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Region

Cayenne, French Guiana, 13 March 2017

**WORKPLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE
(SPAW) SUBPROGRAMME FOR THE 2017-2018 BIENNIUM**

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ACRONYMS

AMEP	Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution
BEST Initiative	The Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas
CABI	CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau)
CaMPAM	Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Managers Network and Forum
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
Cariwet	Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative
CAR/RCU	Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBF	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
CCAD	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CCI	Caribbean Challenge Initiative
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CLME ⁺	Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of Parties
CREHO	Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
DSS	Decision Support System
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
ECMMAN	Climate Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network
ECRE	Bluefinance Economics for Coral Reef Ecosystems
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GCFI	Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IFRECOR	French Initiative for Coral Reefs
IOCARIBE	Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission's Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission
LBS	Protocol Concerning Land-Based Sources of Pollution
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
MamaCocoSea	Marine Mammal Conservation Corridor South East America
MARFund	Mesoamerican Reef Fund
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MMA	Marine Managed Area
MMAP	Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region
MMAP-PA	Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region's Priority Actions: Five Year Plan
MoC	Memorandum of Cooperation
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAHW-SSP	North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Program
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCCC	Overall Coordination and Common Costs

OECS-ESDU	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States -Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RCDR	Reef Check Dominican Republic
RLC	Regional Lionfish Committee
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCSCB	BirdsCaribbean (formerly Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
sLMR	Shared Living Marine Resources
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region
STAC	Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee
STRAP	Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plan
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA-2	Second session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCR	Wider Caribbean Region
WECAFC	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WIDECAS	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network

WORKPLAN FOR THE SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE (SPAW) SUBPROGRAMME FOR THE 2017-2018 BIENNIUM

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Workplan covers the 2017-2018 biennium and sets out the priorities for the Regional Programme on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean Region (SPAW). During this period, the Workplan will focus on activities that assist with the implementation of the SPAW Protocol and its coordination with other regional programmes and organizations dealing with biodiversity conservation and management, particularly regarding protected areas and wildlife as well as relevant global initiatives and multilateral environmental agreements.
2. The SPAW Protocol entered into force on 18 June 2000, and since the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP6), with the accession of the Bahamas and Grenada in 2012, there are to date sixteen Governments that are Contracting Parties (The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Grenada, Guyana, The Netherlands, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Venezuela).
3. The objectives of the SPAW Sub-programme are to:
 - (a) Significantly increase the number of, and improve the management of, national protected areas and species in the Wider Caribbean Region (WCR);
 - (b) Support the conservation of threatened and endangered species and the sustainable use of natural resources to prevent them from becoming threatened and endangered;
 - (c) Develop a strong regional capability for the coordination of information exchange, training and technical assistance in support of national biodiversity conservation efforts; and
 - (d) Coordinate activities with the relevant international biodiversity treaties and initiatives such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC) and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and its global networks.
4. This Workplan seeks to ensure the realistic continuation and expansion of the initiatives and tasks emanating from the 2015-2016 SPAW Workplan (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/6) on the basis of expected human and financial resources. The Caribbean Environment Programme's (CEP) Secretariat prepared this document, taking into consideration the decisions and recommendations of previous SPAW Protocol meetings, COPs and Scientific and Technical Advisory Committees (STACs), and pertinent issues (regionally and globally) to the objectives of the SPAW Protocol and Programme, as well as inputs from partners. In this context, the Workplan also aims to promote and integrate the principles of the ecosystem approach in order to address the degradation of selected priority ecosystem services and likewise respond through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources, to sustainable development issues, acknowledging the inter-dependency and multidimensional aspects of ecological and social systems. This approach is also supported by other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as CBD and the Ramsar Convention.
5. The Workplan consists of five (5) major programme elements (sub-programmes):
 - (a) Programme Coordination;
 - (b) Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region (including training and capacity building for protected area management);
 - (c) Development of Guidelines for Protected Areas and Species Management;
 - (d) Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species; and
 - (e) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems (including coral reefs and EBM activities).

2. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

6. The following sections provide a summary of the objectives, activities, and expected outputs of major projects that will be implemented under the SPAW Programme for the 2017-2018 biennium.

2.1 Programme Coordination

2.1.1 Objectives

7. The coordination objectives of the SPAW Programme will be to:
- Promote the ratification of, accession to, and effective implementation of the SPAW Protocol;
 - Ensure that the formulation and implementation of programme activities satisfy the requirements and needs of the SPAW Protocol and its Contracting Parties;
 - Develop coordination, collaboration, and communication mechanisms with other agreements, organizations and programmes relevant to SPAW objectives;
 - Improve coordination of regional programming for protected areas and wildlife in the Wider Caribbean; and
 - Oversee the day-to-day activities and general coordination of the various projects and activities of the SPAW Programme.

Overall objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators for the SPAW Sub-Programme

Objective 1. SPAW Protocol promotion and improved implementation			
Expected Accomplishments	Indicators of Achievement	Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)	SPAW Protocol Obligations
States increasingly implement their obligations under the Cartagena Convention, the SPAW Protocol and supporting MEAs while achieving their national environmental priority goals, targets and objectives	Increased number of countries ratified / acceded to the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW Protocol and associated MEAs and establish enabling legislation to fulfil MEA obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Governance 	Article 3
States increasingly integrate ecosystem-based management approaches into national development and planning processes	Increased number of States within the Wider Caribbean Region incorporate integrated watershed and coastal area management approaches into National Environmental Management Strategies / National Planning Processes through legal, institutional and policy reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Ecosystem Management Environmental Governance Resource Efficiency 	Articles 3, 4, 5,6,10, 17
States increasingly incorporate and facilitate capacity building training and awareness campaigns into national development and planning processes	Increased number of States within the Wider Caribbean Region are empowered and have strengthened their ability to identify and address threats to marine and coastal resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem Management Environmental Governance Environment Under Review Climate Change 	Articles 3, 5, 6,10, 16,17, 18, 22

Objective 2: Improved coordination on SPAW related issues			
Expected Accomplishments	Indicators of Achievement	Related UNEP Sub-Programme(s)	SPAW Protocol Obligations
States increasingly collaborate with each other, and the CEP Secretariat, to address emerging environmental issues	Increased number of regional and international collaborations, including working together to address problems faced across the region and data sharing, particularly with respect to shared resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Governance • Ecosystem Management • Climate Change • Resource Efficiency • Environment Under Review 	Articles 7,9,11, 16, 17,18, 21, 22
States and the CEP Secretariat increasingly partner with NGOs, private sector and civil society to achieve national and regional environmental priorities	Increased number and strengthening of strategic partnerships for development and implementation of activities and projects for improving environmental management at the national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Governance • Ecosystem Management • Climate Change • Resource Efficiency • Environment Under Review 	Articles 7,11, 17, 18, 21, 22

