

**Third Regional Workshop for GEF Project Development
Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in Small Island
Developing States of the Caribbean
22-24 August 2001, St. Lucia**

Opening Ceremony:

The Opening Ceremony of the Workshop took place on Wednesday, 22 August 2001 at the Bay Gardens Hotel, Rodney Bay, St. Lucia (see attached agenda -- Annex I). Mr. Tim Kasten, Acting Deputy Co-ordinator/UNEP-CAR/RCU, Ms. Anya Thomas, CARICOM Secretariat, Mr. Jan Vermeiren, Organisation of American States, and Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Executive Director/CEHI delivered words of welcome. The Honourable Dr. Walter Francois, Ministry of Planning, Development, Housing and Environment, St. Lucia provided the Opening Address.

Objectives of the Workshop

Following introductions of the workshop participants (see list in Annex II), Mr. Tim Kasten, UNEP-CAR/RCU gave an overview of the Project Development Process for the GEF/PDF-B, *Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean*. In addition to presenting the various activities of the PDF and what had been accomplished to date, Mr. Kasten reviewed the objectives of the workshop:

- Review PDF Goals, Objectives and Process
- Present findings of Regional Synthesis
- Presentation and Discussion of draft project components to gain consensus
- Presentations of other regional institutions on related projects to discern areas of mutual interest/possible collaboration and co-financing
- Presentation and Discussion of draft project activities
- Evaluate co-financing opportunities from participating countries and others
- Discuss and elaborate on potential demonstration projects

Mr. Kasten explained that the draft Project Brief presented as documentation for the meeting was drafted using the PDF products and input from the Steering Committee. He further noted that it was a work in progress and that the components and activities were for the first time to be discussed at the workshop by the countries participating in the project.

Presentation and Discussion of Final Regional Synthesis

Following Mr. Kasten's introduction to the workshop, Mr. Cletus Springer, PDF consultant on the project, provided an overview of the Final Regional Synthesis (see Annex II). The Regional Synthesis was first presented in draft to the Second Regional Workshop of the PDF in February 2001 in Kingston. The draft Regional Synthesis had been presented based on the draft National Reports. Though a few countries had not (as of the date of this Third Workshop) presented their final National Reports, the Executing Agencies were confident that enough of the National Reports were completed in final and the remainder in draft, such that the Regional Synthesis adequately reflected the regional situation even without all the final reports. In his presentation,

Mr. Springer highlighted those areas of commonality between the National Reports produced by the National Executing Agencies.

Root Cause Analysis

Ms. Sasha Gottlieb, OAS, a member of the PDF Steering Committee presented the draft root cause analysis (see Annex III). Ms. Gottlieb indicated that the Root Cause Analysis is a requirement of the GEF for Project Briefs. Mr. John Pernetta, UNEP/GEF Unit, stated that the root cause analysis should start with environmental threats and move toward the human activities that cause the problems. The justification for GEF funding is in solving the environmental problem. Mr. Pernetta further stressed that not all root causes could be addressed through the project, so those that can be addressed should be identified and actions proposed in that regard.

The workshop discussed the draft root cause analysis and made recommendations for improving on it for inclusion in the final brief.

Presentation of the Draft Project Brief

Mr. David Vousden, UNDP/GEF Project Development Specialist and PDF Consultant, began with a brief presentation on the elements of Brief development, including:

- Success indicators
- Phased implementation
- Demonstrations
- Sustainability
 - Financial
 - Technical
 - Socio-political

Mr. Vousden additionally indicated the need for co-funding and the importance of this as a commitment to the project.

Mr. Vousden then made a presentation of the draft project brief. The workshop participants had received the document prior to the workshop and as such had opportunity for prior review. Mr. Vousden explained that the components and identified activities had been drawn from the national reports, regional synthesis and the presentations and discussion of the Second Regional Workshop. The workshop participants made several enquiries for clarification prior to general discussion.

Mr. Pernetta indicated that the project brief still needed substantial work and he recommended a change in focus and presentation that would allow for greater emphasis in demonstration projects at the national or regional level. He stressed that the project must have concrete actions that lead to environmental benefit rather than just training and capacity-building exercises that may not have *immediate* environmental benefit. He further noted that the demonstration projects must be linked to different project components and specific activities that demonstrate a solution to a problem that is relevant at the regional or global level.

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Discussion also centred on what was fundable by the GEF and what would have to be funded with co-financing. It was noted that the project brief should be very clear on this distinction to ensure that what GEF was being asked to fund, could in fact be funded under the rules and procedures of the GEF.

Coordination with Related Initiatives – Opportunities for Collaboration

Following the general presentation and introduction to the draft project brief, several regional organisations were invited to present their programmes or projects and to identify possible areas of collaboration with the proposed GEF project. The following organisations made were present, (some of which gave formal presentations that can be found in Annex IV):

- Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom
- Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP)
- Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA)
- United States Agency for International Development (US AID)
- Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC)
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- University of the West Indies
- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States/Natural Resources Management Unit (OECS/NRMU)
- UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The presentations indicated that there are a variety of projects in the environmental arena that are being undertaken by the various organisations. Though there has been some effort in recent years to coordinate regional environmental activities in the Eastern Caribbean among the various donors, there is still not too much in the way of collaborative work on joint projects as each donor group has its own priorities. Of particular interest is the emerging GEF/PDF-B (still under development) being promoted by OECS/NRMU on Island Ecosystem Management that was in response to the St. George's Declaration of the OECS countries. The representative from the OECS believed that the emerging PDF will be informed by the IWCAM project and this will ensure their complementarity rather than duplication.

