

The SPAW Protocol: The Caribbean Biodiversity Treaty and Linkages to CMS



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The Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP)

- One of the 18 world Regional Seas Programmes - administered by UNEP
- Legal framework provided by the Cartagena Convention and 3 technical Protocols addressing specific environmental issues
- Secretariat in Kingston, Jamaica, since 1986



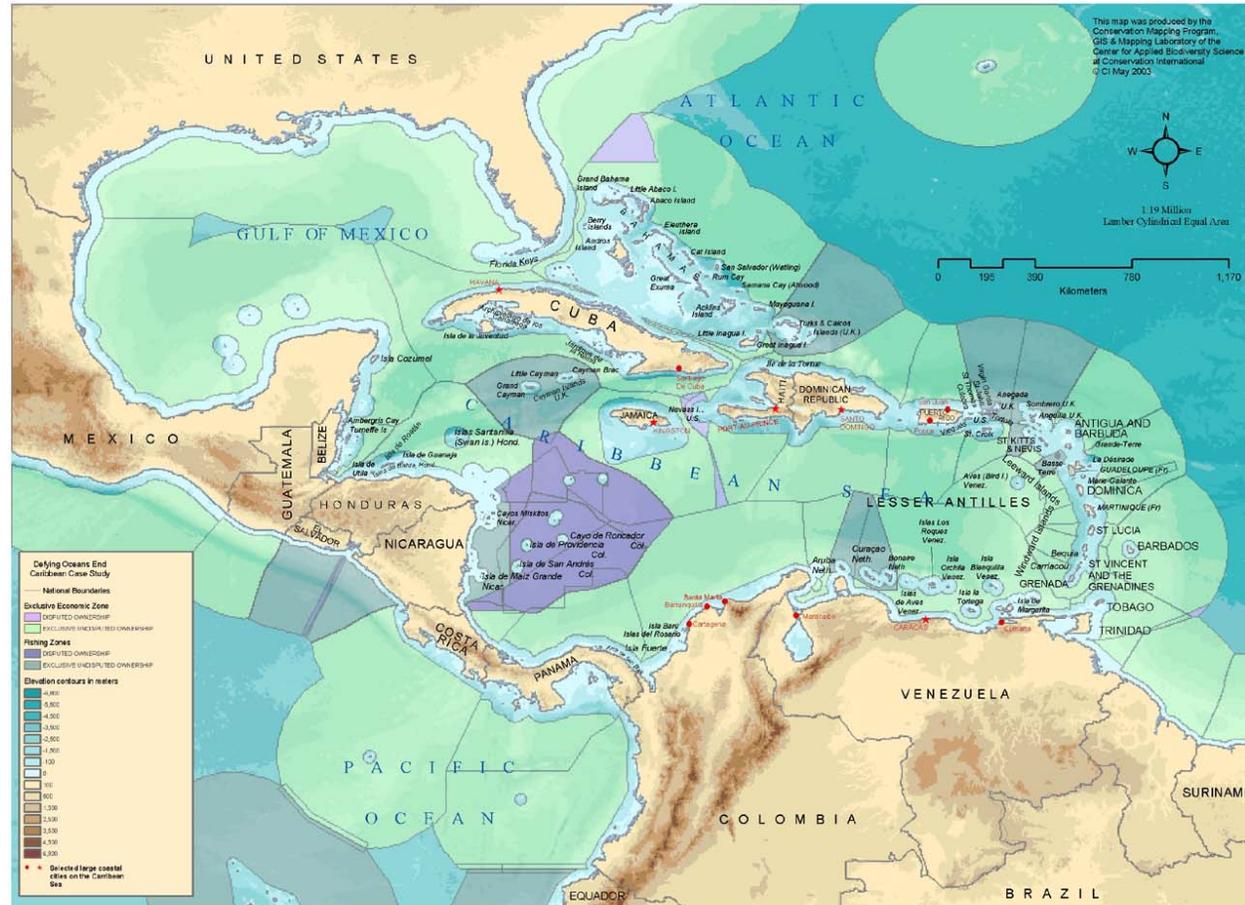
Regional Seas



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



The Wider Caribbean - area of the Cartagena Convention



The Wider Caribbean Region

Island Nations

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

Continental Nations

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

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





The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and control:



Article 10



Article 5



Article 6



Article 7



CARTAGENA CONVENTION

Article 9



Article 8





The only legally binding region-wide agreement:

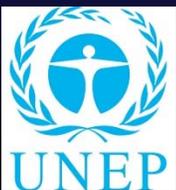
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean
(1983)

Entry into Force 1986
25 Contracting Parties (28 possible)

Protocol Concerning Pollution from Oil Spills

Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW)

Protocol on Land Based Sources of Pollution



Adopted in 1983
Entry into force in 1986
AMEP Sub Programme



Adopted in 1990
Entry into force in 2000
SPAW Sub Programme



Adopted in 1999
Entry into force in 2010
AMEP Subprogramme
RAC IMA and RAC CIMAB



The Cartagena Convention and its 3 Protocols-

Comprehensive Legal Environmental Framework for the WCR

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region

**Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating
Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region**

**Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas
and Wildlife**

**Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-Based
Sources and Activities**



UNEP
Caribbean Environment Programme
KINGSTON, 2000

The Convention, its Protocols and Supporting Programme



Three programmes with technical projects and activities support the Convention and the 3 Protocols to assist Parties to meet environmental objectives and relevant global targets in collaboration with the Regional Activity Centres (RACs)

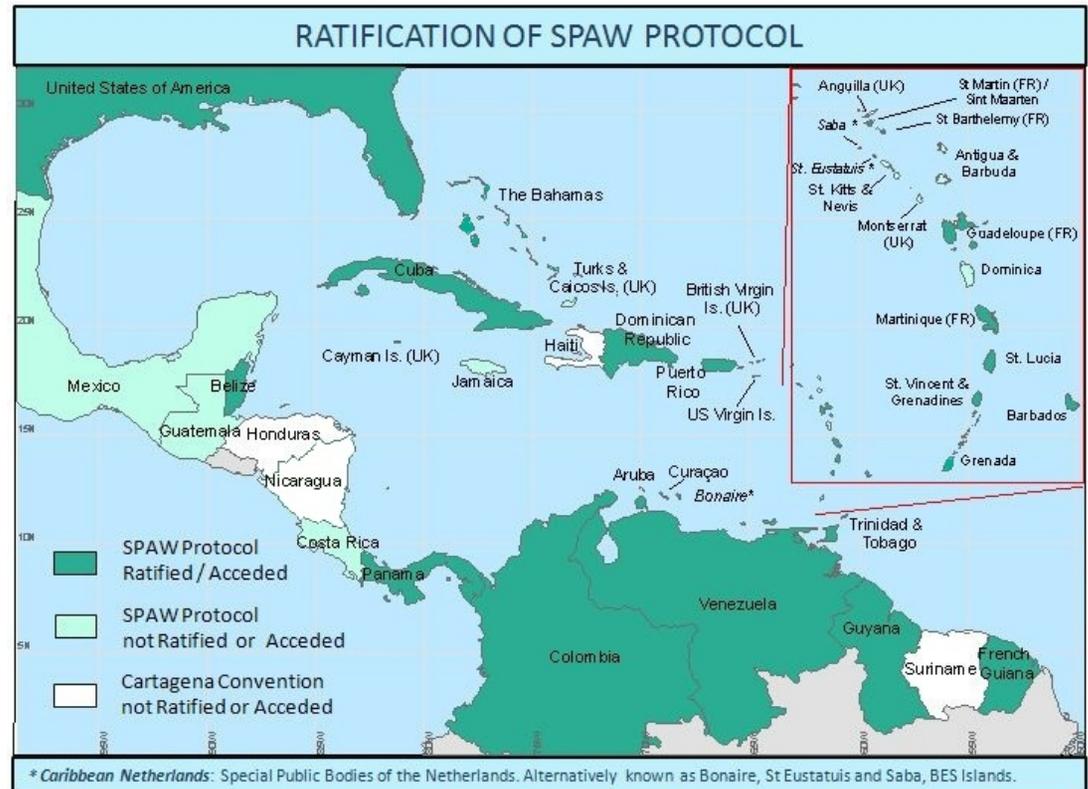


The SPAW Protocol

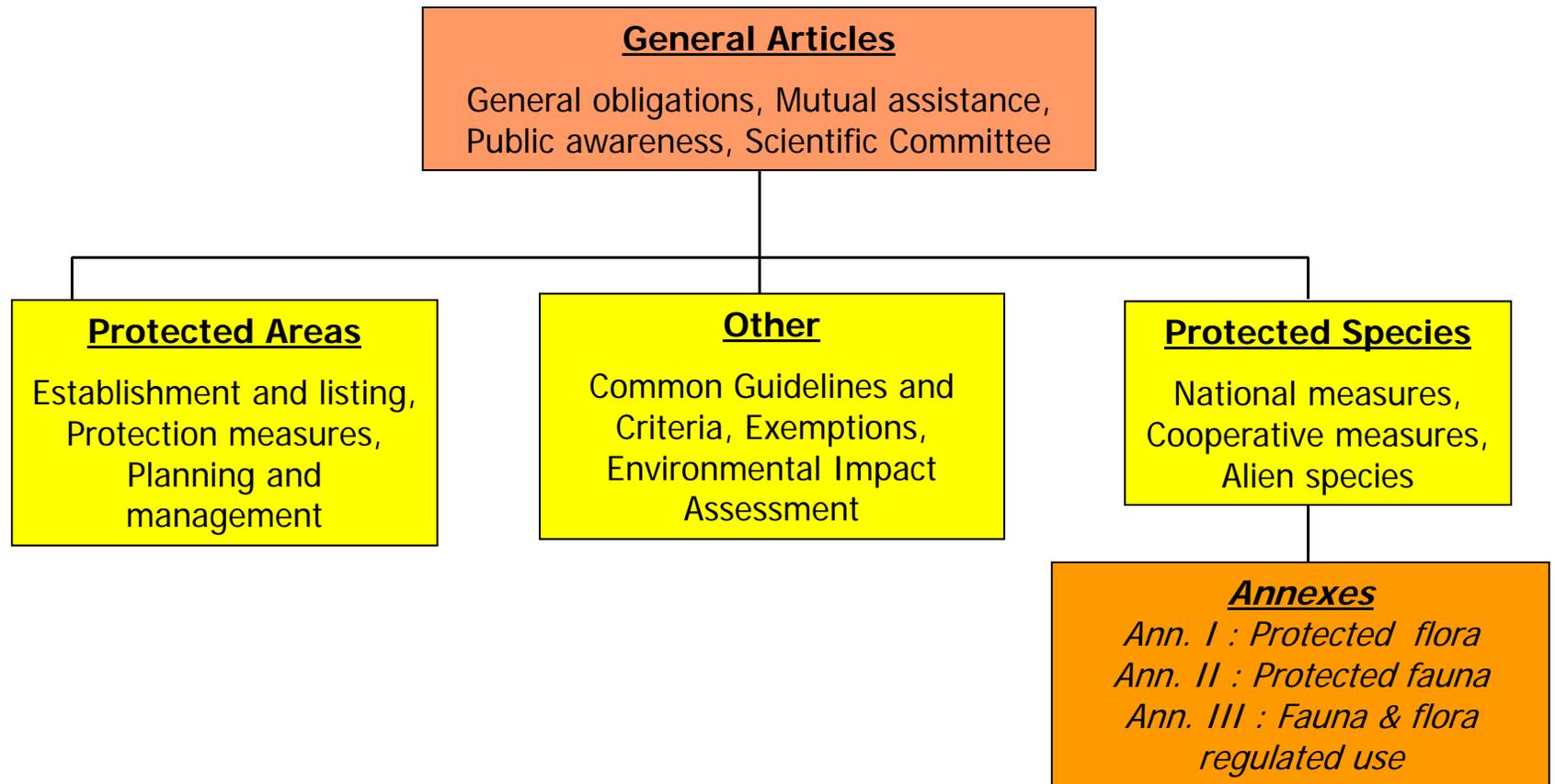
- 3 Annexes (lists of species adopted) and 2 levels of protection