2.1.2 SPAW Programme Personnel

8. During the period 2017-2018, the day-to-day coordination for implementation of the sub-programme activities will be overseen by the SPAW Programme Officer, who is responsible for the overall coordination of the SPAW Programme and Protocol Secretariat functions, with support from the SPAW Programme Assistant.
9. Additional support to meet the objectives of this sub-programme will be received from the SPAW Regional Activity Centre (SPAW-RAC), which is located in Guadeloupe and supported by the Government of France. Since early 2009, SPAW-RAC has been hosted by the National Park of Guadeloupe. The functioning costs of the RAC are covered by the French Ministry of Environment, including salaries for: a Director, one Senior Project Coordinator/Assistant Director, and one Administrative Assistant. The team is supplemented by a current short-term staff of four persons, which includes one Senior Project Coordinator, two Juniors and one Administrative Assistant. The salaries for two of these posts are covered through two (2) specific projects: the Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST 2.0) and ECMMAN; the other two by the French governmental fund SPAW-RAC will continue to support the Secretariat with various activities, especially the coordination of actions mandated by COP9, the coordination of the process of Protected Areas listing under SPAW, the implementation of priorities under the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mammals in the Wider Caribbean Region (MMAP) and the review and translation of a number of documents (See 2.1.3 below).
10. Additional support will be provided by the Coordinator of the Caribbean Marine Protected Area Managers Network and Forum (CaMPAM).
11. The main responsibilities and functions discharged in the implementation of the SPAW Protocol and Programme are:
 - (a) Coordination with relevant programmes, donors and organizations to develop synergies and collaboration on issues of common interest, as appropriate:
 - BirdLife International
 - BirdsCaribbean (formerly – Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds (SCSCB))
 - Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)
 - Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
 - Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- CAB International (formerly Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau) (CABI)
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
 - Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
 - Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC)
 - Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission's Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOCARIBE/UNESCO)
 - International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)
 - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Caribbean Initiative
 - International Whaling Commission (IWC)
 - Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU)
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)
 - The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
 - The Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas (BEST Initiative)
 - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) Action Plan
 - World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
 - Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC) of FAO
 - Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI)
 - Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network (WIDECAST)
- (b) Support implementation of existing memoranda of cooperation (MoCs) and of collaborative arrangements with relevant MEAs and initiatives: CBD, CMS, Ramsar, IAC, MARFund, WHMSI, as well as the IWC following the signature of the MoC in 2017.
- (c) Continue implementation of the SPAW Protocol and development of its supporting regional sub-programme through:
- Formulation of the Workplan and Budget for the 2019-2020 biennium;
 - Convening and servicing the SPAW COP9 in 2017 and the Eighth STAC in 2018;
 - Promotion of the SPAW Protocol through presentations at relevant fora, communication with Governments; and
 - Public awareness campaigns to engage and support additional Parties, and improve implementation of projects under the sub-programme.
- (d) Continue fundraising with relevant Governments, donors and organizations, including exploring the feasibility of additional fundraising options;

2.1.3 Regional Activity Centre for SPAW (SPAW-RAC) in Guadeloupe (supported by the Government of France)

12. Joint programming and fundraising of relevant activities and coordination will continue as appropriate with SPAW-RAC during the biennium, specifically:
- Continue the listing process of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol with relevant Contracting Parties, as appropriate, with the web-based tool and further develop the cooperation for listed protected areas;
 - Support the implementation of the MMAP with specific emphasis on the MMAP's Priority Actions: Five-Year Plan (MMAP-PA), 2008-2013, that have yet to be implemented;
 - Support species conservation, with particular emphasis on sea turtles and migratory birds, in collaboration with WIDECAST, SCSCB and BirdLife International;

- Continue to provide guidance on the use of the Guidelines to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2), (UNEP(DEPI) CAR WG.36/5), as well as the Draft Reporting Format for Exemptions (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/3);
- Continue to cooperate with relevant institutions on the Invasive Alien Species (IAS) issue, as well as with the relevant partners to assess and merge information and best practices on combating the *Sargassum* influx (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.12 and UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.14);
- Continue the process of review of the species listed under Annexes I-III of the SPAW Protocol, in collaboration with relevant organisations as appropriate;
- Prepare and disseminate quarterly releases of the SPAW newsletter and regularly update the SPAW-RAC website with information on, and the outputs of, SPAW activities;
- Participate in and/or support regional projects of relevance for the SPAW Workplan; and
- Promotion of the SPAW Protocol and its objectives to assist with further developments as mandated by the Parties, fundraising and the ratification by non-Parties.

2.1.4 Expected Outputs and Indicators

13. The major outputs of Programme Coordination, and the indicators of their achievement will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Ninth meeting of the SPAW Contracting Parties convened	Successful convening of the meetings with appropriate decisions and recommendations made that will support the protection of important coastal and marine habitats and threatened species of wild fauna and flora
Eighth meeting of the SPAW Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee convened	Comprehensive Workplan developed that includes wide-ranging, inclusive and sustainable activities that meet SPAW objectives
A strategic and streamlined 2018-2019 SPAW Workplan developed	Increased number of collaborations with partner organizations/countries and donor agencies for the successful implementation of SPAW projects
Funds raised in support of SPAW objectives	Increased number of regional and international collaborations and initiatives developed that facilitate data sharing, environmental education and awareness and capacity building
Enhanced participation of donors and relevant funding agencies in SPAW activities	Increased number of countries ratified/acceded to the SPAW Protocol and associated MEA as well as the incorporation of SPAW objectives in National Environmental Management Strategies/National Planning Processes
Collaborations and synergies with relevant organizations and initiatives within and outside the region	
Greater involvement by Governments in SPAW activities and additional Parties joining the SPAW Protocol.	

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2017			2018		
	CTF	Other Sources*	Total	CTF	Other Sources*	Total
Salary of Programme Officer and Assistant (SMs)	180,000	10,000	190,000	200,000	10,000	210,000
COP9 and STAC8 preparations and travel of SMs	40,000	5,000	45,000	30,000	5,000	35,000
TOTAL (USD)	220,000	15,000	235,000	230,000	15,000	245,000

*Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC for RAC's website, SPAW newsletter, translations, etc. and funding from the CLME+ Project

Note: 1) The Operational costs of the SPAW-RAC (salaries, travel, communication) are covered directly by the Government of France;

2) Additional support for COP9 and STAC8 to be raised.

2.2 Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region

2.2.1 Objectives

14. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- Strengthen the management of parks and protected areas of the Wider Caribbean, including the communication between parks and protected areas within the region;
 - Assist Governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) with the development of human capacity to increase the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), both sites and national system;
 - Sensitize Governments of the need and importance of financing protected areas, and to promote the development of funding mechanisms and strategies for successful park and protected area management; and
 - Promote protected areas in the context of the conservation of important natural resources necessary for the sustainable development of the region.

2.2.2 Activities

15. The day-to-day implementation of activities under this sub-programme will be overseen in collaboration with the CaMPAM Coordinator. Support for CaMPAM activities will also be provided by SPAW-RAC. Major projects will include many of the activities under this component as described in the paragraphs below:
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/GEF funded project "Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil (CLME+)" is a 5 year (2015-2019), USD12.5 million project that seeks to facilitate ecosystem based management (EBM) and an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) within the CLME+. The project will be implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with the activities within the Caribbean region supported by the SPAW and Assessment and Management of Environmental Pollution (AMEP) sub-programmes(UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.5).
 - Strengthening of MPAs through CaMPAM will be addressed through the implementation of years 2-3 of the project "Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean" (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.8). The €1,350,000 three-year project is funded by the Directorate for the Environment within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy. Its overall objective is to "enhance the livelihood of the populations of the WCR by contributing to the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity through the application of the EBM approach".
16. Activities to be implemented during the biennium have been structured under the following objectives and will be subject to further review based on the findings of the CaMPAM evaluation (2010-2015) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.6):

2.2.2.1 Strengthening of MPAs (prioritising MPAs listed under SPAW)

The activities described below will be delivered through CaMPAM and will be aligned, as appropriate and feasible, to support the cooperation programme for the SPAW listed sites which will be reactivated during the biennium as described under 2.3.2.1. The long-term vision is to have the SPAW sites cooperation programme fully integrated within CaMPAM and all SPAW MPA related activities.

(a) Continue to update and deliver the Training of Trainers (ToT) course on MPA management.

17. Under the EBM project, at least one more 12 day regional course for MPA practitioners will be held and will emphasize topics such as:
- promoting sustainable financing, business planning and alternative livelihoods;
 - evaluating and restoring coastal ecosystem services (fisheries, shoreline protection, tourism);
 - application of Decision Support Systems (DSS) in the coastal environment context (pilot project developed in 2016 for Puerto Plata-Montecristi, Dominican Republic; other pilots planned in 2017-2018);
 - the development of effective communication tools;
 - training on effective enforcement practices; and
 - the involvement of community stakeholders in MPA management.
18. The course (tentatively set for late 2017) will be held for English-speaking countries (the 2016 course was held for Spanish-speaking countries in the Dominican Republic focusing on EBM principles). Due consideration will be given to the possibility of having practitioners from French and Dutch Caribbean territories attend this course, as appropriate.

(b) Ongoing implementation of the Small Grants Programme to address specific MPA needs.