The workshop participants felt that there was some opportunity, through the IWCAM GEF Project, for the Caribbean to take advantage of the many ongoing and emerging projects and programmes to leverage resources and collaborate on outputs. The workshop decided that this would be further explored in the incremental cost analysis in the project brief.

Discussion of Project Brief

Following the preliminary presentations and opportunity to identify collaborative areas with other organisations, Day 2 of the workshop allowed for a more in-depth look at the brief itself and a look at demonstration activities. Leading from the previous day's discussions, an alternative presentation of the brief emerged to look at just three main components:

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1. Regional cooperation and collaboration
2. Demonstration activities
3. Strengthening and maintaining the capacity for IWCAM

The workshop saw this new presentation as a way to enhance the demonstration aspects of the project and thereby the international environmental benefit. Component one would deal with the necessary collaborative arrangements and pre-demonstration activities, component two on the demo activities themselves, and component three on ensuring that the lessons learnt are sustained in national programmes while simultaneously providing the regional and greater global environmental benefits through distributing the lessons learnt extra-regionally. The workshop decided that the details of this new presentation of the brief were to be worked out by the next meeting of the Steering Committee, to be held immediately following the workshop, and redistributed for review by the countries.

Discussion in the workshop then focused on demonstration projects, specifically the thematic areas and criteria for selection. Mr. Vousden presented the criteria for selection and noted that the GEF had some specific requirements that must be taken into account in the acceptance of any demonstration project. Key of these is the need for a minimum 1:1 co-financing between the GEF and recipient country (or other donor). In addition to the GEF criteria there would be the need for the project Steering Committee (once established) to develop specific criteria to ensure that the demonstration met the objectives of the project and the region. It was also stressed that it was quite possible that not every country would receive a demonstration project, but that the demonstration project criteria must ensure that the lessons learnt and benefits of the respective demonstration project would certainly be beyond the borders of the implementing country.

Mr. Kasten then presented draft implementation arrangements for the full project based on the discussions and proposals of the PDF Steering Committee. He explained the challenges and opportunities presented in developing implementation and management arrangements for a project that had two GEF Implementing Agencies - IAs (UNEP and UNDP) and two Executing Agencies - EAs (CAR/RCU as Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention and CEHI). The overall arrangement proposed to the workshop was to maintain the structure of the two IAs and EAs as each institution had something to offer to the project. Mr. Kasten explained the difficulty in establishing the Project Management Unit, as the IAs would require that the Project Coordinator be a UN staff member. It was therefore the recommendation of the Steering Committee that the Project Management Unit be split between the offices of CEHI and CAR/RCU and each office would have responsibility for “executing” distinct components of the project. Arrangements for the transfer of funding to participating countries would be via memoranda of understanding between the country and the respective Executing Agency.

Regarding the Project Steering Committee (not to be confused with the PDF Steering Committee) it was recommended that each participating country have one representative on the Committee in addition to the IAs and significant co-funders. The EAs would serve as Secretariat. Other organisations, such as OAS could be observers.

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Although the Steering Committee arrangements and arrangements for the transfer of funds was generally met with approval, there was concern among several country participants about the Project Management Unit. These concerns were in two areas: that a Management Unit split between to geographic locations would be difficult to manage as well as to provide country coordination, and that a Project Management Team consisting of several UN, internationally recruited staff would use up too much of the project budget. Rather, the participants recommended that the Project Management Unit be in one place and that the project staff should receive salaries based on regional scales.

Mr. Kasten noted the comments and indicated that the PDF Steering Committee would retake this issue and respond to the concerns of the participants.

Project Budget/allocation of GEF Resources

Mr. Raymond Reid, PDF consultant, presented an outline budget for the project. The IAs indicated that the GEF appeared willing to accept a request of US\$10-12 million of GEF funding for the implementation of the project. As such, and consistent with previous presentations, this would indicate co-financing by the participating countries (or other donors and co-funders) in at least an equal, if not greater, amount.

The relative budget allocation (as proposed by the PDF Steering Committee) within the total proposed budget was that 15% of the project funds would go toward Component 1 of the project -- *Regional Collaboration and Co-ordination*, Component 2 -- *Demonstration Projects* would receive 50% and Component 3 -- *Strengthening and Maintaining Capacity for IWCAM* would receive 35% (25% for Strengthening Capacity and 10% for Sustainability).

These arrangements were satisfactory to the workshop participants as project management would be kept low and significant funding would be transferred to the participating countries for demonstration activities.

Discussion of Demonstration Activities

As the project was to be redesigned somewhat with a greater emphasis on demonstration projects, the workshop participants raised many questions and issues regarding acceptable demonstration project ideas. Accordingly, the workshop participants were given further guidance from the IAs on what constituted a demonstration project that would be eligible for GEF funding. Key elements for the demonstration project included that they provide for greater regional/global benefit (i.e., not just national benefits for the executing country) and that there be at least a 1:1 co-financing ratio. Following these guidelines, the workshop was divided into smaller groups that enabled more informal discussion for the development of hypothetical or potential demonstration project ideas for presentation and discussion by the larger group. The presentations can be found in Annex IV.