Listing includes entire groups of species (e.g. corals, mangroves, all sea turtles, all cetaceans)

- **2004** – criteria for listing and delisting species in place
- **2007** – criteria for listing protected areas to develop cooperation programme – *31 protected areas listed under SPAW*



Structure of the SPAW Protocol



SPAW's Approach

- Facilitate regional cooperation and guide national action to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems and species of national and regional concern
- Emphasis on ecosystem-management approach
- Congruency with most provisions of global CBD, **CMS**, Ramsar & CITES (Cooperation Agreements with these Secretariats)
- Provide guidance to implement provisions of related and broader agreements
- Emphasis on capacity building, education, awareness, community participation, scientific information



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora



The Ramsar Convention
Convention on Biological Diversity

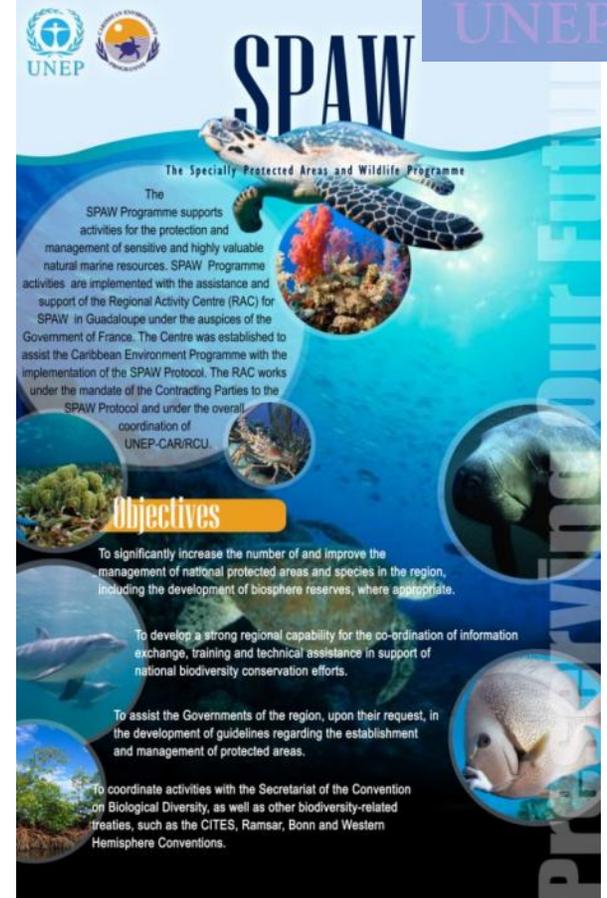
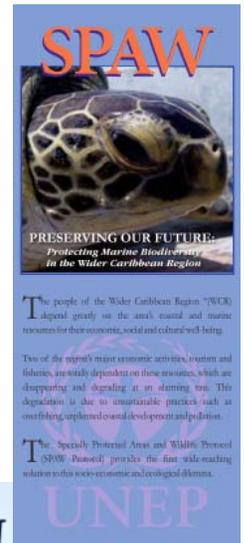
Main SPAW Provisions

- Measures on planning, establishment and management of protected areas (national and regional)
- Detailed species protection measures (national and regional)
- Development of cooperation programmes
- Introduction of non-indigenous/genetically altered species
- Environmental impact assessment



Main SPAW Provisions

- Information, public awareness & education
- **Exemptions for traditional activities**
- Scientific, technical & management research
- Mutual assistance
- **Scientific, Technical and Advisory Committee (STAC)**
- Common guidelines and criteria for species and protected area establishment & management