19. CaMPAM, in coordination with TNC, will finalise its responsibilities under the ECMMAN project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.5). Through the project MPA funding was provided to 6 Eastern Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada) to enhance MPA effectiveness in at least 10 existing marine management areas or MPAs. Final reports from each of the countries will be submitted by March 2017.
20. Through the project “Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean” (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.8), the following grants are planned in support of MPAs:
- Strengthening of integrated management capacities in another 2 SPAW listed-sites. These pilot projects, aim to improve their management effectiveness through the use of an EBM approach, which will contribute to a more integrated conservation and sustainable management programme for the coastal and marine biodiversity within, and around, the MPA; the active involvement of, and improved livelihoods of, the local communities and the use of tools, such as the DSS developed during 2016 for the Dominican Republic.
 - As a product of the above-mentioned DSS, development/enhancement of integrated Management Plans for the pilot area of Montecristi-Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic and additional areas of SPAW Parties, to be selected in 2017, to increase both its biodiversity conservation effectiveness, as well as its pivotal role in the sustainable development of communities living within the relevant ecosystems’ user areas and service areas framework.
 - Technical skills of relevant institutional staff, including the cadre of MPA mentors, are further developed to provide adequate institutional capacity to handle and update the datasets, run the DSS, and implement the management plans and monitoring described above.

(c) Continuation of the mentorship programme and network to support MPA practitioners.

21. Seek to provide continued support to mentees within the Mentorship Programme by mentors assisting the Training of Trainers (ToT) programme and reviewing grant requests submitted under the Small Grants Programme. This will allow mentors to continue to provide mentees with support and help with the continued development of their capacity building skills.

2.2.2.2 Enhance network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information

(a) Improve the effectiveness of the existing CaMPAM Internet Forum and website.

22. Based on a 2016 analysis of the CaMPAM internet forum and website (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.6) both will be improved to ensure accessibility and ease of use in order to encourage the participation of members. The forum will also be redesigned to encourage open and interactive discussions between members and to enhance linkages between MPA managers. The annual meetings at GCFI (see below) will also be used more proactively to facilitate interactions and additional information sharing between MPA practitioners.

(b) Continue to support MPA-related sessions and the participation of MPA practitioners at the annual GCFI Conferences (2017 and 2018).

23. CaMPAM will aim to support 10-12 participants, primarily from SPAW listed sites, to attend the MPA sessions organised by CaMPAM at GCFI meetings each year. This will facilitate discussions on emerging issues and promote the exchange of information among managers, fishers and scientists to ensure ongoing collaborations and participation amongst stakeholders.

2.2.2.3 Continued development, maintenance and promotion of the Regional MPA Database

Integration of the Regional Database of Marine Protected Areas into a regional system for strategic/operational planning for the MPAs of the WCR, as well as to assist with overall steering and monitoring of CaMPAM

24. With support from the “Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean” project the MPA database will be enhanced to make it more accessible and relevant for managers, more useful for DSS efforts and to address interoperability issues with other data sets (including the World Protected Areas Database) and with the SOME/CLME+ and SOCAR processes on the status of the Wider Caribbean marine environment. Partners will include La Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, GCFI, IUCN/BIOPAMA, the University of the West Indies, Reef Check Dominican Republic (RCDR), The Nature Conservancy, UNEP-WCMC and governmental environmental management agencies and marine protected areas, as well as NGOs working at site, nation and transboundary levels.

2.2.2.4 Synergies with national and international MPA initiatives and efforts

25. CaMPAM will continue to contribute, as feasible, to national MPA initiatives related to marine conservation science, management and policy, and exchanges that improve MPA effectiveness, as well as coordinate with relevant international efforts. This will include collaboration with regional and international organisations such as the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI) and the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF), TNC’s Caribbean biodiversity programme, the Caribbean Biological Corridor, MARFund, and internationally the Mediterranean MPA network to support transatlantic collaboration among MPAs, as well as the implementation of strategies that assist with Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and the upcoming International Congress on Marine Protected Areas (IMPAC 4).

2.2.3 *Expected Outputs and Indicators*

26. The major outputs and indicators of achievement under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Improved CaMPAM delivery and management capacity in several MPAs of the WCR through the hosting of the Training of Trainers course, the mentorship programmes and grant funding	Increased number of MPA practitioners involved in capacity building and training programmes designed to improve their ability to respond to management issues and emerging environmental threats in marine and coastal areas

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Improved information, and its dissemination, on MPAs within the region	Increased number of MPA practitioners, policy makers, scientists and other stakeholders engaging with, and contributing to, the CaMPAM internet forum and MPA database, as well as other regional and international initiatives that facilitate information sharing
Stronger relationships and collaborations between MPA practitioners, scientists, fishers, other stakeholders, as well as with international/regional experts	Increased number of MPA practitioners, scientists, fishers, other stakeholders and international/regional experts, participating in activities designed to support and strengthen PA management throughout the WCR

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2017			2018		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
CaMPAM Coordination and travel	0	10,000 ¹	10,000	0	10,000 ¹	10,000
Strengthening of MPAs						
ToT courses	0	60,000 ²	60,000	0	60,000 ²	60,000
Small Grants and DSS demonstration pilots	0	246,507 ³	246,507	0	0	0
Mentorship network	0	10,000 ¹	10,000	0	0	0
Development of a strong network of MPA practitioners by improving communication and the dissemination of information						
CaMPAM Internet Forum	0	20,000 ¹	20,000	0	15,000 ¹	15,000
Support MPA Sessions at GCFI Conferences (2017 and 2018).	0	33,600 ³	33,600	0	33,600 ³	33,600
Development, Maintenance and Promotion of the Regional MPA Database						
Regional MPA Database	0	30,000 ¹	30,000	0	0	0
TOTAL (USD)	0	410,107	410,107	0	118,600	118,600

¹Includes funding provided by the Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean project.

²Includes funding from SPAW-RAC, as well as other sources

³Approximate amount converted from Euros to US using the conversion rate €1:US1.12

2.3 Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species

2.3.1 Objectives

27. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- (a) Promote and assist with the development and implementation of the guidelines on protected area (PA) establishment, management, and listing developed under the framework of the SPAW Protocol;
 - (b) Promote national system planning for protected areas as a mechanism for the development of relevant legislation and reporting mechanisms; and
 - (c) Promote and assist the development and implementation of guidelines on species conservation and management under the framework of the SPAW Protocol.

2.3.2 Activities

28. Activities to be implemented during the biennium include:

2.3.2.1 Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol and Cooperation Programme

29. A call to Parties to list their protected areas will be made, and support to sites will be explored in line with the cooperation programme following the recommendations of the First Meeting of Managers of the Protected Areas Listed under the SPAW Protocol(UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.9). All sites listed will be asked to revisit these recommendations, identify additional gaps, areas for in-kind support and set priorities. The activities below could be considered, pending the availability of support and resources to reactivate the cooperation programme:
- (a) Initiate a discussion or “working group” among interested Parties and sites on the practical elements that should be included to make the cooperation programme more operational, useful to managers and the site’s needs; as well as to incentivise sites to be listed by demonstrating the value added provided by the cooperation programme;
 - (b) Review and assess the PAs listed between 2010 and 2016 by SPAW Parties with regards to any changes to their status and initiate development of a reporting format on the status of the listed sites. In this regard, Parties may learn from the experience in the Mediterranean Barcelona Convention and other relevant treaties, such as the World Heritage Sites Convention of UNESCO;
 - (c) Develop a matrix with general data for relevant species to determine level of connectivity of conservation issues, in particular relevant to key common species and habitats and biological populations among sites.
 - (d) The hosting of a group of managers from other SPAW sites by the Dry Tortugas and Everglades Protected Areas, or other additional sites;
 - (e) Continue updating the map (Annex III of UNEP(DEPI) IG.37/4) of listed sites, with a view as well to assist with the visual connectivity within the region and seek to have the map linked to Google Earth.
 - (f) Create a brochure on the SPAW listing process and listed sites;
 - (g) Continue building the dedicated spaces for each SPAW PA using the SPAW website and CaMPAM database (“factsheets”) and sources of information on biological connectivity (see UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.5);
 - (h) Explore the development of “sister sites” among the protected areas listed (see example under activity 2.4.2.1.
 - (i) Continue with the dedicated section of the SPAW-RAC Newsletter to the SPAW listed sites and CaMPAM activities;
 - (j) Use GCFI or other existing fora for meetings of SPAW listed site representatives (tentatively GCFI 2017 and 2018); and
 - (k) Support protected areas and invasive species management.