Next Steps and Wrap-up

The workshop was closed with a presentation from Mr. Andrew Hudson of UNDP on the schedule for the completion of the Project Brief and the documents and other information still outstanding from the participating countries necessary to complete the brief and enable its submission to the GEF Secretariat. (The specific schedule as presented can be found in Annex V of this report.) In particular, Mr. Hudson stressed the need for all countries that had not already done so, to submit the incremental cost information required and previously requested by CEHI. Additionally, following the revision of the brief according to the comments of the workshop, letters of endorsement must be submitted by the GEF Operational Focal Points of each country wishing to participate. Mr. Hudson also stressed the need that all countries must adhere to the schedule to ensure the submission of the Project Brief by 1 October, for consideration in the December 2001 GEF workplan.

The workshop was concluded at 2:00PM on Friday, 24 August 2001.

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ANNEX I

Final Agenda

**Third Regional Workshop
Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management
in Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean**

22-24 August 2001

Bay Gardens Hotel

Castries, St. Lucia

Agenda

Wednesday, 22 August

- 08:30 Registration
- 09:00 Opening of the Meeting
- Chair: Tim Kasten, Acting Deputy Co-ordinator, CAR/RCU*
- Welcome Remarks
 - Anya Thomas, CARICOM Secretariat
 - Jan Vermeiren, OAS
 - Vincent Sweeney, Executive Director, CEHI
 - Opening Address: H.E. Hon. Dr. Walter Francois, Ministry of Planning, Development, Housing and Environment, St. Lucia
 - of Thanks
- 09:45 Objectives of the Workshop
- Project Development Process, *Tim Kasten*
 - Development of a GEF Project Brief, *David Vousden/UNDP-PDF Consultant*
- 10:45 **Coffee Break**
- 11:00 Presentation and Discussion of Final Regional Synthesis, *Cletus Springer, PDF Consultant*
- National findings
 - Regional commonalities
- 11:45 Presentation and Discussion of Root Cause Analysis, *Sasha Gottlieb/OAS*
- 12:30 **Lunch**

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- 13:30 Presentation of draft Project Brief, *David Vousden*
- Components and Activities
 - Discussion/clarifications
- 15:30 **Coffee Break**
- 15:45 Coordination with Related Initiatives – Opportunities for Collaboration
- Introduction and need for coordination, *Vincent Sweeney*
 - Integrated Ecosystem Management for the Eastern Caribbean, GEF/PDF-B, *OECS/NRMU*
 - Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme
 - US AID
 - CPACC/MACC, *Jan Vermeiren*
 - Others?
 - Discussion of linkages and opportunities
- 17:00 Wrap up -- **End day 1**
- 18:00 ***** Cocktail Reception – Bay Gardens Hotel *****

Thursday, 23 August

- 09:00 Comments and open discussion of draft Project Brief, *Cletus Springer*
- 10:30 **Coffee Break**
- 10:45 Discussion of Project Brief Demonstration Activities, *David Vousden*
- Thematic Areas
 - Eligibility Criteria
- 12:00 Project Budget/relative allocation of GEF funding, *Raymond Reid, PDF Consultant*
- 12:30 **Lunch**
- 13:30 Incremental Costs and Counterpart Funding, *UNEP/UNDP*
- 15:30 **Coffee Break**
- 15:45 Incremental Costs and Counterpart Funding, *UNEP/UNDP (cont.)*
- 17:00 Wrap up -- **End day 2**

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Friday, 24 August

- 09:00 Endorsements and Project Brief Completion, *UNEP/UNDP*
- 10:30 **Coffee Break**
- 10: 45 Final Wrap-up and Next Steps -- Country Requirements, *Sasha Gottlieb*
- 11:30 Closing remarks
- 12:00 **Adjourn and Lunch**

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Annex II LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX III

INTEGRATING WATERSHED AND COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT
Draft ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

Issue &/or Problem	Causes					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Aquifer Degradation	Contamination	Domestic waste water discharge Agricultural leaching Industrial waste water discharge	No or improper waste water treatment	Insufficient regulation	Limited communication and collaboration between various sectors Limited understanding of the environmental impacts and economic losses consequent upon improper waste disposal Limited human resource availability Limited investments in best practices for waste treatment and disposal Fragmented approach to environmental issues Lack of awareness Education	
				non-enforcement		
	Salinisation (Sea-Water Intrusion)	Overabstraction	water demand exceeds renewable supply	Lack of knowledge about ground water levels	Pricing schemes and market practices that do not encourage conservation	Limited investments in monitoring Limited human resource availability Lack of education/awareness
					Limited investment in infrastructure	
					Inefficient water use	
					Demographic changes	
					Non-existent, inadequate, or unreliable data	

