SIDS on the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC), adopted by the Forum of Ministers of Environment of the region and endorsed by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The main objective of the group will be to monitor the implementation of ILAC.	Implementation	Wider Caribbean	Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean	Strengthening of South-South cooperation and technology transfer between Caribbean SIDS and LA countries.
v. Provision of advisory services	Preparation of a proposal for cooperation to assist the government in the formulation of an environmental action plan for the country	Project proposal	Suriname		

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
vi. Regional project “The Micronesia Challenge : Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management”	The objective of the project is to develop and apply sustainable finance systems and policies that will provide sustainable long-term core resources for effective and adaptive conservation strategies across the three country proponents of the Micronesia Challenge	Implementation	Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands.		
vii. Implementation of UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)	Provide financial and technical support in order to assist countries to mainstream environmental management into poverty reduction strategies, budgeting processes and national development plans.	<p>- From Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> '08, UNDP-UNEP hosted PEI LAC Inception Meeting, where Dominican Republic and Haiti (asides from participating), expressed their interest in being included in the PEI Programme.</p> <p>- The meeting served as an introduction of countries' needs, characteristics and current situations (e.g. Dom. Republic's AWP will be finished by July '09).</p> <p>- PEI LAC RT undertook in Oct. '08, first mission to Haiti. New missions have been scheduled to visit both Dom. Republic and Haiti during 2009</p>	Dominican Republic and Haiti	UNDP	UNDP-UNEP PEI impacts countries by promoting good environmental management, which results in increased well-being and livelihoods, poverty reduction, and contributes to economic growth
O. Knowledge management and information for decision-making					

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
i. Mauritius Environment Outlook Report (GEO Mauritius)	The GEO Mauritius will present the state and trends of the environment, outlook/scenarios and policy options of the country within the framework of the implementation of the Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN) to build countries capacity for the establishment of essential data foundation and information for decision making.	Implementation	Mauritius	Ministry of Environment and National Development of Mauritius	
ii. Promotion and utilization of GEO tools and processes in the Pacific	Promote the use of GEO tools and processes in the Pacific through the SPREP participation in the “Assessment of assessments” within the UN General Assembly Framework (UNGA Resolution A/60/30) - on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment including socio-economic aspects.	Implementation	Pacific SIDS	SPREP	
iii. Capacity development for integrated environmental assessment (IEA)	Generation of meaningful information for decision making and the maximizing of policy impacts of environmental assessment and reporting.	Implementation	Papua New Guinea and Kiribati	SPREP and the University of the South Pacific (USP)	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
iv. Training and capacity-building	<p>a) Capacity building in Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) for the South Pacific to produce a South Pacific Environment Outlook (South Pacific GEO). This assessment will focus on climate change impacts and adaptation, and will complement and aim to support national and regional actions set out in the SPREP Programme of Work 2009, particularly under Component 2.3 on Environmental Governance, and also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006-2015.</p> <p>b) Training to build capacity of governmental and scientific institutions in mapping vulnerability to climate change and ecosystem change, and risk reduction at national and regional levels, as a basis for adaptation planning, financing and cost effective preventive actions. Beneficiary countries will be SIDS in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. This activity is to be implemented together with</p>	Implementation	South Pacific	SPREP	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	the IEA capacity building described above.				
v. Integrated Environmental Assessments (IEA) in the Caribbean	<p>a) The “GEO Youth Caribbean”, which is the IEA of the Caribbean undertaken by Youth using the GEO for youth approach is to be completed in November 2008.</p> <p>b) Report “Climate Change in the Caribbean and the Challenge of Adaptation”, which presents a summary on the status of initiatives related to climate change in the Caribbean will also be completed by DEWA in November 2008.</p> <p>c) As a follow up to the Initiative for the Sustainable Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (ILAC) –adopted by the</p>	a) Implementation	<p>a) Caribbean English Speaking countries</p> <p>b) Caribbean region</p>	<p>a) CYEN and CCA (GEO Youth)</p> <p>b) CARICOM</p>	<p>a) Active participation of more than 150 youth in fourteen different Caribbean countries. Training of young sustainable leaders on how to elaborate IEA. A sub-regional launch in Grenada followed by national launches in most participative countries, which were covered by the media. Increased connection between several Caribbean countries’ Environment Ministries and Youth Environmental Groups.</p> <p>b) Expected impact. Contribute to the dialogue between policy-makers and the scientific community, in order to prepare a more vigorous climate change programme, maximize opportunities and confront the threats and risks posed by possible consequences of climate change.</p>