2.3.2.2 Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol

30. Following SPAW STAC7 (2016) and COP9 (2017), it is expected that the Working Group on Criteria and Procedure to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol will be requested to continue its work and, as such, the following activities are proposed:
- (a) **Application, through pilot activities, of the formats for presenting exemptions and reporting on their implementation to the Contracting Parties.**

The Guidelines to Assess Exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol (UNEP(DEPI) CAR WG.36/5) and the proposed reporting format (UNEP(DEPI) IG.37/3 and UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/3.Rev1) will be tested, in specific cases, by Parties to allow for the development of any necessary revisions to ensure their successful application. Results for these case studies could further assist in the refinement of the reporting format, to provide further clarity on the concepts of possible impacts and mitigation and/or corrective measures, among others.

(b) Assist Governments to formulate their requests for exemptions under Article 11(2).

Provide assistance to Contracting Parties in the preparation of their reports to request exemptions under Article 11(2) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/3.Rev1) and produce guidance on the application and assessment of the criteria “Resilience and Connectivity”.

The Working Group expanded at STAC7 will assist with a preliminary analysis of exemptions which according to the Protocol, should be reported to the STAC, as well as with the collection and review of exemptions reports from Parties. The Working Group will also initiate discussion on the reporting and process to follow-up on the implementation of exemptions as per the Guidance document (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.37/3).

(c) Develop a strategy to ensure that Parties considering exemptions under Article 11(2) take the appropriate measures to facilitate and adhere to these exemptions.

Contracting Parties under their national laws and policies should ensure that these specimens or their offspring do not unintentionally end up being commercially traded in the future.

2.3.2.3 Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol

31. Based on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group a number of species were added to Annexes II and III of the SPAW Protocol and the list is now updated (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/4). Additionally, for all species listed as entire groups under the Protocol, each species will be included individually, such species included under as a group like corals and marine mammals. In order to allow for any additional modifications to the annexes, the continued assessment of species is recommended.

2.3.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

32. The major outputs, and the indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
An updated list of protected areas under the SPAW Protocol and cooperation programme among sites reactivated	Increased number of PAs listed under the SPAW Protocol sharing and collaborating and receiving support through networking, updated information provided on the listed sites and their status, comprehensive information on the MPAs found within the WCR
Format for presenting exemptions under Article 11(2) is disseminated and its implementation reported on	Improved submissions, and review, of species proposed for exemptions under Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol in order to ensure the continued survival of the species
Revised list of protected species under Annexes I-III of the SPAW Protocol	Increased understanding and monitoring and of species listed under Annexes I-III of the SPAW Protocol as well as the implementation of activities designed to ensure their conservation and sustainable management.

Proposed budget (indicative)

Activity	2017			2018		
	CTF	Other Sources*	Total	CTF	Other Sources*	Total
Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol						
Support to cooperation programme of listed protected areas	0	-	0	0	-	0
Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11 of the SPAW Protocol						
Assist Parties to formulate their requests for exemptions under Article 11(2)	0	-	0	0	-	0
Strategy development	0	-	0	0	-	0
Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol						
Listing assessment	0	-	0	0	-	0
Total	0	-	0	0	-	0

*In-kind support being explored from partners

2.4 Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species

2.4.1 Objectives

33. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- Build consensus in the region on priorities for the management of endangered and migratory species;
 - Implement priority activities of existing species recovery and management plans developed under the framework of the SPAW Protocol;
 - Develop, as appropriate, adequate management plans and programmes for priority species of regional concern, including those of economic importance; and
 - Address the growing threat of invasive alien species (IAS) that could negatively impact SPAW species and WCR habitats, especially marine or coastal IAS.

2.4.2 Activities

34. In keeping with the Workplan and Budget for the 2015-2016 biennium and priorities identified for implementation by SPAW Parties and the Secretariat (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/6) the proposed activities for implementation during the 2017-2018 biennium will focus on migratory species including marine mammals and sea turtles, as well as support the control / management of lionfish and *Sargassum*.

2.4.2.1 Conservation of Marine Mammals - Implementation of the Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP)

35. In keeping with the priorities identified at SPAW COP8, the progress made to-date with activities implemented since the adoption of the MMAP in 2008 (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.18), and the achievements under the LifeWeb project "Broad-Scale Marine Spatial Planning of Mammal Corridors and Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean and Southeast and Northeast Pacific" (<http://www.spain-unepporpar.org/-marine-mammal-corridors-a-critical-habitats-.html>; <http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?Scenarios-for-marine-mammal>) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.8), the following is being proposed for implementation pending the availability of resources:

- Improve awareness of, collect data on, and mitigate the effects of, ship strikes and entanglements on whale and dolphin species in the Wider Caribbean Region in collaboration with the International Whaling Commission (IWC).**
 - Implement recommendations from the joint IWC and SPAW/UNEP Workshop to Address Collisions and Training Workshops (Mexico 2013 and St. Martin 2013) to Address Lethal Human Impacts on Marine Mammals of the Wider Caribbean.

(b) Strengthening marine spatial planning for marine mammal conservation.

- Provide support for the development of transboundary marine mammal monitoring efforts to address data gaps identified during the LifeWeb project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.8) in collaboration with other organisations and based on readily available information, namely but not exclusively:
 - Consider participating in a biopsy campaign to identify contaminants (pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) levels in marine mammals of the WCR if funding becomes available through (CARI'MAM project, co-supported by Agoa, the new French Biodiversity Agency and SPAW-RAC); and
 - Participate in development of a common strategy for acoustic monitoring and to disseminate scientific knowledge on this topic.
- Support and promote transboundary cooperation initiatives at the sub-regional and regional levels, exploring with relevant countries (namely Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands) the further development of a marine mammal management scenario (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.16).

(c) Follow-up to Stranding Workshops.

Continue to reinforce local stranding network capacities, particularly in the Marine Mammal Conservation Corridor South East America (MamaCocoSea) area, further to the sub-regional stranding workshops held in 2005, 2009 and 2010 Support a regional repository on stranding data and develop a network of country coordinators for marine mammal strandings for the region modelled on WIDECAST and facilitated by dedicated regional coordinators with national focal points.

(d) Support marine mammal networking among protected sites, education, and awareness.

In collaboration with the North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Program (NAHW-SSP) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.16) partners and the NGO environmental community, support activities under the “Jump with Whales” project:

- Continued support to an intern training programme based at Allied Whale and the Centre for Coastal Studies to determine the origins of shared humpback whale populations and facilitate research on the migration patterns of the North Atlantic Humpback Whale;
- Support to the on-going collection of humpback whale flukes information/pictures throughout the WCR by yachters under CARIBTail (<http://www.caribtails.org>);
- Continued education of students throughout the WCR on photo-identification techniques and their importance through the Humpback Whale Guardians project;
- Promotion of outreach and education programmes aimed at increasing awareness on ocean noise and its impacts on marine mammals (Voices in the Sea) and migration patterns (Animals Without Passports);
- Development and design of activities for the “Year of the Humpback Whale” between 2019-2020 celebrating SPAW’s Marine Mammal Protected Areas Network;
- Participate in CARI'MAM initiative, if funding becomes available; and
- Improvement and / or development of common tools for the network of marine protected areas dedicated to the conservation of marine mammals for management and evaluation purposes;

(e) Support sustainable marine mammal watching in the Wider Caribbean Region.

Following the recommendations of the Regional Workshop on Marine Mammal Watching in the Wider Caribbean Region, Panama, 19-22 October 2011 and the priorities identified by participants (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.34/INF.9) the following activities are being proposed:

- Promote the national and regional implementation of the Overarching Principles and Best Practice Guidelines for Marine Mammal Watching in the Wider Caribbean Region (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR

WG.38/INF.13) in order to develop a respectful long-term economic opportunity for the observation of marine mammals across the Caribbean;

- Develop a regional database and clearing house for marine mammal watching data; and
- Identify the equipment needed, and the costs associated, to collect data during marine mammal watching tours, in an effort to provide tour operators with the necessary equipment.