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Surface Water-Quality Degradation	Contamination	Agricultural Run-Off	Pesticide and fertiliser over-use	Fiscal and regulatory systems that encourage unsustainable agricultural practices		
				Limited knowledge of sustainable agricultural practices		
		Domestic waste water discharge	Inadequate or non-existent water treatment	Insufficient regulation and/or non-enforcement	Insufficient funds allocated within all sectors	
		Industrial effluent discharge			Limited understanding of the environmental impacts and economic costs of waste water discharge	
				Limited investments in best practices for waste treatment and disposal		
				Limited financial or human resource availability		
				Lack of Education public awareness		
Reduction in surface water	Over-use	Demand exceeds renewable supply	Inefficient water use	Pricing schemes and market practices that do not encourage conservation		
				Lack of knowledge or culture of water conservation		
			Demographic changes	Limited investment in infrastructure		
Loss of Terrestrial Biodiversity	Land Conversion	Population growth	Changing economic trends	Changes in agricultural sector		
		Changes in human settlement		Increasing Tourism		
	Infrastructure construction	Inadequate land use planning	Inadequate regulation & control	Inadequate human resources,		
	Deforestation	Unsustainable exploitation	Increasing demand	Fuelwood, timber	Poor regulation and control	
Loss of wetlands, freshwater biodiversity	Reduction in stream flow	Drainage		See above in relation to reduction in surface water		
		Over abstraction				
Loss of marine	Over-exploitation	Demand for marine products	Population growth Export demand	Unregulated poorly regulated fisheries sector Use of inappropriate technology		

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biodiversity	Loss of coastal habitats	Unplanned or Poorly Planned Coastal Development	Lack of regulation & control Changing economic activities	Land tenure issues Poverty
	Changed coastal water quality	Uncontrolled waste water discharge	See above	
Land Degradation	Unplanned or Poorly Planned Development	Changing economic activities	Inadequate or non-existent regulations and laws	See above
		Changes in demographics and human settlement	Land Tenure Issues	
	Poor land use practices in Agriculture, construction	Limited or no stakeholder participation Inappropriate Agricultural Practices	Little important given to stakeholder participation No legal framework to allow for stakeholder participation No institutional space for stakeholder participation	No culture of participation No understanding of the benefits of stakeholder participation Lack of knowledge about the participatory process
Coastal Erosion	Sand-Mining Sea level rise	Increased demand for sand for construction		Inadequate regulation and control
		Changing economic activities		
	Coastal Construction	Increasing tourist activity and demand	Poor land-use planning	Inadequate or non-existent regulations and laws

ANNEX IV

Summary Presentations/Comment by Other Regional Organisations and Related Initiatives

Coastal Resources Co-management Project (CORECOMP) is the first project under the COASTAL and MARINE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CaMMP)

CORECOMP in summary:

The first funded initiative under CaMMP will be the 3-year Coastal Resources Co-management Project (CORECOMP). The **goal** of this proposed project is to promote sustainable development of fisheries and other coastal resources and to ensure food security and livelihoods for those who depend upon these resources in the Central American and Caribbean region through improved fisheries governance and management. The **intermediate objective** of the proposed project is to develop information, strategies and policies for fisheries and coastal resources governance reform in the Central American and Caribbean region through co-management. **Specific-objectives** and **activities** under the intermediate objective include:

- 1) Comparative case study analysis of co-management and community-based coastal resource management experiences in the region;
- 2) National government level analysis of the legal, institutional and administrative conditions for co-management, including de-centralization;
- 3) The implementation of co-management pilot projects at selected sites;
- 4) Capacity building and institutional strengthening of the major partners in co-management, including government, fishing industry workers and non-governmental organizations; and
- 5) The development of strategies, processes and policies for implementation of co-management in the region.

The project will be in Central America and the Caribbean, Countries include (but are not limited to): Belize, Nicaragua, **Barbados**, and Grenada.

Implementation strategy:

This project will be conducted in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions and government fisheries agencies in each participating country. **Partnership** is a key implementation strategy of this project. Project managers will provide leadership, coordinating and technical assistance roles in the project, but national-level and community-level activities will be conducted by and with national partners. National partners will include local NGOs, government fisheries department staff, researchers, and fishing industry workers. This partnership arrangement will ensure that the capacity of the partners is increased;

that local conditions are recognized and included in all aspects of the project's activities; that the national partners engender project results from the start of the project; and that policies are developed to address local and national needs and by local organizations.

**COASTAL and MARINE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (CaMMP)
at the CARIBBEAN CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION (CCA)**

Types of projects envisaged for CaMMP

Arrange of projects is envisaged in the area of coastal and marine management. In most, emphasis will be placed on the human dimensions of coastal and marine management, but with due attention to science and technology. The projects will be carried out in several countries of the Wider Caribbean region. The projects will fall into, but are not limited to, the following categories:

- Co-management and community-based management of fisheries and coastal areas;
- Coordination and capacity building for sustainable stakeholder organizations;
- Governance and institutional arrangements for marine protected and adjacent areas;
- Appropriate technology for resource user participation in sustainable management;
- Information and perspectives on marine policy and multilateral environmental agreements;
- Involvement in regional or sub-regional fisheries management and planning processes;
- Enhancement of livelihoods in coastal communities through economic and other linkages;
- Assessments of coastal and marine resources, and the economic activities that utilise them.