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	Forum of Ministers of Latina America and the Caribbean and endorsed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- the publication ILAC Cuba will be completed by 2009 as a report on the indicators of sustainable development for Cuba.				
vi. Integrated Environmental Assessments (IEA) for cities in the Caribbean		Implementation  UNEP continues supporting local governments in the production of Urban Environmental Outlooks using the GEO methodology. GEO for cities Santo Domingo was launched in 2007 and GEO Georgetown is expected to be completed in 2009.	Georgetown and Santo Domingo	Georgetown University of Guyana,  School of Earth Environment Sciences Santo Domingo	Georgetown: As a consequence of the GEO process, on-going activities, the two workshops carried out and the demand for environmental up to date information and scientific data, a more cohesive team is in place. Working under the coordination of the GEO Georgetown local team, the technical partners include representatives from the Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana Energy Agency, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, City Engineer's Department from the Mayor and City Council Georgetown, Environmental Health Section from the Mayor and City Council Georgetown, Ministry of Health, Squatter Settlements (Ministry of housing and Water), Central Housing and Planning Authority, Ministry of Local Government, Hydraulic Department Sea Defense, and

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					<p>the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce, among others.</p> <p>Santo Domingo: After launching the report in May 2007, it was expected the local authorities would use the GEO Santo Domingo as a decision making tool and main reference for further city strategic and development plans.</p>
vii. Integrated Environmental Assessments (IEA) for cities	UNEP continued supporting local governments in the production of Urban Environmental Outlooks using the GEO methodology	Launched in November 2008	Three cities of Cuba (i.e., Santa Clara, Holguín and Cienfuegos),	Ministry of Science and Technology (CITMA), Cuba	<p>In 2008, with the support of local authorities, the GEO Cienfuegos and GEO Holguín teams managed to include the report as educational material in the province schools. During 2008, Santa Clara's local authorities also made the commitment to repeat this impact in their province during 2009.</p> <p>In Holguín, as part of the outreach activities and in order to massively contribute to the environmental education in the city, the team created a "Mobile Education Car", a conditioned vehicle which delivers messages and courses in local communities on environmental matters and GEO Holguín.</p>



Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
viii. Support SPREP to participate in the 8 <sup>th</sup> Annual Collaborative Assessment Network (CAN) meeting and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) workshop in Bangkok (November 2008) and associated follow up activities	Promote networking of UNEP's partner institutions in the Asia Pacific region, to facilitate consolidated delivery on priority regional issues and initiatives	Implementation	Pacific SIDS		SPREP is part of a regional network of environmental institutions and expertise in the Asia Pacific region. Access to regional knowledgebase on expertise and experiences
ix. Implementation of project "IW:LEARN"	Test the effectiveness of cross focal area networking among a "regional cluster" of ongoing and pipeline GEF projects in the Wider Caribbean. Activities will promote integration of efforts, capture of synergies, identification of gaps, conflicts and opportunities and support information resources to facilitate networking, knowledge-sharing and facilitated dialogue among the regional cluster of GEF projects identified in the Wider Caribbean.	Implementation	Wider Caribbean	GEF	There has been a significant (almost 100% of target) improvement in the collection of data and information from projects compared to FY07. At the same time, access to iwlearn.net vis-à-vis unique users, increased bookmarking of the website, and users feedback, support increased stakeholder use of the information resource. Two ICT workshops were held (double what was held previously), resulting in an increase for the demand of IW:LEARN services and more interaction with projects. The launch of the IW:LEARN eBulletin, an innovative but simple approach to increase uptake and dissemination of information resources as well as user interaction through the iwleant.net information system has been a major input towards

