

VISION

Sustainable development of coastal and marine resources in the Wider Caribbean Region through effective, integrated management that allows for economic growth & sustainable livelihoods



Control, reduce and prevent pollution of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean from land and marine based sources and activities

GOAL

Protocol on Land Based Pollution Sources

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

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

Climate Change



Water quality

Oil spills



Wastewater



Watersheds



Protocol on Combatting Oil Spills

Protect the marine and coastal environment from oil spill incidents

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

Strategic objectives

Pollution Reduction and Prevention

Expected Outcomes

- States increasingly integrate an ecosystem management approach into national development and planning processes that include pollution reduction and prevention
- States increasingly use pollution prevention and reduction tools and innovative/appropriate technologies to reduce degradation of priority ecosystems
- States increasingly implement their obligations under the Cartagena Convention and related MEAs while achieving their national environmental priority goals, targets and objectives.
- States increasingly implement local and/or national plans of action for pollution prevention, reduction and control.

Outcome Indicator

- Reduced pollution load and improved environmental quality
- Mainstreaming of integrated watershed and coastal area management approaches
- Pollution prevention and reduction policies & plans adopted and incorporated into National Environmental Strategies and/or National Planning Processes
- National and local legal, institutional and policy reforms adopted and implemented
- Tools, innovative technologies and management practices for pollution prevention and reduction implemented
- Ratification/Accession of the Cartagena Convention, its Protocols and related MEAs
- Legislation and institutional mechanisms to fulfil MEA/ GPA obligations established

Information Management and use of Decision-Support Tools

- States and the Secretariat increasingly partner with NGOs, private sector and civil society to achieve national and regional environmental priorities
- States and other stakeholders have increased capacities to assess, manage and reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by land and marine-based sources of marine pollution and associated activities including harmful substances and hazardous wastes
- Increased information disseminated on impacts of climatic variability and change for pollution reduction measures

- Enhanced partnerships for the development and implementation of activities and projects
- Use of tools, mechanisms, strategies and technologies for monitoring, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of environmental data and information
- Improved knowledge of the state of the coastal and marine environment
- Enhanced public awareness and capacity to use decision-support tools e.g. GIS
- Enhanced capacity for integrating issues of climate variability and change in pollution prevention and reduction measures