Implementation

In developing and executing the CaMMP, it is planned to establish partnerships and collaborative arrangements with local and regional NGOs, governments, academic and research institutions and fisher groups with similar and/or complementary interests in coastal and marine management. This will strengthen the NGO network with the Caribbean. It is also our intention to involve, where possible, existing Caribbean Conservation Association members (countries, organisations and individuals) in projects that are developed by the CaMMP in order to reinforce the benefits of membership in the CCA. Funds for implementing the projects will be sought from agencies, donors and benevolent foundations internationally.

US AID

A brief outline of USAID's programme in the Eastern Caribbean

- USAID, Caribbean Regional Program is a satellite office of Jamaica
- There are three strategic objectives
 - i) Economic Growth
 - ii) Environmental Management
 - iii) Justice Improvement

Funding has also been made available:

- a) to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS
- b) to reduce the region's vulnerability to natural disasters

With regard to the USAID's involvement/participation in the Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area Management Project for Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean, I do not think that the mission will be a primary stakeholder in this project (i.e. IWCAM)

There may, however, be opportunities for secondary linkages, but this will have to be through the involvement or participation of small hotel. The reason for this is that USAID's focus under its environmental objective seeks principally to enhance management and competitiveness of the small hotel sector in the Caribbean.

Between 1998-2000, USAID, through its Jamaica office in Partnership with UNEP assisted with implementation of the Caribbean Environmental Network (CEN) Project.

- the project addressed major issues relevant to sustainable tourism in the Wider Caribbean
- created an environmental desk at the Caribbean Tourism organisation (CTO).

Impact of the Project

- Increased capacity at the national and regional levels on integrated coastal area management for Tourism, solid waste and sewage pollution control in tourism facilities.
- Implementation of best practices in sites and attractions of the region
- Strengthen the Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism (CAST) to promote and develop "Greening" of Hotel properties.

The 1998-2000 initiative was in effect the FIRST PHASE . Results of this Phase:

- Lot of expectations generated
- Additional needs to be addressed.

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UNEP has invited USAID to further them with the implementation of the second phase of the project. This involves three sub-activities.

- 1). Development of carrying capacity assessment instrument (tools/blue print to guide the design and development process towards greener facilities).
- 2). Validation of standards and indicators for sustainable tourism
(In 2000, CTO undertook the preparation of a research study on sustainable tourism standards and indicators for the Caribbean. This desk-study now has to be evaluated and tested in the field to determine effective. Target sites are St. Lucia, Dominica, Jamaica).
- 3). Strengthening human capacities for Sustainable Tourism.
- Regional Training for personnel
Not limited but inclusive of tourism personnel who are directly involved/associated with the management and administration of programmes in community-based tourism/sites and attractions.

USAID is actively considering making available US\$300,000 (i.e. \$100,000 each) to these three sub-activities over the next three years (Phase II).

USAID's secondary involvement in the IWCAM project

In the presentation of the Matrix – re: Root Cause Analysis with reference to Economic and Social Considerations you highlight/identify some of the causes which contribute to lost of revenue to the Tourism Sector. In particular, reference is made to degradation of the Ecosystem and Inadequate Potable Water Supply.

In recommending approaches to upgrade the ecosystem, which in the short and long term will hopefully enhance tourism revenues, maybe there are opportunities for USAID to make a direct contribution but focus will have to include practical benefits to the small hotel sector.

CARICOM Presentation to 3rd Regional GEF PDF Workshop:
Integrating Watershed & Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in Caribbean SIDS
By K. Mustafa Touré, CARICOM Sustainable Development Adviser

Enhancing Regional Coordination & International Collaboration

I. The 1999-2001 CARICOM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This programme's focus is on integrating and coordinating the Region's Sustainable Development (SD) Policy Framework with special consideration of Institutional Capacity-Building and the provision of Technical Support Services to Member States in Key Areas of Natural Resources & Environmental Management; including Comprehensive Disaster Management, Human Settlements, Meteorology, Renewable Energy and Science & Technology Infrastructure. There are two overall strategic goals:

- Regional Sustainable Development Policy Framework Management; and
- Regional Natural Resources & Environmental Management.

Since 1999, special emphasis has been placed on formalising and participating in multi-agency Wider Caribbean coordination mechanisms, such as this IWCAM Project Formulation process, for Regional SD Policy Formulation & Implementation. Two inter-related strategic outcomes being advanced provide a clear global rationale for the IWCAM Project as well as opportunities for enhancing regional policy coordination while strengthening international collaboration:

- (1) Caribbean implementation of the 1994 United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States mandated **Barbados Small Island Developing States Programme of Action (SIDS/POA)** along with preparation for the 2002 Rio + 10 Review of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) or **Rio Declaration & Agenda 21**; and
- (2) Based on the outcomes of 1998's International Year of the Ocean (IYO) Caribbean Sea Forum, Promoting the CARICOM-led UN General Assembly initiative to establish the **Caribbean Sea as a Special Area** in the context of Sustainable Development.

II. REGIONAL POLICY COORDINATION THROUGH THE BARBADOS SIDS/POA

The CARICOM Secretariat has sought to ensure relevant regional sustainable development policy coordination through focusing on priority areas identified by the Barbados Programme of Action (SIDS/POA). Presently, CARICOM is actively engaged in coordinating, through the relevant designated agencies, five critical areas: Climate Change, Energy Resources, Natural & Environmental Disasters, Coastal & Marine Resources and Freshwater Resources.

