



THE CARIBBEAN CASE

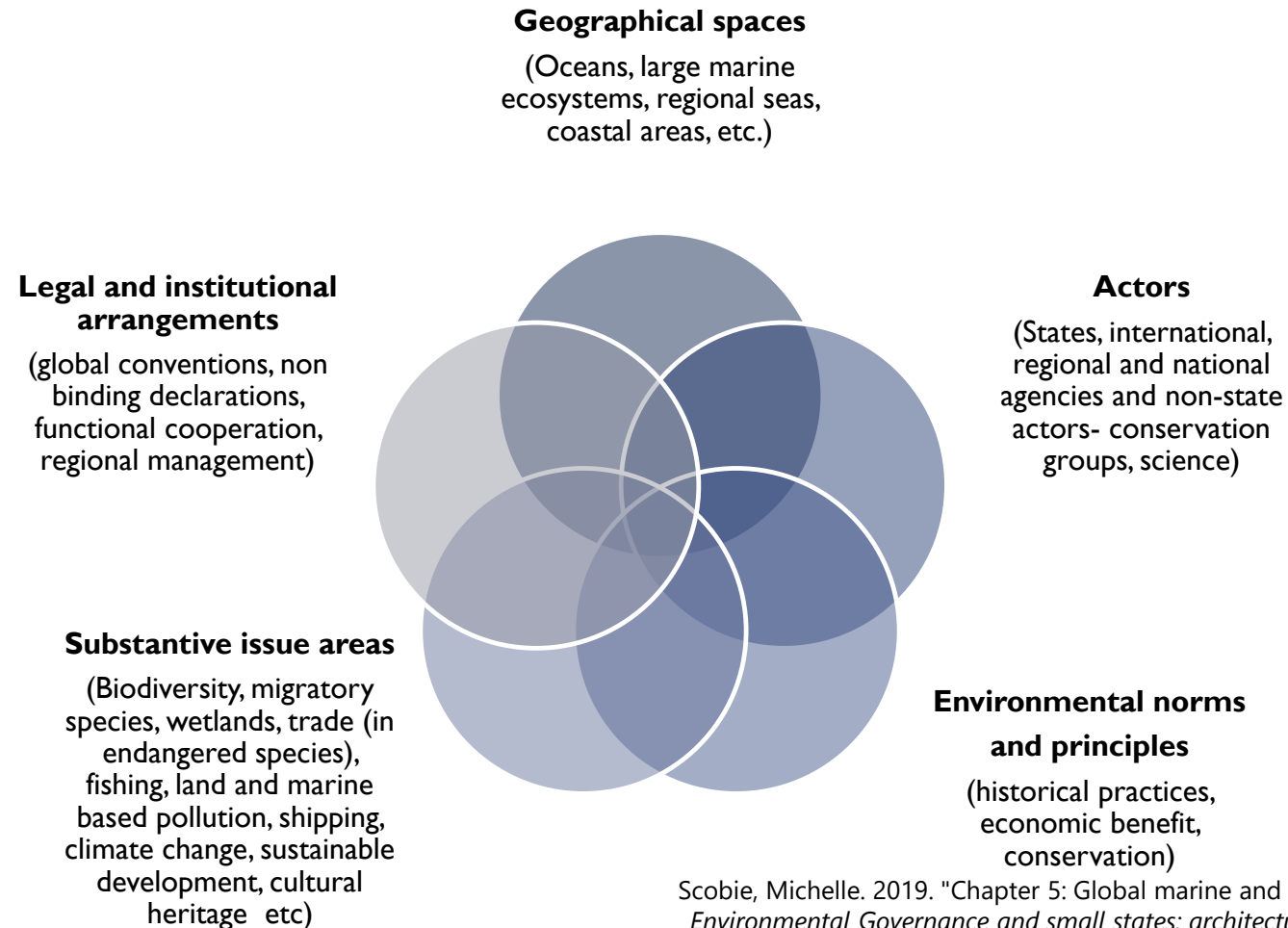
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

CIL

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GLOBAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE



Scobie, Michelle. 2019. "Chapter 5: Global marine and ocean governance and Caribbean SIDS." In *Global Environmental Governance and small states: architectures and agency in the Caribbean*, 232. UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR MARINE SPACES RELEVANT FOR THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Protocol to the International Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, (LC PROT 1996)

Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species, 1972 (CITES)

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992

International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship Ballast Water and Sediment, 2004 (BWM, 2004)

International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971 (FUND '71)

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78)

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1948 and 1959

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC '69)

Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC '92)

International Convention on Liability and Compensation from Damage in Connection with Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS Convention, 1996)

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC Convention), 1990

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969; (INTERVENTIONS '69)

Protocol of 1992 and 2003 to the International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982

Basel Convention – Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)

- Annex I – Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil (1983)
- Annex II – Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk (1983)
- Annex III – Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form (1992)
- Annex IV – Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships (2003)
- Annex V – Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships (1988) (Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea have Special Area status in effect from 2011)
- Annex VI – Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships (2005)



UN OCEANS?