(f) Develop a strategy to implement the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the UNEP Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU) and the International Whaling Commission (IWC) that will support issues and activities identified above, among others.

2.4.2.2 Conservation of Sea Turtles (in collaboration with WIDECAST)

36. The following activities will be given priority during the biennium:

- (a) Support the elaboration of Sea Turtle Recovery Action Plans (STRAPs) in countries that do not have plans;
- (b) Support existing STRAPs through the implementation of national priority actions, in particular the provision of training as it relates to educators (teacher training), law enforcement officers, veterinarians and first responders;
- (c) Collaborate further with the IAC on STRAP development and other sea turtle activities in the Workplan to ensure that work is not duplicated; and
- (d) Continue to promote standard guidelines and criteria for Index Site monitoring at sea turtle foraging grounds in the WCR and provide training for nesting beach and in-water population monitoring.

2.4.2.3 Support to regional invasive alien species efforts in collaboration with relevant partners, particularly with regards to the lionfish invasion.

2.4.2.4 Greater collaboration with CITES towards enforcement on illegal trade of species

37. Following the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/CITES Regional Wildlife Enforcement Workshop (20-22 July 2016), coordinate with these partners, SPAW Parties and regional organisations on the development of the regional wildlife enforcement network. Efforts will also be made to ensure that Parties and NGOs work within their respective spheres of influence such as the European Union and CARICOM to urge the other Parties to regulate within their national legal systems the:

- Ownership, possession, sale and advertising of CITES-listed living species endemic to the Caribbean; and
- Keeping of illegally acquired specimens, and their progeny, from entering domestic or international markets.

38. The countries that are Parties to CITES should join the CITES Standing Committee contact group and SPAW Parties and NGOs should support recommendations emanating from the contact group.\

2.4.2.5 Sharing general data across the Region and research on *Sargassum*

39. Improved response coordination and information sharing between countries throughout the region on how to control the brown algae *Sargassum*. Specific activities implemented through SPAW-RAC will include the:

- Facilitation of a UNEP-CEP/SPAW-RAC on-line *Sargassum* forum to facilitate the sharing of regional data;
- Coordination of data sharing on the management and impact of *Sargassum* in the wetlands with the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative Secretariat;
- Organisation of a regional workshop on the management of *Sargassum* landings;
- Coordination of *Sargassum*-related projects and events throughout the WCR;
- Development and sharing of informative documents for the general public, governments, coastal managers, and others concerned by the issue: regional management best recommendations guide.
- Provision of research support for projects on *Sargassum*'s origins, impacts and control methods; and

- Coordination of a cohesive *Sargassum* response amongst the CEP Secretariat and Secretariats of the Abidjan Convention, UNEP GPA and other UNEP Programmes involved in assessing *Sargassum* landings in the WCR and West Africa.

2.4.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

40. The major outputs, and indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
Increased preparedness and response to anthropogenic impacts on marine mammal populations in the WCR,	Improved awareness of, and response to, marine mammal entanglement, marine pollutants, and ship strike events throughout the WCR
Increased knowledge on marine mammal critical habitat areas and increased support for transboundary protection, particularly through education campaigns, the implementation of the Cari'Mam project and collaborations with local, regional and private stakeholders	Additional protection afforded to marine mammal species and their critical habitat areas throughout the WCR, including increased collaborations with member States who share marine mammal stocks
Regional repository on marine mammal stranding data across the WCR supported	Improved and increased dissemination and collection of marine mammal stranding data throughout the WCR, particularly with respect to increased participation and collaboration with member States
Improved strategies to encourage the sustainability of marine mammal watching in the WCR	Implementation of sustainable marine mammal watching practices designed to ensure minimal impacts to marine mammal species while providing sustainable income to communities within the WCR
Implementation of the MoC with the IWC to further the objectives of the MMAP	Improved and increased dissemination, collection and use of marine mammal data throughout the WCR, particularly with respect to the direct or indirect take of marine mammals and the incorporation of measures to reduce their take into national environmental and development policies
Existing STRAPs expanded and new STRAPs developed	Increased number of States have either developed or strengthened strategies for the protection of sea turtle species and their habitats within the WCR
Standard guidelines and criteria for Index Site monitoring at sea turtle foraging grounds in the WCR developed Training provided on nesting beach and in-water population monitoring	Increased number of States within the WCR are empowered and have strengthened their ability to improve sea turtle monitoring within their countries through coordinated and standardised research methods
Regional wildlife enforcement network established	Improved protection afforded to endemic species throughout the WCR through enhanced collaborations between Parties, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders
Increased knowledge and information sharing amongst academia, resource managers and the public on <i>Sargassum</i>	Improved sharing of information on <i>Sargassum</i> amongst stakeholders throughout the WCR in order to facilitate the development of comprehensive management plans to minimise its impacts within the WCR

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2017			2018		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Marine Mammals						
MM education and awareness	0	15,000 ¹	15,000	0	15,000 ¹	15,000
Support to the Agoa Initiative	0	29,480 ²	29,480	0	29,480 ²	29,480
Lionfish Control						
Support of the Regional Lionfish Committee	0	33,600 ³	33,600	0	0	0
Data Sharing and Research on <i>Sargassum</i>						
Data Sharing and Research on <i>Sargassum</i>	0	40,588 ⁴	40,588	0	40,588 ⁴	40,588
TOTAL	0	118,668	118,668	0	85,068	85,068

¹In-kind contributions from SBNMS, the Center for Coastal Studies and Whale and Dolphin Conservation

²Includes \$25,000 for the Cari'Mam project and €4,000 to Allied Whale using the exchange rate €1:US1.12

³Approximate amount converted from Euros to US using the conversion rate €1:US1.12

⁴Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC

2.5 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

2.5.1 Objectives

41. The objectives of this sub-programme are to:
- Assist with the management of the coastal and marine ecosystems of the region on a sustainable basis, particularly through sustainable practices;
 - Mobilize the political will and actions of Governments and other partners for the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass beds;
 - Effectively communicate the value and importance of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds, including their ecosystem services, the threats to their sustainability, and the actions needed to protect them; and
 - To promote the ecosystem management approach and the principles and values of good governance for the conservation and management of marine ecosystems in the region.

2.5.2 Activities

42. Proposed activities to be implemented during the biennium will continue to focus on coral reef ecosystems and the CLME+ project (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.5). The activities are also in support and aligned with ICRI's Action Plan and the recommendations emanating from its General Meeting in November 2016, in particular regarding the coral reef monitoring network (GCRMN), climate change and coral reefs and ICRI's "Call for Action". Proposed activities will include:

2.5.2.1 Conservation of Coral Reefs

- Continued reactivation of the Caribbean coral reef monitoring network under the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN- Caribbean) (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.36/INF.10). The activities will include the:
 - Promotion and implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Coral Reef Biophysical Monitoring (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.17) and the Regional Guidelines for Socioeconomic Indicators (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.37/ INF.4);

- Design and promotion of a user-friendly format for the Regional Guidelines for Biophysical Coral Reef Monitoring (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/ INF.17) and the Regional Guidelines for Socioeconomic Indicators(UNEP(DEPI)/CAR IG.37/ INF.4);
 - Development of a communication strategy and tools;
 - Representation and promotion of the guidelines at relevant fora;
 - Implementation of capacity-building activities such as workshops and small grant funding for field work ;
 - Development of a coastal risk prevention and adaptation to climate change initiative promoting coral reef conservation as mitigation measures, if funding is available through CaribCoast project under development by SPAW-RAC;
 - Explore implementation of initiatives promoting an environmentally friendly diving and snorkelling industry in populated areas. If funding was available, the CEP secretariat would be more inclined to help the countries already working with the GCRMN (e.g. international Green Fins initiative); and
 - Promotion and participation in the celebration of 2018 as the International Year of the Reef.
- (b) Implementation of the Bluefinance project in collaboration with the Bluefinance Economics for Coral Reef Ecosystems (ECRE) and UNEP, through its Global Coral Reef Partnership. The Bluefinance project aims to achieve environmental, social and financial returns through strengthened collaborations with the private sector on coral reef conservation. The project will be implemented with the SPAW-RAC, in partnership with GRID-Arendal, the Blue Solutions project, the French Initiative for Coral Reefs (IFRECOR) and interested SPAW Parties. The activities aim to :
- Establish sustainable financing mechanisms for marine managed areas (MMAs) , possibly in the Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis and continue to support the Bluefinance business plan in Barbados;
 - Develop an innovative co-management structure based on public-private partnership agreements and a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme for finance management;
 - Develop Guidelines for Coral Reef Environmental Impact Assessment and Compensation Schemes; and
 - Complement on-going EBM/DSS activities at selected sites developed under CaMPAM and the EBM project (see project activities above under 2.2.2 and 2.5.2.3 below), as well as under the CLME+ project (see selected activities immediately below).