Climate Change

Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) Project. The project's overall objective is to support Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with the adverse effects of global climate change, particularly sea-level rise in coastal areas, through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning, and capacity-building linked to adaptation planning. The project has received support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank, and is executed by the Organization of American States (OAS) in conjunction with the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED). The project is being implemented by a Regional Project Implementation Unit (RPIU) based in Barbados and has a Project Advisory Committee (PAC) chaired by the CARICOM Secretariat.

Energy Resources

At first phase of a Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Project (CREDP) implemented by CARICOM's Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS), identified four key barriers severely impacting the ability of the Region to move towards self-reliance in energy. These include inadequate policies to support the development of renewable energy, lack of awareness of the potential of renewable energy, inadequate technical capacity, and limited availability and or inappropriate financing mechanisms.

The project, with support from the German Government, UNDP, and the Global Environmental Facility, explored the development of policy tools to address these barriers. The CEIS is now in the process of designing a region-wide approach to removing these barriers. It is proposed to have this initiative examined in the context of its framework for emission reduction credits under the UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol flexibility mechanisms.

The CARICOM Secretariat will host the Project Management Unit (PMU) that will be responsible for implementation of phase two. The project is being developed in partnership with the regional private sector and international agencies.

Natural and Environmental Disasters

The Caribbean has had a long history of negative natural hazards impacts, experiencing 10 major hurricanes above Category 3 over a ten-year period, with material losses of more than US\$3 billion and many lives. CARICOM Governments established the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) in 1991 to assist in building capacity for emergency preparedness and response during natural disasters. Caribbean SIDS have also designated CDERA as the technical secretariat for activities of disaster management under the SIDS/POA.

Through experience and partnerships with a number of regional and international stakeholders, including *inter alia* USAID; OFDA and UNDP (UNDP funded Disaster Emergency Response Management Systems – DERMS Project; among its outcomes was the development of a legal and institutional framework for an organization that would involve a more comprehensive approach to disaster management), CDERA has been facilitating the

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movement toward the enhanced development of its preparedness capability. Areas of enhancement include:

- Contingency Planning
- Disaster Legislation
- Emergency Telecommunications
- Emergency Operations Planning
- Shelter Management
- Exercise Design and Planning
- Community Disaster Preparedness

There is an effort to consolidate preparedness interventions into a Comprehensive Disaster Management System. The goal is to establish disaster management as a tenet of sustainable development.

Coastal and Marine Resources

The Secretariat is involved in discussions with CIDA to develop and execute a Programme for Ocean Governance, Management and Development. The specific objectives of this programme are:

Assistance in the formulation of strategies for sustainable ocean management and development;
Support to indigenous institutional building;
Increasing human resource development; and
The development of regional consensus building.

This developing programme presents an excellent opportunity to undertake work required to implement the Caribbean Sea Resolution.

A Caribbean Oceanographic Resources Exploration Programme (CORE) was undertaken in 1990 with the objective of:

Enhancing the capability of Caribbean countries in investigating, understanding and utilizing the living and non-living Resources of the Caribbean Sea; and
Training scientists in oceanography, marine sciences and oceanographic resources surveying.

The CARICOM Secretariat has been in consultation with the Government of India, CIDA and the Commonwealth Science Council, which have signaled interest in working with CARICOM to develop and implement a follow-up activity to the 1990 CORE project. The objectives of this follow-up are to:

Continue to build capacity within the region in ocean sciences, services and related technologies which would enhance decision-making capacity in sustainable exploitation and development of marine resources;

Update and maintain an information data base which is accessible to all users; and

To enhance the basis for the sustainable management of the Caribbean sea and for building on the 1999 & 2000 UN General Assembly Resolutions promoting the integrated approach to management of the Caribbean Sea for sustainable development.

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The CARICOM Secretariat has been implementing, with the support of CIDA and Member Countries since 1992 a Caribbean Fisheries Resource Assessment and Management Programme (CFRAMP). The purpose is to enhance the basic information and institutional capacity necessary to manage and develop fisheries in the CARICOM region. The programme has served as an important regional forum through its technical cooperation activities with the Member States, as well as through the facilitation of technical exchanges on issues of relevance. A Caribbean Regional Workshop on Marine resources was held by CFRAMP in collaboration with the Government of Jamaica in October 1998. Over 100 participants from 20 countries and regional and international organizations participated. The workshop formulated recommendations to governments of the region on priorities for future action by the Region in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.

CFRAMP's interventions have led to an improvement in knowledge of the complex coastal and marine ecosystems of the Region, and the creation of models to facilitate development and implementation of integrated and holistic approaches including participation of all stakeholders in the planning and decision-making process. A second phase of the programme commenced in April 1999, with one of its main purposes being to establish a Regional Fisheries Mechanism as a permanent and sustainable arrangement for work on fisheries policies as well as assessment, management and sustainable use.

Freshwater Resources

In the planning and management of water resources, Caribbean SIDS are faced with a number of problems related to population growth, access to safe drinking water, the rapid urbanization of many regions and the increasing demands and costs, for agricultural, domestic and industrial consumption. Additionally the frequency and distribution of extreme events such as floods pose danger to water resources infrastructure. CARICOM, through the institution, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) has been working on water resources issues for some time. The Institute has been designated as the lead organization by the Caribbean Ministers for advancing water resources management issues in the implementation of the SIDS/POA on behalf of the Region.