UN-Oceans is an inter-agency mechanism that seeks to enhance the coordination, coherence and effectiveness of competent organizations of the United Nations system and the International Seabed Authority, in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the respective competences of each of its participating organizations and the mandates and priorities approved by their respective governing bodies.

CBD	CTED	ESCAP	FAO	IAEA	ILO	IMO	IOC	ISA	DESA	DOALOS	ODA
OHRLLS	UNCTAD	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNHCR	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNU	UNWTO	WMO	World Bank

Regional Seas



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

Governance contexts

Climate change and linked issues

Marine biota – higher mortality, lower reproductive success

Food security and safety

Biodiversity hotspots are magnets for human activities

Increased and conflicting demands for ocean space

Excessive inputs of harmful material

Cumulative impacts are problematic

Uneven distribution of benefits from the ocean

Integrated management needs data

Knowledge gaps should not lead to delay in implementing known solutions

THE CARIBBEAN GOVERNANCE MODEL

Description of institutional arrangements,
membership and history

Discussion of challenges faced and overall impact
of mechanism

Identification of possible relevant best practices

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, MEMBERSHIP AND HISTORY



GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURES FOR MARINE GOVERNANCE

International institutions

- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
- UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, UNECLAC or CEPAL in Spanish)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
- Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- FAO Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)
- Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund
- Latin American Organization for Fisheries Development (OLDEPESCA)
- The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas ICCAT
- World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- The Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
- The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) - Political Coordination
- Caribbean Environment Programme - UNEP's Regional Seas Programme (RSP)
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
- The International Hydrographic Organisation- Advisory Board on the Technical Aspects of the Law of the Sea
- UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
- International Seabed Authority (ISBA) of the UNLOS
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- International Whaling Commission
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (State & Non-State)
- International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)

Non State Actors

- The University of the West Indies
- The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations
- Fishermen and Friends of the Sea (FFOS)
- Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD)
- Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)
- Friends of the Earth International
- Greenpeace International
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Seas at Risk
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
- International Coral Reef Initiative
- International Institute for Sustainable Development
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- Oceana

Private companies/sector

- Corporation/certification
- Aquaculture Stewardship Council
- Cruise Lines International Association, Inc. (CLIA)
- Florida-Caribbean Cruise Association (FCCA)
- Marine Stewardship Council
- Caribbean Shipping Association (CSA)
- American Bureau of Shipping
- Bureau Veritas
- International Marine Certification Institute
- Lloyd's Register
- Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association (CHTA)

MARINE GOVERNANCE REGIMES FOR CARIBBEAN STATES

Regime	Convention/Declaration
Biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity, (CBD) including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization
Caribbean Regional Sea	Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention) Protocol Concerning Co-operation and Development in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean (Oil Spills Protocol) Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS)
Endangered Species	Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species, 1972 (CITES)
Fish Stocks	The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA) 1995
Fisheries	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 2012
Shipping- Pollution	International Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter 1972- the London Convention Protocol to the International Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter, 1972, (LC PROT 1996)
SIDS	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), 2014- Targets for sustainable use of oceans, conservation, pollution, research, coral reefs, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, small-scale fisheries development and management, subsidies, capacity, co-operation and a commitment to 10 per cent marine protected areas.
Sustainable Development	UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015- Goal 14 on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development
Waste	Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal 1989- (Basel Convention)
Whaling	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1948 and 1959 (ICRW)

MARINE GOVERNANCE REGIMES FOR CARIBBEAN STATES

Regime	Convention/Declaration
Marine Areas	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS)
Shipping	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78) Annex I – Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Oil (1983) Annex II – Regulations for the Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk (1983) Annex III – Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form (1992) Annex IV – Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships (2003) Annex V – Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships (1988). (The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea have Special Area status in effect from 2011) Annex VI – Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships (2005)
Shipping	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC Convention), 1990 The Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS), 2000 (OPRC-HNS)
Shipping	International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems in Ships (AFS Convention), 2001 (in force 2008).
Shipping - Oil Pollution	International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971 Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971
Shipping - Oil Pollution	International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (INTERVENTION Convention) 1969 The 1973 Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other Than Oil (INTERVENTION Protocol).
Shipping Ballast Water	International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship Ballast Water and Sediment, 2004
Shipping- Pollution	International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 & Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969
Shipping- Pollution	International Convention on Liability and Compensation from Damage in Connection with Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS Convention, 1996)

TWO MAIN REGIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURES FOR MARINE GOVERNANCE

CEP- 1981/ 1986

- Intergovernmental Meeting (IGM) on the Action Plan and
- The Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Cartagena Convention.