Species Listed Under the SPAW Protocol (1)

Annex I – Flora	Annex II - Fauna
BOTH ANNEXES PROVIDE TOTAL PROTECTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 species of vascular plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 species of birds (Critically Endangered and Endangered endemic and migratory birds)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various cacti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All species of whales, dolphins and manatees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 species of sea turtles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other reptiles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land mammals



Species Listed Under the SPAW Protocol (2)

Annex III - Flora and Fauna

Species requiring special attention/management to prevent from becoming threatened or endangered:

- 13 spp. birds (**Migratory- WI whistling duck, Hispanic parakeet**)
- All species of soft and hard coral
- All species of mangroves and sea grasses
- **Economically important species (e.g. spiny lobster, queen conch)**



Species Protection Measures (1)

Article 3:

- Each Party shall take the necessary measures to protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable way threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna
- Each Party shall regulate and, where necessary, prohibit activities having adverse effects on these areas and species
- Each Party shall manage species of fauna and flora with the objective of preventing species from becoming endangered or threatened



Species Protection Measures (2)

Article 5:

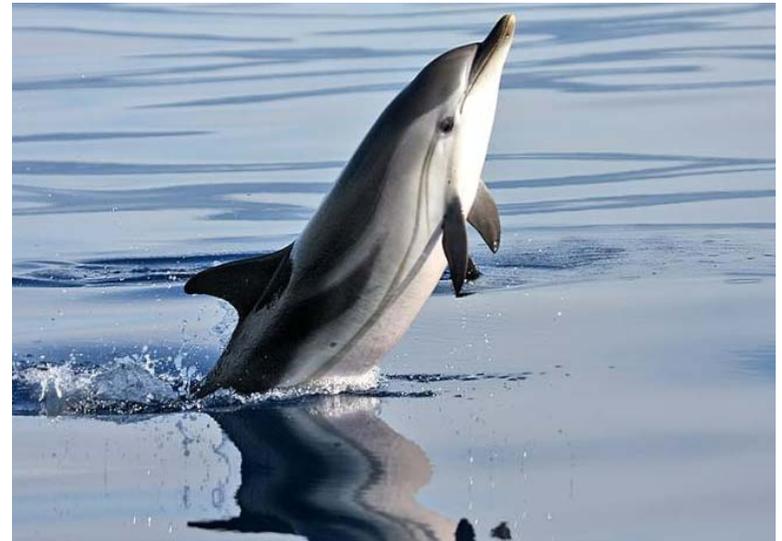
- Each Party taking into account the characteristics of each protected area over which it exercises sovereignty shall take measures to achieve the objectives for which the protected area was established including:
 - the regulation or prohibition of fishing, hunting, taking or harvesting of endangered or threatened species of fauna and flora and their parts or products
 - the regulation or prohibition of trade in, and import and export of threatened or endangered species of fauna and flora or their parts and products



Species Protection (3)

Article 10:

- Parties identify and protect threatened and endangered species under their national jurisdiction
- Also take measures to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered
- Regulate or prohibit the picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or possession of, or commercial trade in, protected species of flora and their parts/products
- Parties make provisions for the repatriation of protected species exported illegally



Species Protection Measures (4)

Article 11:

Parties adopt cooperative measures to ensure protection and recovery of species in Annexes I, II, III:

- **Prohibit** taking, possession, killing (incidental also) of **Annex I & II** species and their parts or products
- **Prohibit** any disturbance (especially during breeding, migration etc.)
- **Regulate** taking, possession, sale of **Annex III species**, parts & products (e.g. Closed seasons)
- **Cooperative regional programmes** for **species management, conservation and recovery**





Species Protection Measures – exemptions (5)

- Parties may adopt exemptions for *scientific, education, management necessary to ensure survival of the species* and assessed by the STAC
- To meet traditional subsistence and cultural needs of local populations but without causing substantial risk, reduction or extinction to the species