2.5.2.2 “Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+)”.

43. UNEP-CEP, through its AMEP and SPAW sub-programmes will continue to collaborate with partners, as appropriate, in the implementation of the 5-year UNDP/GEF CLME+ project. The CLME+ Project is supported by the GEF through a financial contribution of US\$12.5 million. Co-financing commitments for the implementation of the CLME+ Project is expected to amount to approximately US\$110 million.
44. The GEF co-funded CLME+ Project (2015-2019) will contribute to the improved and sustainable governance and management of shared living marine resources (sLMR) in the CLME+ region during the first 5 years of the SAP’s implementation. With a grant of US\$1,365,000 SPAW and the AMEP sub-programmes will be implementing activities under the SAP (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.37/INF.5) including:
- Enhanced coordination between the arrangements for the implementation of the SPAW and Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocols under the Cartagena Convention and an agreement between CEP and Brazil to involve that country in areas relevant to the goals of CLME+;
 - Development of a “Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and/or restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+”;
 - Implementation of pilot projects demonstrating the transition to an EBM approach at the sub-regional/site level in the CLME+;
 - Development of a baseline and (pre-) feasibility assessment report on the needs and opportunities for investments for the enhanced protection and restoration of key habitats;

- Development of an investment plan for large-scale action on habitat protection and restoration, with special attention to habitats of critical importance in terms of current and potential future provisions of ecosystem goods and services and contributions to Global Environment Benefits; and
- Development of a “SAP Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation” and “State of the Marine Ecosystems and shared Living Marine Resources in the CLME+” web portal (or set of portals) and report outline.

2.5.2.3 EBM wider application

45. Through the Italian-funded project “Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean” (UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.38/INF.8), and in collaboration with UNEP’s Ecosystems Division, a regional EBM capacity-building workshop will be organised in early 2017. The four-day interactive training workshop will include the application of marine spatial planning frameworks and cross-sectoral engagement across environment, fisheries, energy, tourism and other sectors, including the application of a DSS. The workshop will include lectures and plenary discussions introducing EBM principles and solutions, synthesis of good practices from practical experiences, scenario-building exercises and the design of follow-up training activities and EBM demonstration projects. Participants will include mid-level planners and decision-makers from relevant ministries and agencies from the WCR.
46. The EBM demonstration projects emanating from the Workshop, or otherwise, will build from the lessons-learnt from the DSS activity in the Dominican Republic (see Activity 2.2.2 (b)) and consider other ongoing projects of CEP or partners in an effort to build synergies and maximise resources and results. For example, projects could build from the Blue Finance project above, the TNC/USAID Caribbean marine biodiversity programme, national and regional GEF projects etc.

2.5.2.4 Implementation of the BEST Initiative (SPAW-RAC Project)

47. The BEST Initiative aims to support conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystems services in Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union. Countries eligible for funding and project implementation under the BEST Initiative are Aruba, Bermuda, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Anguilla, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos, British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and St. Barthélemy. Activities proposed for the 2017-2018 biennium, with funding from IUCN, include:
- Monitoring of four medium-sized grants:
 - Invasive alien species in UK overseas territories;
 - Sea turtle conservation in Anguilla;
 - Coral reef restoration in Dutch Overseas territories; and
 - Establishment of Aruba’s first marine park
 - Monitoring of approximately 10 small-sized grants for projects related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystems services sustainable use. This will include, non-exhaustively, coral reef conservation, iguana conservation, Endemic tree restoration and lionfish management.
 - Organisation of a third Call for Small Grant projects, selection process and monitoring of selected projects.

2.5.2.5 Conservation of wetlands / mangroves

48. In collaboration with the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative (Cariwet), and implemented by SPAW-RAC, the proposed activities are designed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves. The proposed activities include:
- Facilitating collaborations with Cariwet and the Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands in the Western Hemisphere (CREHO) to develop under the CaMPAM ToT workshops/seminars on the management and protection of wetlands;
 - Design and implementation of a project on *Sargassum* impacts within a Ramsar Site in Grenada;
 - Coordinate with interested Parties developing proposals for grants to identify synergies with the SPAW sub-programme, particularly with respect to the 31 SPAW listed sites;

- Explore linkages with the Wetlands for the Future Fund for the development of training and capacity building workshops; and
- Explore the development of a coastal risk prevention and adaptation to climate change initiative promoting mangroves conservation as mitigation measures if funding available through the Carib Coast project (under development by SPAW-RAC).

2.5.3 Expected Outputs and Indicators

49. The major outputs, and indicators of achievement, under this sub-programme will be:

Outputs	Indicators of Achievement
GCRMN-Caribbean reactivated, as well as guidance provided by the Steering Committee Harmonised data on biophysical coral reef monitoring being collected	Countries ability to monitor and protect coral reef ecosystems enhanced and strengthened, through the use of standardised data collection and reporting methods
Sustainable financial mechanisms and co-management structures for the protection of coral reef ecosystems outlined for Barbados Investment plan for the protection and restoration of critical habitats developed	Financial mechanisms/investment plans, by participating Member States, to ensure the long-term sustainable protection of critical ecosystems
“Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+” developed	“Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and restoration of key marine habitats in the CLME+” disseminated and being used habitat restoration interventions
Web portal(s) for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of the CLME+ SAP and its marine ecosystems developed	Content developed and web portals created to ensure the consistent monitoring, evaluation and reporting on marine ecosystems within the CLME+ management areas
ToT CaMPAM workshops within SPAW-Cariwet-Ramsar countries focused on the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves	Enhanced capacity within Member States to effectively conserve and sustainably use resources found within mangrove ecosystems

Proposed Budget (indicative)

Activity	2017			2018		
	CTF	Other Sources	Total	CTF	Other Sources	Total
Conservation of Coral Reefs						
Reactivation of the GCRMN Caribbean and support to countries monitoring	0	68,500 ¹	68,500	0	68,500 ¹	68,500
Implementation of the Bluefinance project	0	106,500 ²	106,500	0	106,500 ²	106,500
Implementation of the CLME+ SAP³						
Agreement between the SPAW and LBS Protocols and a MoC between CEP and Brazil	0	28,397	28,397	0	23,478	23,478
Regional Strategy and Action Plan	0	68,608	68,608	0	30,238	30,237
Pilot project demonstrating EBM transition	0	165,750	165,750	0	118,250	118,250
Baseline and (pre)-feasibility assessment report	0	50,769	50,769	0	0	0
Development of investment plan	0	26,500	26,500	0	30,606	30,606
Development of web portal(s)	0	74,977	74,977	0	20,696	20,696
BEST Initiative⁴						
BEST Implementation	0	224,000	224,000	0	0	0
Conservation of wetlands/mangroves						
Development of ToT workshops	0	30,000	30,000	0	0	0
Sargassum project	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	844,001	844,001	0	398,268	398,268

¹Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC and other contributions to be sourced

²Includes expected funding from UNEP

³Funding through the CLME+ project

⁴Funding received from IUCN at an exchange rate of €1.12: US\$1

3. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE 2017-2017 SPAW BIENNIUM AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS / TARGETS / INDICATORS

In recognition that activities under the SPAW sub-programme may meet international biodiversity targets, a summary of the activities to be implemented under the 2017-2018 biennium, and their correlation to internationally recognised targets has been compiled. The international targets examined include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the resolutions from the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-2) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The targets / indicators identified may be found in the tables below. The target descriptions may be found in Appendix I.