ACS – 2006

- Bureau
- Budget Committee
- Three Sub-Commissions (scientific and technical, governance, public information and outreach and legal)

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CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Mission

"To promote **regional cooperation** for the protection and development of the Wider Caribbean Region"

Objective

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

33 member states
and territories
in the wider Caribbean region

4 languages

34 States - The Wider Caribbean Region

Island Nations

1. Antigua & Barbuda
2. Bahamas
3. Barbados
4. Cuba
5. Dominica
6. Dominican Republic
7. Grenada
8. **Haiti**
9. Jamaica
10. St. Kitts & Nevis
11. St. Lucia
12. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
13. Trinidad & Tobago

Associated Countries, Departments Territories

1. Aruba
2. Curacao , St. Maarten
3. ~~Caribbean Netherlands~~
4. Anguilla
5. Cayman Islands
6. Montserrat
7. Turks & Caicos Islands
8. British Virgin Islands
9. French Guyana
10. Guadeloupe
11. St. Martin – St. Barth
12. Martinique
13. Puerto Rico
14. US Virgin Islands



Continental Nations

1. Belize
2. Colombia
3. Costa Rica
4. Guatemala
5. Guyana
6. Honduras
7. Mexico
8. Nicaragua
9. Panama
10. **Suriname**
11. USA
12. Venezuela



Source: P.Hoetjes

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



LEGAL FRAMEWORK UNDER UN ENVIRONMENT

The Convention for the **Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region** (WCR) or Cartagena Convention

(The Convention was adopted in Cartagena, Colombia on 24 March 1983 and entered into force on 11 October 1986.)

The Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP-CAR/RCU) was established in 1986 in Kingston, Jamaica and is the Secretariat to the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols.

The Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating **Oil Spills** in the Wider Caribbean Region was adopted in 1983 and entered into force on 11 October 1986.

The Protocol Concerning **Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife** (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region was adopted on 18 January 1990 and entered into force on 18 June 2000.

The Protocol Concerning Pollution from **Land-Based Sources and Activities** was adopted on 6 October 1999 and entered into force on 13 August 2010.

OBJECTIVES: PROTOCOLS TO THE CARTAGENA CONVENTION

Objectives of the Oil Spills Protocol

Protect marine & coastal environment from oil spill incidents

Establish & maintain means to respond to oil spill incidents & to reduce the risks associated with such incidents

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

Objectives of the Biodiversity (SPAW) Protocol

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

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

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

Objectives of the Pollution (LBS) Protocol

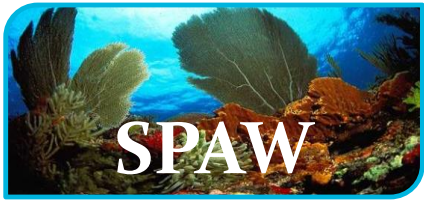
Reduce pollution through establishment of effluent & emission limitations and/or best management practices

Exchange information on land-based pollution through cooperation in monitoring & research

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



SUB-PROGRAMMES



Specially Protected Areas & Wildlife

- Marine Protected Areas and Wildlife
- Threatened and Endangered Marine Species
- Marine and Coastal Ecosystems



Assessment & Management of Environmental Pollution

Protocols concerning: (1) Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol); and (2) Co-operation in Combating Oil Spills (Oil Spills Protocol).



Communication, Education, Training & Awareness

- Improve educational systems to promote positive attitudinal and behavioural changes on environmental management;
- Develop and implement training programmes for the management of coastal and marine resources;
- Support public awareness efforts by the media, private sector, community-based, and non-governmental organizations to demonstrate the value of marine and coastal resources;
- Increase access to data and information on coastal and marine resource management through strengthening of CEP websites, networks and databases; and
- Disseminate information resulting from the implementation of our projects and activities.

CEP WORK IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN?



CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM -

Regional Platforms

- OSPAR Commission
- Trash Free Partnership
- Caribbean Node for Marine Litter Management
- Caribbean Platform for Wastewater Management
- Caribbean Platform for Nutrients Management
- Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus Alliance

Regional Activity Centres

- REMPEITC: Oil Spills in Curacao
- SPAW: Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in Guadeloupe
- CIMAB: Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities in Cuba
- Institute of Marine Affairs: Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities in Trinidad & Tobago

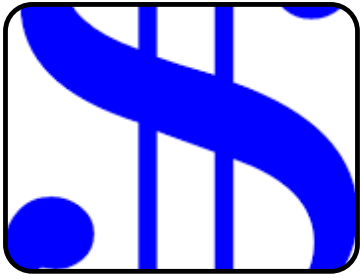
Projects (GEF)

- GEF-CLME+: Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem & North Brazil Shelf
- GEF-CReW: Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management: [Download a summary](#)
- GEF-IWEco: Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean SIDS



CHALLENGES FACED AND OVERALL IMPACT OF MECHANISM





Donor fatigue, Budgets: Increase Revenue and Service Debts

MONEY



Policy, Legislation, Regulations, Enforcement; How can we move from policy to action?

CAPACITY



Consultation Fatigue, Private Sector apathy, moving past political divides

ENGAGEMENT



Data availability, accessibility, quality, analysis, packaging & dissemination, sustainability, fake data?

INFORMATION

GEF PROJECTS: IWECO, CLME+, CREW+

- GEF CReW: 18 countries; SIDS, Central America, (IDB & UNEP) – Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management
- GEF IWEco: 10 Caribbean SIDS (UNEP & UNDP) – Implementing Water, Land & Ecosystem Management in Caribbean SIDS
- GEF CLME+: 2 LMEs: CARIBBEAN LME & NORTH BRAZIL SHELF LME - 25 GEF-eligible countries + dependent territories + USA
 - Plans, Policies, Laws, Legislation & Regulations;
 - Training
 - Support for on the ground solutions



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.





IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RELEVANT BEST PRACTICES

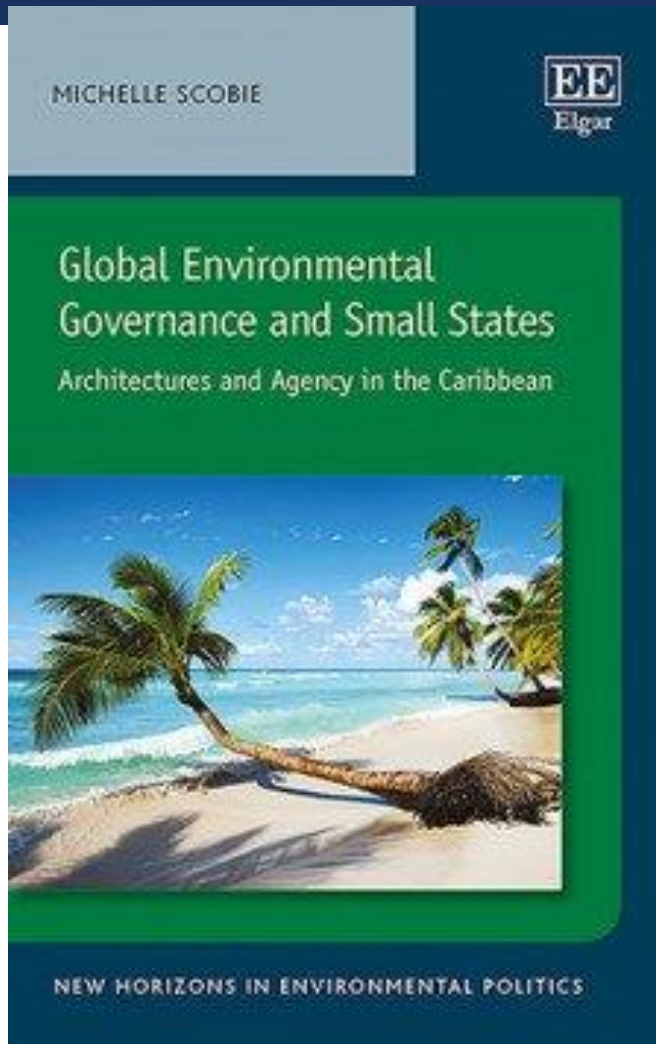


REDUCING REGIONAL FRAGMENTATION- 4 STEPS

- Create a more inclusive policy formulation body (an 'environmental council' that benefits from non-regional resources via a 'group of friends').
- Fund a resourced regional environmental executive that can work through issue specific sub committees for more efficient use of limited regional resources.
- Develop a legal and judicial enforcement mechanism to ensure compliance and thus support the work of governance.
- Clearer articulation of a common regional environmental policy.