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
					<p>meeting objectives. In addition, pursuing collaboration with Microsoft (and the use of their search technology), the Mekong River Commission, GEF projects and other networking partners has contributed to the increase of datasets and also the discoverability of information resources.</p> <p>Increased exchange of information and facilitated networking between GEF projects in the WCR</p>
<p>x. Organisation of Regional Meeting: Developing a Strategy for the Management of Data and Information for the CAR/RCU Sub-programme on Assessment and Management of Environment Pollution (AMEP), (Havana, Cuba, 2007).</p>	<p>The information management Strategy for the AMEP sub-programme was drafted in consultation with the LBS Regional Activity Centres, and ongoing collaborative partners</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Wider Caribbean</p>	<p>CEHI GEF IWCAM project, GEF REPCAR project (Reducing Pesticide Runoff to the Caribbean Sea), Institute of Marine and Coastal Research of Colombia (INVEMAR) and the Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC).</p>	<p>Short, medium and long term actions identified</p>
<p>xi. Development of a project proposal on ecosystem services,</p>	<p>Designed to address some of the remaining challenges highlighted by the independent evaluations of the MA, which include the lack of focus on SGAs</p>	<p>Has been submitted to be considered by the GEF Council in December 2008.</p>	<p>Trinidad and Tobago has been identified as one of the possible sites for the proposed project</p>	<p>national governments and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), sub-global</p>	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>within the original MA, and more importantly, limited impacts of MA findings to policy-making processes. In order to address these challenges, the proposed project will focus on 1) developing multi-scale and locally valid tools and decision support models to assist decision-makers to analyze ecosystem change and application of this knowledge into policy-making processes; 2) policy implementation support for the application of ecosystem management and services approaches at national and transboundary levels; 3) strengthening science-policy interface; and 4) exploring the potential for viable ecosystem services markets at national, regional and global levels.</p>			<p>assessment (SGA) follow-up network,</p>	
<p>xii. Support to participate at the Southern Africa regional workshop on Better Air Quality in Cities</p>	<p>The main outcome of the workshop was the Lusaka Agreement (2008) - Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Policy Framework on Air Pollution. The framework outlines actions to be taken in key areas to reduce air pollution in the region leading to sustainable</p>	<p>Implemented 5-7 March 2008</p>	<p>Mauritius Madagascar</p>	<p>APINA, USEPA, SEI, PCFV, SIDA</p>	

Activity/Project	Objective/Outcome	Progress	Geographic Focus	Collaborators	Impact
	<p>development and the avoidance of the socio-economic costs of air pollution impacts on the people and the environment. These areas cover multilateral cooperation; transport; industry; open burning; indoor air pollution; national environmental governance; public awareness; and research, development and capacity building.</p>				

## Annex II

### CARIBBEAN SIDS PROGRAMME

#### Elements of the Programme

The final result of the consultation process carried out in compliance with Decision 4 adopted by the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2003 was the formulation of a consolidated version of the Programme for the Caribbean Small Island Developing States, which consists of the following elements:

- a) A well-established, well defined regional co-coordinating mechanism for the further implementation of the BPOA.
- b) A financial mechanism in the form of a Regional Sustainability Fund.
- c) A technical programme that is focused on themes related to the environmental pillar of sustainable development and consisting of various shared initiatives, including, among others:
  - The Initiative on Land Degradation and Sustainable Land Management;
  - The Initiative on the Management of Coastal Aquifers;
  - The Initiative on Sustainable Management of Non-Timber Forest Products – generating opportunities for the participation of the private sector and the creation of alternative sources of income for indigenous peoples and local communities;
  - A Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean;
  - A Programme of South-South Cooperation in the field of Trade and Environment;
  - An Assessment and Early Warning Programme; an Environmental Law Programme;
  - The OzonAction Programme;
  - A Programme of Action Against Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution.
- d) A South-South Horizontal Cooperation Programme, which will begin to operate with some activities between Latin American countries and Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean. These activities include technologies on renewable energy, land degradation, water resources and, particularly, coastal aquifer management, biosafety, trade and environment, climate change, disaster management and integrated management of the Caribbean Sea.
- e) A Civil Society Support Programme with five principal elements: (a) Facilitation: Access to Regional and Institutional Process on Environmental and Sustainable Development. (b) Development of a Comprehensive Regional, Community-Based Environmental and Public Awareness Programme in support of the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. (c) “Your change for a better Environment” Project. (d) Enhancement of Media Participation: Increasing Access to Environmental Information. (e) Installment of Video Libraries.
- f) A number of country initiatives were also undertaken in response to specific request from Caribbean SIDS. Countries which have been targeted include Jamaica, Dominica and Haiti with support of Cuba and Dominican Republic.