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
Strengthening of Protected Areas in the Wider Caribbean Region	Strengthening of MPAs (2.2.2.1)	1.5, 12.2,13.1,14.2, 14.5, 14.7	58a, 58b,58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,8.1, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.15,10.16, 12.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.11, 13.1,13.2,	5, 10,11,14,15,19
	Enhanced network of MPA practitioners (2.2.2.2)	14.2,14.a, 17.16	58a, 58b,58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g,90a, 90c	3.1, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8,10.16, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.11, 13.5	11,14,15,19
	Continued development, maintenance and promotion of the Regional MPA database (2.2.2.3)	14.2, 14.a	58a, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 90a	3.1,10.8, 12.3, 12.7,12.11, 13.5	11,19
	Synergies with national and international MPA initiatives and efforts (2.2.2.4)	12.2, 14.2, 14.a, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1, 8.1, 10.6, 10.7, 10.15, 10.16, 12.3,12.11, 13.5,	11,19
Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species	Listing of Protected Areas under the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.1)	12.2, 14.2, 14.5	58a, 58b,58c,58e,58o,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c, 95a, 95b, 95c	8.1, 10.15, 10.16, 12.1, 13.1	5,11,14,15,19
Development of Guidelines for the Management of Protected Areas and Species	Criteria for the Assessment of Exemptions to Article 11(2) of the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.2.)		58a,58b,58c	3.1	19

Activity		Resolutions /Targets / Indicators			
		Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
	Listing of Protected Species under the SPAW Protocol (2.3.2.3)	12.2,14.2	58a, 58c, 58o, 90a	8.1, 13.1	6,12
Conservation of Threatened and Endangered Species	Conservation of Marine Mammals (2.4.2.1)	12.2, 14.2,17.14	30a, 30e, 58a, 58b,58c, 58f, 58o,90a, 90c	3.1, 3.2, 8.1, 10.6, 10.7, 11.5, 13.1, 13.5	1,2,6, 11,12,19
	Conservation of Sea Turtles (2.4.2.2)	12.2, 14.2,17.14	58a, 58c, 90a	3.1, 8.1, 13.1	1,2,5,6,12,19
	Support to Regional Invasive Alien Species Efforts (2.4.2.3)	12.2,14.2,17.14	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58l, 63a, 63g, 90a, 90c, 95a, 95b, 95c	8.1,10.15, 12.6,13.1	9, 10, 19
	Collaboration with CITES towards species conservation (2.4.2.4)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 90a, 90c	8.1,13.1,14.2a-b, 14.4,14.5b	12
	Regional data sharing and research on <i>Sargassum</i> (2.4.2.5)	12.2, 14.2	58a, 58c, 58f	3.1, 8.1, 10.15, 10.16,13.1	14
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems	Conservation of Coral Reefs (2.5.2.1)	12.2, 13.1,14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58o, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1, 8.1, 10.15, 10.16, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3,12.4, 12.6, 12.8, 12.11, 12.14, 13.1, 13.2, 13.5,	5,10,11,14,15,19
	Implementation of the CLME+'s Strategic Action Programme (2.5.2.2)	12.2, 14.2, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58f, 58k, 58m, 58o, 63a, 63g, 90a, 90c	8.1, 10.5, 10.6, 10.8, 10.15, 10.16, 12.1, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.11, 13.1,13.5	5,6,10,11, 12,14,15
	Application of EBM Principles (2.5.2.3)	14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e, 58o, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1,10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.15, 10.16, 12.3, 12.5, 12.11,13.1, 13.5	5,6,11,12,14,15,19
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems	Implementation of the BEST Initiative (2.5.2.4)	14.2, 14.5	58a, 58c, 58e, 58o, 63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	10.8, 10.15, 12.1, 12.3, 12.7, 12.8, 12.11, 13.1,	5,9,11,12,14,15
	Conservation of wetlands / mangroves (2.5.2.5)	14.2, 17.9, 17.16	58a, 58b, 58c, 58e,63a, 63f, 63g, 90a, 90c	3.1, 10.6, 10.15, 10.16, 12.1, 12.3, 12.6, 12.11,13.1	5,10,11,14,15,19

ANNEX I: LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS/TARGETS/INDICATORS MET BY THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE SPAW 2017-2018 BIENNIUM WORKPLAN