Scobie, Michelle 2012. "Environmental Justice and Marine Governance in the Caribbean." *IUCN Academy of Environmental Law eJournal* 1:30-41.

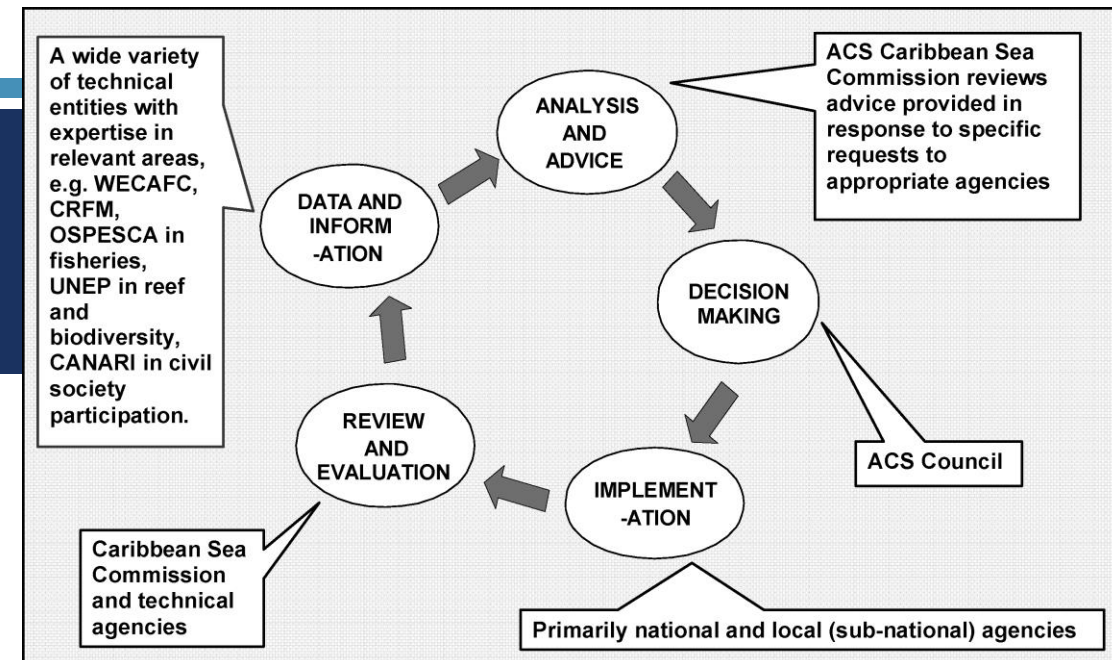
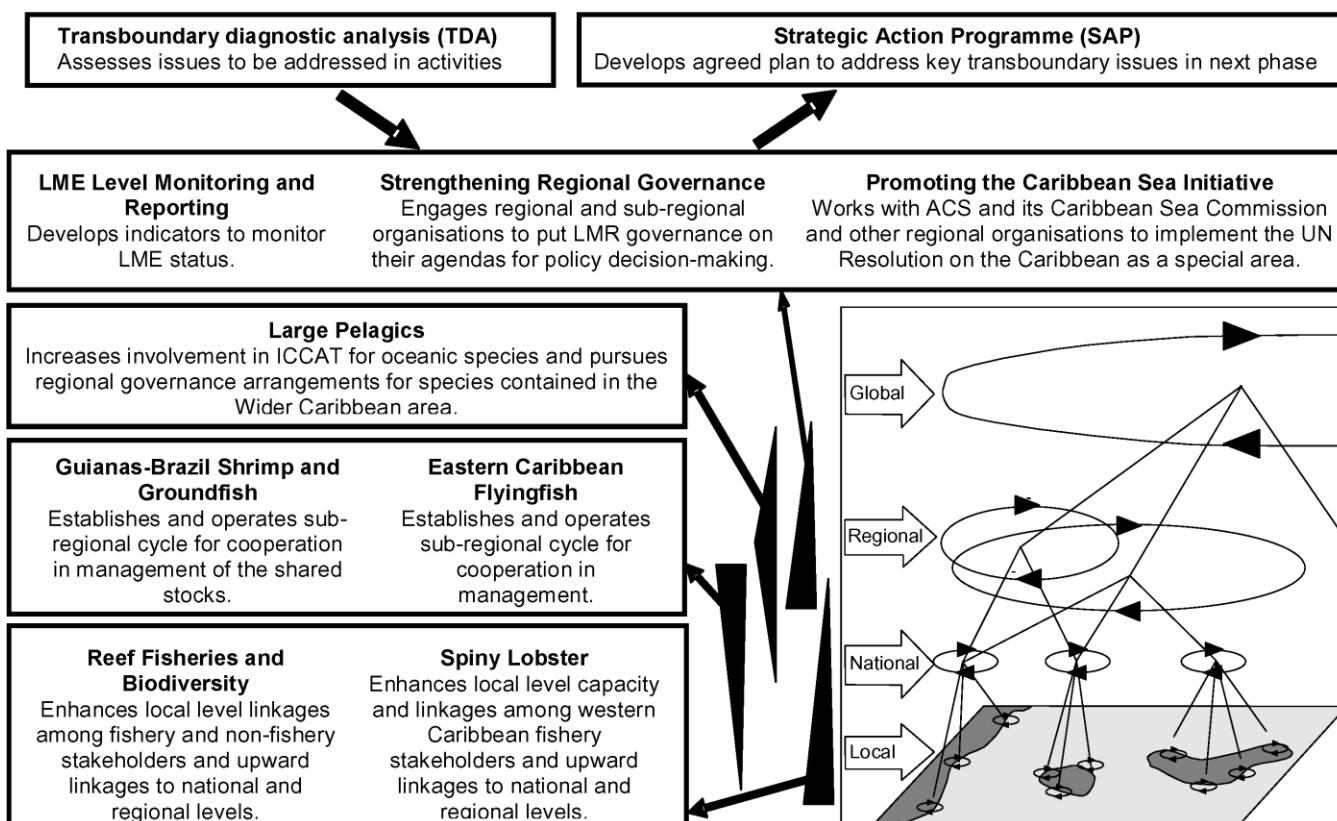
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND SMALL STATES ARCHITECTURES AND AGENCY IN THE CARIBBEAN