The consolidation of the Programme for Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean offers a framework that can be used as the basis for the development of a comprehensive sustainable development and environment programme for such States. Furthermore, this programme also provides a more systematic framework for the mobilization of resources. This framework is sufficiently flexible to facilitate the development of other initiatives that could be integrated into the Programme. It also provides a framework through which the Small Island Developing States as well as bilateral and multilateral institutions can pull resources in a complementary and comprehensive manner in order to assist the Caribbean SIDS.

The Programme for Caribbean SIDS can also help to support these States in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, such as, for example, those related to eradicating hunger and poverty and of ensuring environmental sustainability. This Programme also reflects some specific themes that are underscored in the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the BPOA. The themes referred to include *inter alia* management, island biodiversity, protection and development of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, access to drinking water, trade and environment, etc.

### Progress in the Implementation of the Caribbean SIDS Programme

In brief, the progress made in implementing Decision 4 of the Forum of Ministers can be summarized in the following activities:

- (a) A well established, well defined regional coordinating mechanism for further complementing the BPOA.
- The Forum Secretariat facilitated the preparation of a study, coordinated by the CARICOM Secretariat, on the Institutional Framework for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development in the Caribbean SIDS. The report has to be circulated by the Caribbean Community Secretariat to Caribbean SIDS. The Secretariat is awaiting a formal response from the CARICOM Secretariat to determine the next step to be taken.
  - The Secretariat continues to provide institutional support to the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) located in Belize and in building South-South linkages between Caribbean SIDS.
  - A major study on Adaptation to Climate Change in Caribbean SIDS has also been completed, and will guide UNEP'S future interventions in this area in Caribbean SIDS.
- (b) Regional Sustainability Fund. A proposal on the establishment of the Fund, based on a consultant's report has been submitted to the Caribbean Community Secretariat for distribution to Member States and to coordinate their responses on the next step to be taken with respect to the establishment of the fund.
- (c) Technical Programme. The decision to terminate the preparation of a number of GEF Projects in the Caribbean has had an impact on the implementation of the Technical Programme.

The Secretariat continues to work with Caribbean SIDS and the Caribbean Civil Society in the institutionalization of the Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) for Caribbean SIDS. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago provided the Support Office for the PISLM through the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CMRD).

(d) South-South Cooperation. The Secretariat is supporting a Tri-National South-South Programme among Cuba-Haiti-Dominican Republic based on the establishment of a Biological Corridor between the three countries. A number of meetings at both technical and Ministerial levels have been held in support of this initiative. A draft Plan of Action for the Tri-National Collaboration will be considered by the Ministers in the near future.

Some Latin American countries, have committed to undertake surveys for the identification of capacities and technologies that could be incorporated into a South-South Programme between Latin American Countries and Caribbean SIDS. Modalities are also being explored to make available to Caribbean island countries cooperation packages in which several Latin American countries could participate in a coordinated and joint manner.

In addition to the catalytic resources available in UNEP for its execution, several projects and project ideas have been prepared targeting a number of sources including the EU and the GEF to support the implementation of various elements of the Programme. Among such projects, the following may be noted:

- a) Prevention of land degradation in the small island ecosystems of the Caribbean through sustainable land management;
- b) Development and application of tools and methodologies for the management of highly vulnerable coastal aquifers in the Small Island Developing States;
- c) Traditional knowledge and its application to sustainable land management;
- d) Establishment of goals and indicators in relation to land degradation and sustainable land management in the Small Island Developing States;
- e) Sustainable use of non-timber forestry products;
- f) Conservation and sustainable use of island biodiversity;
- g) Caribbean Biological Corridor Haiti-Dominican Republic-Cuba.