COMPARISON OF THE LIST OF SPECIES UNDER THE SPAW ANNEXES AND CMS CONVENTION

SPAW listed SPECIES (Annex II)					CMS
Family	Scientific name	English	French	Spanish	
Order: TESTUDINES					
Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	Tortue caouanne	Cayuma, Tortuga-marina caguama	Appendices I and II
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	Tortue verte	Tortuga verde	Appendices I and II
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill turtle	Tortue imbriquée	Tortuga de carey	Appendices I and II
	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Kemp's Ridley turtle	Tortue de Kemp	Tortuga lora	Appendices I and II
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive ridley turtle	Tortue olivâtre	Tortuga Golfina, Olivacea	Appendices I and II
Dermochelyidae	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	Tortue luth	Tortuga laúd	Appendices I and II
Order: CHARADRIIFORMES					
Laridae	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	Sterne de Dougall	Charrán rosado	Appendix II
Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Eskimo curlew	Courlis esquimau	Zarapito Boreal	Appendix I
Order: FALCONIFORMES					
Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Faucon pèlerin	Halcón peregrino	yes
Order: GRUIFORMES					
Gruidae	<i>Grus canadensis nesiototes</i>	Sandhill Crane	Grue canadienne	Gruilla canadiense	Antigone canadensis In Appendix II
Order: PASSERIFORMES					
Parulidae (formerly included in Emberezidae)	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> (formerly <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Kirtland's Warbler	Paruline de Kirtland	Reinita de Kirtland	Appendix I



COMPARISON OF THE LIST OF SPECIES UNDER THE SPAW ANNEXES AND CMS CONVENTION

SPAW listed SPECIES (Annex II)					CMS
Family	Scientific name	English	French	Spanish	
Order: CETACEA					
Balaenopteridae	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	Rorqual bleu	Ballena azul	Appendix I
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Rorqual commun	Rorcual común, Ballena de aleta	Appendices I and II
	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	Rorqual boréal	Ballena sei	Appendices I and II
	<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	Bryde's whale	Rorqual tropical (de Bryde)	Ballena de Bryde,	Appendix II
	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Baleine a bosse	Ballena jorobada	Appendix I
	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common minke whale	Petit Rorqual	Ballena minke	ACCOBAMS
Balaenidae	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale	Baleine franche des Basques	Ballena franca del norte	Appendix I
Physeteridae	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Cachalot	Cachalote	Appendices I and II
Ziphiidae	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	Baleine à bec de Cuvier	Ballena de Cuvier	Appendix I
	<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale	Baleine à bec de Gervais	Ballena de pico de Gervais	ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals
	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale	Baleine à bec de Blainville	Ballena de pico De Blainville	ASCOBANS
	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale	Mésoplodon de True	Ballena de pico de True	ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals
	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale	Mésoplodon de Sowerby	Ballena de pico de Sowerby	ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals



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SPAW listed SPECIES (Annex II)					CMS
Family	Scientific name	English	French	Spanish	
Order: CETACEA					
Delphinidae	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	Orque	Orca	Appendix II ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans
	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy killer whale	Orque pygmée	Orca pigmea	ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans
	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale	Fausse orque	Orca falsa	ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, Pacific Islands Cetaceans, Western African Aquatic Mammals
	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale	Globicéphale tropical	Calderón de aleta corta	ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS, Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans
	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin	Dauphin de Fraser	Delfin De Fraser, Borneo	Appendix II Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans
	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Dauphin tacheté pantropical	Delfín manchado Pantropical	Appendix II Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans
	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin	Dauphin tacheté atlantique	Delfín manchado Del Atlántico	Western African Aquatic Mammals



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	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin	Dauphin tacheté atlantique	Delfín manchado Del Atlántico	Western African Aquatic Mammals
	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin	Dauphin à long bec	Delfín rotador	Appendix II Western African Aquatic Mammals, Pacific Islands Cetaceans



COMPARISON OF THE LIST OF SPECIES UNDER THE SPAW ANNEXES AND CMS CONVENTION

SPAW listed SPECIES (Annex II)					CMS
Family	Scientific name	English	French	Spanish	
Order: CHIROPTERA					
<i>Phyllostomidae</i>	<i>Ardops nicholli</i>	Tree Bat	Ardops des Petites Antilles	-	Appendix I
Order: SIRENIA					
<i>Trichechidae</i>	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	Lamantin des Antilles	Manatí antillano	Appendices I and II





....but any implementation
on the ground...?