Contents: 1. SIDS and Environmental Governance in the Anthropocene 2. Thematic Foundations of Caribbean Environmental Governance 3. Sustainable Tourism Governance and Caribbean SIDS 4. Climate Change Governance and Caribbean SIDS **5. Global Marine and Ocean governance and Caribbean SIDS** 6. Renewable energy and Energy Security and Caribbean SIDS 7. Caribbean cultural and natural heritage governance 8. The global trade-environment nexus and Caribbean Environmental Governance 9. Key issues and emerging trends in Caribbean environmental governance and earth system governance research Index

CLME GOVERNANCE

The CLME Project Approach: Building a multi-level policy-cycle based governance framework

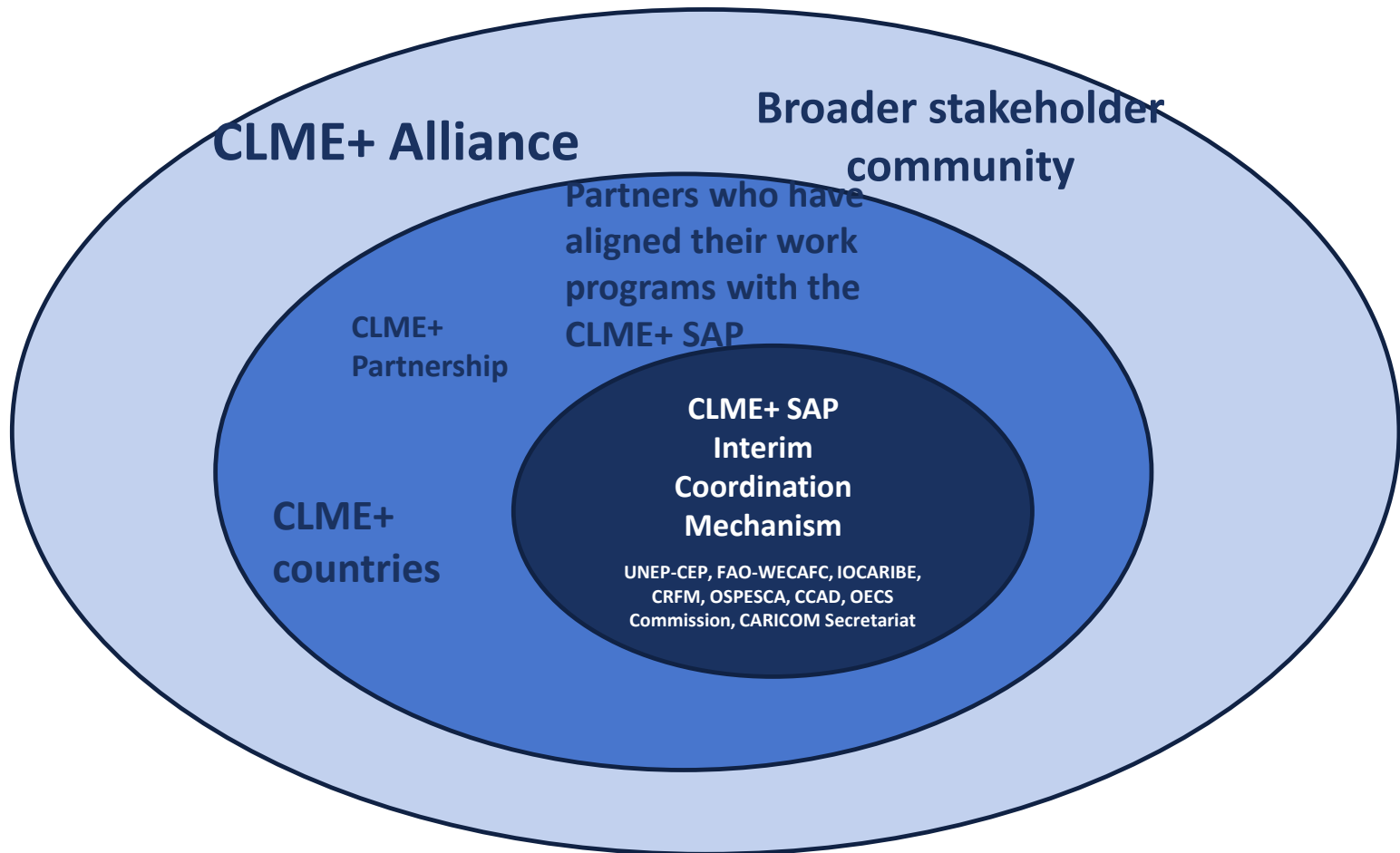


A possible LME-level review and evaluation system involving the Association of Caribbean States as a regional policy-setting body.

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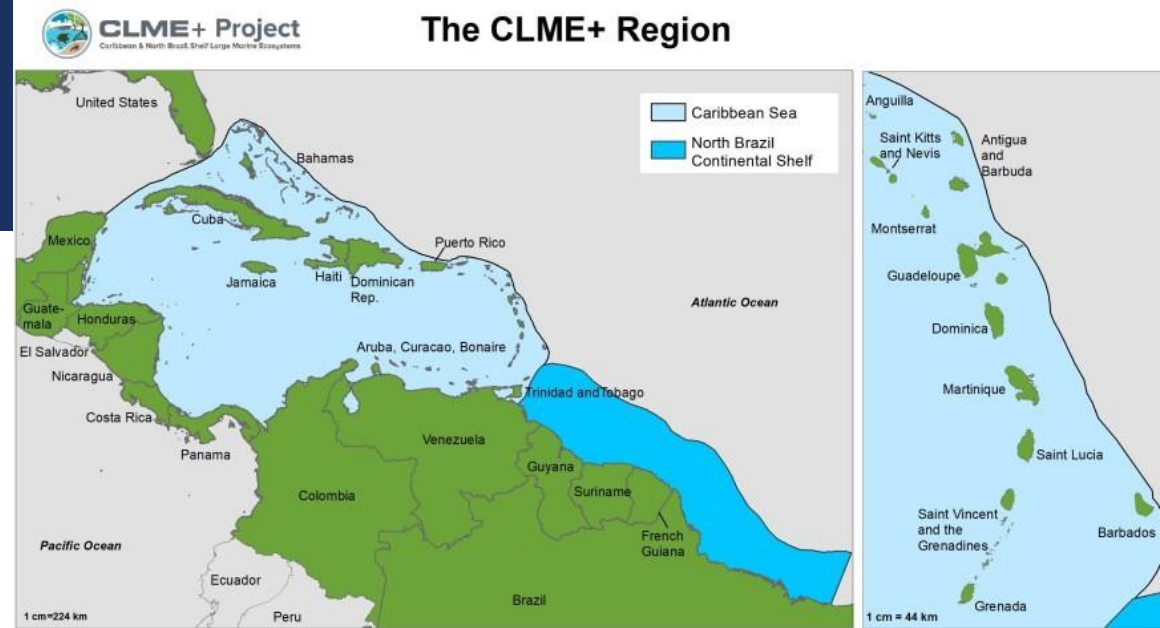
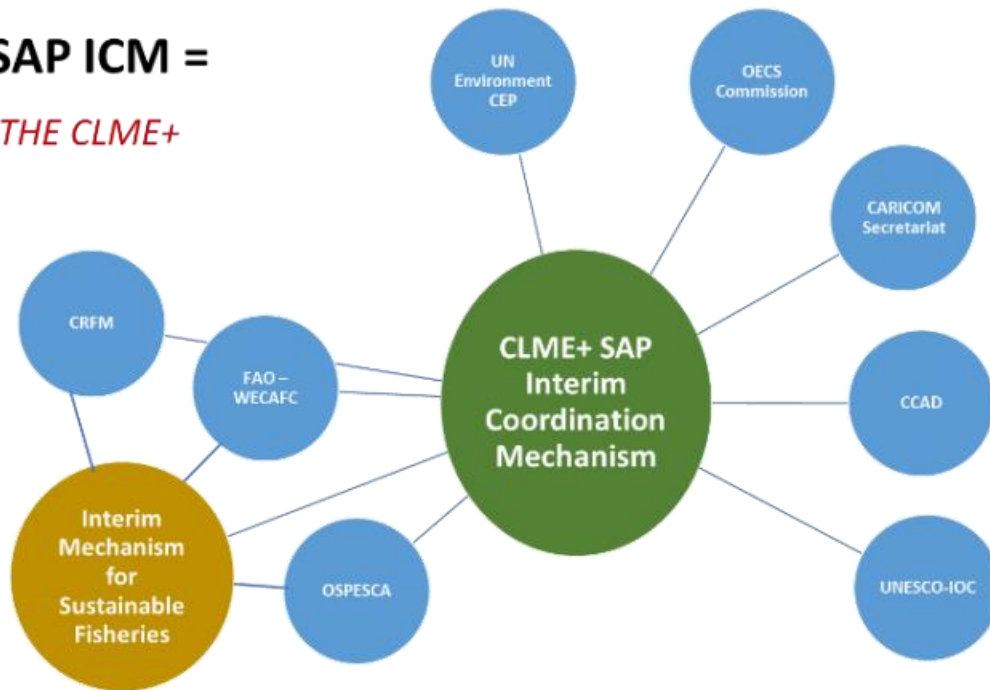
Fanning, L., R. Mahon, and P. McConney. 2009. "Focusing on Living Marine Resource Governance: The Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Areas Project." *Coastal Management* 37 (3-4):219-234. doi: 10.1080/08920750902851203.