In order to respond to the special needs of some of the countries, for example Grenada and Dominica, a Special Focus component has been added to the Caribbean SIDS Programme. In this regard, a number of country specific activities have been formulated and developed which are in the process of being implemented. In the case of Grenada, a

Technical Assistance Programme has been formulated with the following components, namely a) Technical support to the Government of Grenada for the process of the elaboration of the National Action Programme for the UNCCD, b) Review of the current sectoral legislation that addresses environmental, natural resource management and sustainable development issues, c) National Consultations to support the preparation of the NAP/UNCED, d) Support for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

In Dominica, focus is being placed on providing technical assistance to further elaborate the concept on “Environmentally Sound Organic Development”. This involves technical evaluation of the prospects for transforming Dominica into an environmentally sound organic island. UNEP also provided technical and legal assistance to the Government of Dominica to review policies, legislation and institutional arrangements related to the management of bioprospecting activities, including a legislative initiative on access to genetic resources and the distribution of benefits arising from their use, taking into account the benefits arising from traditional knowledge.

UNEP has also undertaken other activities that involve the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean, such as cooperation linked to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in areas related to reports, permits and freezing the consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer. The countries involved in these activities include the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. In the case of Barbados, technical assistance was provided in formulating a refrigerant management plan and elements were contributed to define a policy for the gradual elimination of CFCs in the refrigeration sector, in accordance with the periods agreed to in the framework of the Montreal Protocol. Various assistance activities in this same sphere were carried out by UNEP in other island developing countries of the Caribbean.

Workshops were held to support the implementation and fulfillment of the Montreal Protocol and other multilateral environmental agreements.

To strengthen Government capacities to implement the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and analyze such capacities, UNEP organized a series of activities.

- First Training Seminar on Access to Environmental Justice in collaboration with the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.
- First Training Seminar on MEAs for Lawyers in the Public and Private Sectors in the Caribbean SIDS. This was delivered in collaboration with the University of West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.

To provide legal advisory services at the request of the countries –including the disbursement of related financial resources and the formulation and implementation of environmental legislation– following up on the needs identified in the pertinent applications, the reports and assessment missions, UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)-Environmental Law Programme provides legal technical assistance. Specific activities include:

- Assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the drafting of new Sectoral Legislation, as well as Synergetic Implementation of Biodiversity related MEAs.

In 2003, UNEP/ROLAC, together with the Caribbean Conservation Association and the Caribbean Network of Young Environmentalists, began working to carry out the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) Youth Project for the Caribbean. The purpose of the project is to make an evaluation of the state of the environment from the viewpoint of youth for the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, including Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. During the project implementation period, a training workshop for focal points in Saint Lucia was held in November 2003 and an editorial meeting in Dominica in October 2004. The GEO Youth Report for the Caribbean has been completed and organization of its launch is ongoing.

A progress report on the status of implementation of the Caribbean SIDS Programme was presented to the XXV Special Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) [Environment] of the Caribbean Community in April 2008, Guyana. The COTED [Environment] after reviewing the progress implementation noted the following:

**“Noted** the relevant decisions of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular Decision 5 of the Sustainable Development of SIDS;

**Also Noted** the progress made in the implementation of the Caribbean SIDS Programme mandated by the Forum of Ministers; (...)

**Acknowledged** and **thanked** the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for hosting the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management (PISLM) Support Office through the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD), and **encouraged** their continued institutional and technical support;

**Recommended** the continued institutional and technical support to the Caribbean SIDS Programme from the International Community and UN entities such as UNEP, GM/UNCCD and FAO as well as other relevant regional and international organizations;

**Urged** participation of the Caribbean SIDS in the Caribbean Biological Corridor between Haiti-Dominican Republic-Cuba and to ensure synergies between this and other initiatives being undertaken by the Community in Haiti;

**Agreed** that the PISLM should be used as the framework for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Land Management components of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the MSI/BPOA in Caribbean SIDS, to the extent practicable, and **also urged** all Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to support and participate actively in this initiative, particularly as it seeks to address issues relating to rural development and poverty alleviation in the rural sector in Caribbean SIDS.”

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