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
1.5 – By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	30a - Developing and implementing policies that promote responsive, responsible, resilient and sustainable tourism, inclusive of all peoples	3.1 - Requests the Executive Director to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building through access to environmental education, training and capacity-building opportunities, including increased capacity development to help Member States, upon request, to integrate the environmental dimension into their relevant curricula in line with the implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, especially for developing countries and countries with economies in transition as appropriate	1 – By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
12.2 – By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	30e - Leveraging the expertise of, inter alia, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, the Global Observatories on Sustainable Tourism of the World Tourism Organization, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism and other United Nations bodies, as well as the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, to provide platforms for the exchange of best practices and direct and focused support to their national efforts	3.2 - Also requests the Executive Director to promote cooperation and interaction between the United Nations Environment Programme and the higher education community in mainstreaming environment and sustainability across education and training	2 – By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
13.1 – Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	58a- To promote and support national, subregional and regional efforts to assess, conserve, protect, manage and sustainably use the oceans, seas and their resources by supporting research and the implementation of strategies on coastal zone management and ecosystem-based management, including for fisheries management, and enhancing national legal and institutional frameworks for the exploration and sustainable use of living and non-living resources	8.1 - Encourages Member States to take the necessary steps to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 12 and related targets in other Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account national capabilities and priorities recognizing the objective of moving towards sustainable consumption and production patterns, while improving global resource efficiency and endeavouring to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, with developed countries taking the lead	5 – By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
14.a – Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries	58b - To engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples	10.5 - Invites Member States and regional seas conventions and action plans, in cooperation, as appropriate, with other relevant organizations and forums, such as regional fisheries management organizations, to work towards the implementation of, and reporting on, the different ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets	6 – By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
14.2 – By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	58c - To implement fully and effectively the regional seas programmes in which small island developing States participate	10.6 - Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to step up its work, including through its Regional Sea Programme, on assisting countries and regions in the application of the ecosystem approach to managing the marine and coastal environment, including through enabling intersectoral cooperation in integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning.	9 – By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment
14.5 – By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	58e - To undertake urgent action to protect coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems through the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated approaches for the management and the enhancement of their resilience to withstand pressures, including from ocean acidification and invasive species, and by drawing on measures such as those identified in the Framework for Action 2013 of the International Coral Reef Initiative	10.7 - Also requests the United Nations Environment Programme to provide, upon request by the Member States, technical advice on the designation, establishment and active management of marine protected areas and on the application of other spatial management measures in cooperation with competent international and regional forums and organizations, including, as appropriate, multilateral environmental agreements and regional fisheries bodies	10 – By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
14.7 – By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	58f - To undertake marine scientific research and develop the associated technological capacity of small island developing States, including through the establishment of dedicated regional oceanographic centres and the provision of technical assistance, for the delimitation of their maritime areas and the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf	10.8 - Encourages Member States, individually and jointly and also within regional bodies, to designate and actively manage marine protected areas and take other effective area-based conservation measures, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information, with a view to achieving the related global targets, in particular where significantly less than 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are so far being conserved, or where protected areas lack effective and equitable management, connectedness or ecological representativeness	11 – By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape
17.9 – Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	58k - To promote the conservation, sustainable use and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, including through measures that benefit small island developing States that are adopted by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements	10.15 - Supports the United Nations Environment Programme contribution to marine ecosystem restoration activities, and in particular to ecosystem management and restoration in coastal regions, nature-based solutions to climate adaptation and the creation of sustainable jobs and livelihoods in coastal regions, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships	12 – By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
17.14 – Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	58l - To enhance the capacity of small island developing States to sustainably use their fisheries resources and develop fisheries-related industries, enabling them to maximize benefits from their fisheries resources and ensure that the burden of conservation and management of ocean resources is not disproportionately transferred to small island developing States	10.16 - Encourages the United Nations Environment Programme to provide scientific support in cooperation with relevant organizations, programmes and forums, to increase understanding of – and thus help in avoiding – abrupt, accelerating or irreversible environmental changes with potentially significant global consequences – for example, thawing of the permafrost of the seabed and melting of sea ice and glaciers.	14 – By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable
17.16 – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	58m - To urge the cooperation of the international community in implementing shared responsibilities under regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to enable small island developing States to benefit from and sustainably manage straddling and highly migratory fish stocks covered by those organizations and arrangements	11.5 - Welcomes the work under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Whaling Commission and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals on impacts of marine debris on marine biological diversity, and under the aegis of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region on pollution from vessels and from land-based sources, and calls for the coordination of that work with other relevant work in the framework of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter	15 – By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
	58o - To conserve by 2020 at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas in small island developing States, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and for ecosystem services, through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in order to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss in the marine environment	12.1 - Calls for national, regional and international initiatives, cooperation and commitments to conserve and sustainably manage coral reefs, including cold-water coral ecosystems, and mangrove forests, which contribute to food security and nutrition for people's livelihoods	19 – By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied
	63a - To promote the further use of sustainable practices relating to agriculture, crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture to improve food and nutrition security while ensuring the sustainable management of the required water resources	12.2 - Stresses the need to develop environmentally sustainable economic opportunities and inclusive sustainable growth too improve the livelihoods of the local community-level beneficiaries of coral reefs	
	63f - To enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse impacts of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters	12.3 - Recognizes that education, capacity-building and knowledge transfer with regard to the importance of coral reefs and related ecosystems, including cold-water coral ecosystems and mangrove forests, the threats to these ecosystems and recommended measures to ensure their protection and sustainable use, are crucial, and invites Governments in a position to do so to support such action	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
	63g - To maintain natural ecological processes that support sustainable food production systems through international technical cooperation	12.4 – Encourages Governments to further develop partnerships with industry, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism, and civil society, and the establishment of public-private partnerships to raise awareness of the importance of coral reefs and related ecosystems, including cold-water coral ecosystems and mangrove forests, the threats to these ecosystems and recommended measures to ensure their protection and sustainable use, encourages Governments to cooperate in the protection and sustainable management of these ecosystems; and in this regard invites initiatives for the development of sustainable tourism, including through the Sustainable Tourism Programme of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production	
	90a - To conserve biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources	12.5 - Also encourages Governments to formulate, adopt and implement integrated, ecosystem-based and comprehensive approaches for the sustainable management of coral reefs, cold-water coral ecosystems, mangrove forests and related ecosystems	
	90c - To access financial and technical resources for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity	12.6 - Calls, in this context, on countries to undertake the priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 on coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
	95a - To enhance multisectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels, including through expanded support to existing structures, to effectively address invasive alien species	12.7 - Encourages Governments to prioritize coral reef conservation and sustainable management, including through the establishment and active management of marine protected areas, as well as through other spatial and relevant sectoral approaches, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information, with a view to enhancing climate change resilience and securing continued coral reef ecosystem services provision	
	95b - To improve efforts to eradicate and control invasive alien species, including through the provision of support for research on and the development of new technologies by expanding collaboration and supporting existing regional and international structures	12.8 - Invites Governments and donors to provide technical and financial support for the conservation and management of coral reefs, including in developing countries	
	95c - To develop and strengthen their capacity to address invasive alien species issues, including prevention, as well as increasing public awareness in small island developing States about this issue	12.11 - Also requests the Executive Director, within available resources and in cooperation with Governments and stakeholders in a position to do so, to strengthen capacity-building, knowledge transfer and the development of relevant planning tools to avoid, minimize and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change and human-based threats on coral reefs and related ecosystems, as well as to support the improvement and maintaining of the resilience of coral reefs and related ecosystems	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
		<p>12.14 - Also requests the Executive Director to support the further development of coral reef indicators and regional coral reef assessments as well as the preparation of a global report on coral reef status and trends through the International Coral Reef Initiative Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, in collaboration with existing regional initiatives, and taking into consideration ongoing regional and global assessments</p>	
		<p>13.1 - Invited Member States to take measures to promote sustainable management of natural capital, including protection of ecosystem services and their functions, as part of the contribution to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	
		<p>13.2 - Recognizes the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced natural capital approaches for enhancing the capacity for management of natural resources and for promoting sustainable development and poverty eradication in a coordinated and effective manner.</p> <p>(a) Increase awareness on appreciation and value addition of natural capital resources</p> <p>(b) Build capacities to integrate the valuation and accounting of natural capital and natural resource contributions into national planning and decision-making for sustainable development</p> <p>(c) Promote public-and private-sector partnerships to support capacity-building and develop innovative approaches and technologies for promoting value addition to natural capital</p>	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
		<p>13.5 - Also requests the Executive Director in partnership with United Nations agencies and other partners to support countries, upon request and subject to availability of resources, in promoting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness of natural capital and respect for nature, and their contribution to the sustainable development of countries and the wellbeing of their populations b) Capacity-building mechanisms for sustainable management of natural resources and natural capital accounting c) Public and private partnerships to promote sustainable management of natural capital, value addition and accounting, and reversing environmental degradation and biodiversity losses d) Research and development and technological innovations, as well as the technical capacity to sustainably manage national natural capital 	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
		<p>14.2 – Urges Member States to take further decisive steps and action at the national level and through regional and international cooperation, including with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and other partners, to prevent, combat and eradicate the supply, transit and demand related to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, including by:</p> <p>a) Developing, adopting, and implementing appropriate strategies and action plans addressing illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products at the national and regional levels adapted to specific challenges and contexts;</p> <p>b) Strengthening their wildlife trade to governance systems, including strengthening institutions, and cooperation across relevant government ministries and agencies; and stepping up anti-corruption and anti-money-laundering efforts as they relate to illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products.</p>	
		<p>14.4- Recognizes the important role that non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the private sector can play in action against illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife</p>	

Resolutions / Targets / Indicators			
Sustainable Development Goals	SAMOA Pathway	UNEA-2	Aichi Targets
		<p>14.5 – Requests the Executive Director to continue to collaborate with the Convention to International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other partners of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime and relevant United Nations entities to support Member States in implementing their commitments, including by:</p> <p>(b) Supporting efforts to raise awareness and promote behavioural change in consumer markets for illegally traded wildlife and its products, including flora and fauna;</p>	

ANNEX II: BUDGET OF THE SPAW PROGRAMME FOR THE 2017-2018 BIENNIUM

Activity	2017				2018			
	Budgeted		Total cost	Required Balance	Budgeted		Total Cost	Required Balance
	CTF	Other Contributions*			CTF	Other Contributions*		
2.1 Programme Co-ordination (salary costs and COP and STAC Meetings)	220,000	15,000	235,000	-	230,000	15,000	245,000	-
2.2 Strengthening of protected areas in the Wider Caribbean Region	0	410,107	410,107	-	0	118,600	118,600	-
2.3 Development of guidelines for management of protected areas and species	0	**	0	-	0	**	0	-
2.4 Conservation of threatened and endangered species	0	118,668	118,668	-	0	85,068	85,068	-
2.5 Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems	0	844,001	844,001	-	0	398,268	398,268	-
Subtotal	220,000	1,387,776	1,607,776	-	230,000	616,936	846,936	-
Programme support costs 13% (amount subject to change based on source of funds)	28,600	180,411	209,011	-	29,900	80,202	110,102	-
TOTAL SPAW	248,600	1,568,187	1,816,787	-	259,900	697,138	957,038	-

* Includes funding from France through SPAW-RAC, funding from the CLME+ Project and the Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean project; and in-kind contributions from SBNMS, the Centre for Coastal Studies and Whale and Dolphin Conservation, and \$25,000 for the Cari'Mam project and €4,000 to Allied Whale

**In-kind support being explored from partners