CLME+ PROJECT (2015 – 2020) PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF CLME+ ALLIANCE



WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION – COLLABORATION

THE CLME+ SAP ICM =
*AT THE CORE OF THE CLME+
PARTNERSHIP*





Innovative Financial Mechanisms,



Policies, Regulations, Enforcement,
Universities, Development Banks, Online,
Trainer of Trainers e.g. CaMPAM



Win-Win Partnerships, Participatory
Planning, Communication for Development



Lose the pride; Where are we now?
Showcase our positive stories, achievements,
lessons learned and best practices



MONEY

CAPACITY

ENGAGEMENT

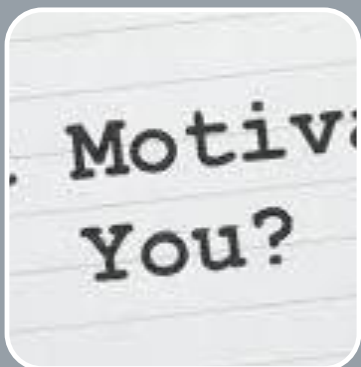
INFORMATION



Let's agree on common integrated targets that we ALL work towards as Governments and UN agencies



Investments to improve Environmental Management Reduce Poverty, Improve Quality of Life & Improve our Asset Base - (Cost-Benefit Analysis, Resource Valuation, Internalizing Environmental Costs, Business Cases)



Be Strategic, develop Financing & Sustainability Plans; Provide Fiscal and non-Fiscal Incentives and Disincentives; Value for Money with Measurable Positive Benefits for People



Resource Mobilization Strategies



Training to do what and why - Needs Assessments



Internalizing and Innovating the Training: Regional Training Institutions, Online etc.



Monitoring and Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Training



CAPACITY

for Public Policy
and Rule of Law
Institutions



It's about Engagement
not Informing



It's about Empowerment
not Dependency



It's about finding
Solutions not Blaming



Strengthening
Civil Society
ENGAGEMENT



Understand Data and
Information Landscape



Demonstrate the Economic and
Social value of Evidence-based
Decision-Making



Select appropriate Technologies
based on Scale: Global, Regional,
National, Local and **Individual**



SCIENCE!!

Building the
Evidence Base
for Improving
Policy & Decision
Making

THE END

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- **And**

- Chris Corbin, CEP Programme Officer | Assessment & Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) & Communication, Education, Training and Awareness (CETA) | Kingston, JAMAICA



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