CEHI has organised a number of consultative meetings and training workshops toward the implementation of integrated water resources management throughout the Region. Among these was the CEHI/PAHO Workshop on Drinking Water Quality Improvement held in 1999, and a Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management held in May 2000. CEHI has participated in regional meetings on the development of a water vision for the Americas. Organized by the Inter-American Water Resources Network (IWRN) the outcome of these regional workshops will contribute to the world water vision being undertaken by the World Water Council.

The Global Environment Facility, through its Operational Programme No.9 that deals with Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Areas, may allow us to strengthen existing regional cooperation initiatives between CARICOM Member States and other SIDS in two of the inter-related SIDS/POA priority areas for a on integrating the management of watersheds and coastal areas in Caribbean SIDS. The IWCAM Project is expected thus to focus, through research and

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development, on strengthening national technical capacities and regional technology transfer. Additionally it is hoped that the capacity to identify priority activities and enable a focused multi-institutional effort toward a coordinated response to the problems of integrated coastal zone water resources management will be developed.

III. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA

The commitment of regional governments to the sustainable and integrated management and development of the Caribbean Sea was demonstrated by their support of the CARICOM-led initiative to have the Caribbean Sea area recognized as a special area within the context of sustainable development. The initiative has resulted in the adoption by the UN General Assembly of two resolutions (54/225 at the Fifty-Fourth Session and 55/203 at the Fifty-Fifth Session, attached) entitled “*Promoting an Integrated Management Approach to the Caribbean Sea Area in the context of Sustainable Development*”. The integrated management of the Caribbean Sea involves, as the name implies, the development of marine activities in such a manner so that they provide social and economic gains while preserving the inter-generational equity of the resource. The concept seeks to ensure compatibility, or balance among a variety of marine activities, while incorporating the necessary conservation measures.

Presently, the CARICOM related agencies mentioned earlier represent initiatives toward the sustainable and collaborative management of the Caribbean Sea and its resources. Through the work programmes of these agencies, the policy makers of the region have sought to develop the technical capacity and an increased understanding of the political, social, economic, environmental, inter-generational and international nature of sustainable development. Now, with the passage of the UNGA Resolutions, the IWCAM project formulation process may facilitate the development of an appropriate follow up multi-agency plan of action for their implementation.

Several international partners have been identified with which we can deepen collaboration, including:

- The Organisation of American States – acknowledged for their seminal role in the CPACC Project.
- The United States of America – through their Agency for International Development has developed a five-year financial strategy, which recognizes the importance of the Caribbean Sea as constituting the common patrimony of the people of the Caribbean.
- The European Commission – through its Caribbean Regional Environment Programme (CREP) for strengthening of regional cooperation and capacity in conservation management and sustainable development.
- The UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme – through the Regional Coordinating Unit and its efforts to promote and implement the provisions of the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols.
- The UN Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean – through its Sub-Regional office in Port of Spain.
- The Association of Caribbean States – through its Environmental Strategy.

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ANNEX V

Workshop Presentations on Possible Demonstration Project Ideas

#1 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

•Problem:

Contaminated river by community (50,000) and Industries (50)

•Sources of contamination:

Industrial, agricult, domestic, solid waste

•Affets:

River & marine resources

•Replicability:

can be applied into any polluted watershed with similar conditions across the region

Benefits

•Improve quantity and diversity of freshwater and marine species

•Improve quality of ecosystem

•reduce water related diseases

•Reduce mortality/morbidity in population

•Marine & Nearshore pollution reduction

•...

Components

- 1. Identification of sources of contamination & contaminants**
- 2. Assessment of stressed ecosystem**
- 3. Education and Training**
- 4. Review legal aspects (enforcement/compliance...)**
- 5. Water quality (by community and labs)**
 - In the sea
 - Up/down-stream
- 6. Improve solid waste collection & disposal**
- 7. Application of the law (enforcement)**
- 8. Promote construction of waste water plants through technology transfer**
- 9. Documentation of learnings**
- 10. Agricult. Waste disposal (policy)**
- 11. Improve land management practices**
- 12. Consultation (stateholders)**
- 13. Project management**

Budget

Activity	Budget (US\$)
1. Id. of contaminant sources	40,000
2. Assessment of stressed ecosystem	100,000
3. Education and Training	150,000
4. Review legal aspects (enforcement /compliance...)	20,000
5. Water quality (by community and labs)	80,000
6. Improve solid waste collection & disposal	25,000 (workshop)+ govern
7. Application of the law (enforcement)	(Government)
8. Construction of wastewater plants tech. transfer	40,000
9. Documentation of learnings	20,000
10. Agricultural. Waste disposal (policy)	10,000
11. Improve land management practices	30,000
12. Consultation (stakeholders)	100,000
13. Project management	75,000
Subtotal	590,000
Contingency (10%)	59,000
Total	649,000

#2 IWCAM Project
Regional Demonstration Project

Title: Institutional Policy & Legislative Review of IWCAM

Thematic Areas: 1, 3, 7 & 9

Replicability: YES

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Outcomes:

- Institutional model for IWCAM SIDS
- Model legislation for IWCAM
- *Establishment of model IWCAM Unit in Dominica

Activities:

- Legislative review
- Institutional review
- Training/Capacity Development
- Public Awareness
- Development of IWCAM strategy and Action Plan
- Information dissemination to other SIDS

Benefits:

- Improved & coordinated approach to IWCAM
- (Global) Assistance to countries in fulfilling obligations under international/regional environmental agreements

National Priority: Shows up in many Root Causes

Budget:

Activity 1- Consultant, Workshops Drafting (Policy & Legislation) Review	\$100,000
Activity 2 – Consultant, Workshops Draft policy, Institutional Framework	\$70,000
Activity 3 – Training (60 persons)	\$30,000
Activity 4 – Public Education/Awareness	\$30,000
Activity 5 – IWCAM SAP	\$15,000
Activity 6 – Dissemination	\$50,000
Sub-total	\$295,000
Contingency	\$30,000
Project Management	\$70,000
TOTAL	<u>\$395,000</u>

#3 Demonstration Project Idea

Implementation of a Monitoring, Mitigation and Contingency/Response System for Floods arising from Extreme Events (e.g. Hurricanes) in linked Watersheds and Coastal Areas
Demo Site: Caroni Basin & Coastal Zone
(T&T)

Presented by
 Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica and
 Trinidad & Tobago

Extreme Event Management

- Component 6
- Output 5
- Activities 6.5.1-6.5.4

Linkages

- National and Regional Priority
- Replicable and Transferrable esp. larger territories

Negative Impacts

- 2-3 Hurricanes per year
- Environmental /Ecosystems destruction
- Tens of Millions of dollars in damages to critical infrastructure
- Losses of lives

National Benefits/Regional Benefits

Issue: Environmental

Threats	Causes	Root Causes	Output
Ecosystem Degradation	Soil erosion w/ sediment deposition	Deforestation and poor Agri. Pract. in upper watershed	6.5.2 reforestation and BMP in watersheds
Salt water intrusion from storm surges	Salt water intrusion inland incl. coast aquifers	Absence of or improper sea defence works	Provision of coastal defence works

Issue: Environmental

Threats	Causes	Root Causes	Output
Coastal and terrestrial loss of biodiversity.	Destruction of ecosystems	Absence of BMP for IWCAM and absence of monitoring and response systems	Implementation of BMP for Watershed and Coastal areas management and real time monitoring , warning and community based response systems

Issue:Socio-Economic

Threats	Causes	Root Causes	Output
Losses and Destruction in Scio-economic sub sectors: e.g. Commerce, Tourism and Transportation	Destruction of infrastructure and properties	Deforestation and poor upper watershed mg't practices	6.5.2 reforestation and BMP in watersheds and coastal zones

Issue: Institutional, Policy and Legal

Threats	Causes	Root Causes	Output
Losses and Destruction in Scio-economic sub sectors: e.g.Commerce, Tourism and Transportation	Limited capacity w/in Govt's. for the protection of life and property Ineffective or non-existing contingency planning for extreme events	Absence of relevant Legislation or Policy Little importance given to protection measures against hurricanes and extreme events	Formulation of Policy, legislative, regulatory, enforcement and public education/ awareness framework

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Project Budget (US\$)

Component	GEF Financing	Co-Financing	Component Total
Personnel	100,000	250,000	350,000
Sub-contract	200,000	200,000	400,000
Training	50,000	80,000	130,000
Equipment	50,000	200,000	250,000
Travel	80,000	90,000	170,000
Evaluation	20,000	10,000	30,000
Mis.	50,000	20,000	70,000
Total	550,00	850,000	1,000,000

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ANNEX V

Schedule for Completion of the GEF Project Brief – Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean
(as agreed by the Third Regional Project Workshop, 22-24 August, St. Lucia)

Date	Activity Required (<i>Responsible party</i>)
27 August	Revised draft Project Brief circulated for review and comment (<i>Regional Executing Agencies</i>)
1 September	Country and partner comments on draft Brief due (<i>National PDF Co-ordinator and partner organisations</i>)
3 September	Comments integrated into Brief (<i>Regional Executing Agencies</i>)
5 September	Brief sent for GEF STAP review (<i>Implementing Agencies</i>)
5 September	Countries seek endorsement from their respective GEF Operational Focal Points (OFP) (<i>National PDF Co-ordinator</i>)
15 September	National information due for integration into Incremental Cost Assessment (<i>National PDF Co-ordinator</i>)
15 September	STAP comments received and response made (<i>Implementing and Executing Agencies</i>)
28 September	All country GEF OFP Endorsements due (<i>National PDF Co-ordinator</i>)
1 October	Formal submission of completed brief (<i>Implementing Agencies</i>)
15 October	Project Review (bilateral meeting between Implementing Agencies and GEF Sec. (<i>Implementing Agencies</i>))
22 October	GEF/Implementing Agency comments addressed in Brief, final submission of project to GEF (<i>Implementing Agencies</i>)
10 December	GEF Council Meeting
10 December	Begin Preparation of UNEP and UNDP Project Documents and address GEF Council comments (<i>Implementing Agencies</i>)
<u>Deviation from the above schedule will result in postponing submission of the Brief until early 2002</u>	