Sea Turtle National Recovery Plans (STRAPs) under SPAW

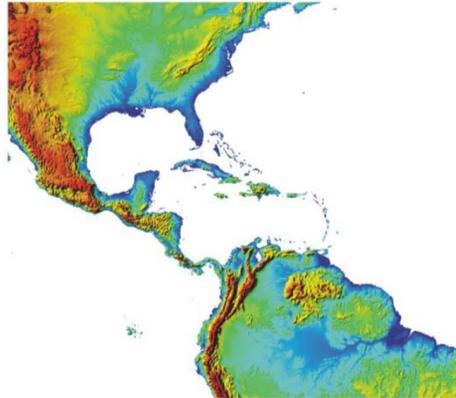


Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Programa Ambiental del Caribe

Unidad Coordinadora Regional

Plan de Acción para la Recuperación de las Tortugas Marinas del Caribe de Panamá



PAC
Informe
Técnico 47

Preparado por



- Aruba
- Barbados
- Belize
- British Virgin Islands
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Jamaica
- Netherlands Antilles
- Suriname
- St. Kitts & Nevis
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Panama
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Venezuela

Not only a blueprint for national action, but for harmonized regional action as well



Sea Turtle National Recovery Plans (STRAPs) under SPAW

Manual of Best Practices for Safeguarding Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches



Ga-Young Choi and Karen L. Eckert
WIDECAST Technical Report No. 9

2009

Together with WIDECAST
support best practices



Regional Action Plan for Marine Mammals

- Adopted by Parties in 2008
- Information on abundance, distribution status, habitats (database development)
- Stranding response training workshops and stranding network
- Trainings on vessel strikes management
- Whale watching assessment and capacity building (2011)
- Regional management plan for manatees

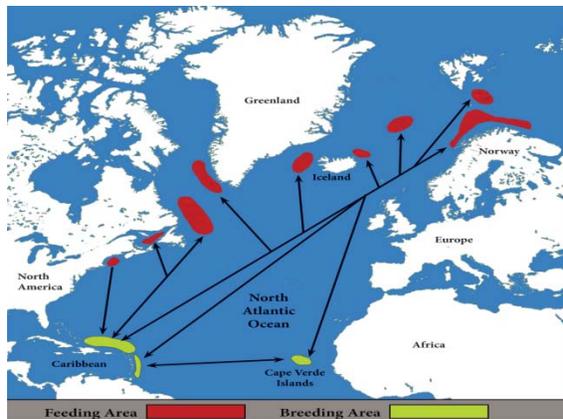


North Atlantic Humpback Whale Sister Sanctuary Programme with US NOAA

Sister Sanctuaries work to protect endangered whales

North Atlantic Humpbacks find havens throughout migratory range

<http://stellwagen.noaa.gov>



Map shows nations that have joined together to protect endangered humpback whales. Sister sanctuary agreements help increase public awareness and encourage cooperative research and conservation programs



Educational
Activity Series



SB-EDAC-002-2007

WHALE NAMES

These humpback whales have been seen in the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary.

Try to match each whale pictured at the right to one of the names listed below:

ANCHOR
APEX
PUTTER
RAPIER
SHARK
TRIDENT
VENOM
WYOMING

Photos courtesy of the Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies



GERRY E. STUDDS STELLWAGEN BANK NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

Match the Humpback with its Name

Humpback whales have distinctive patterns on the undersides of their tail flukes – a form of whale “fingerprint.” By naming the whales, based on these patterns, naturalists and scientists find it is easier to identify the animals in the wild. Using a name, rather than a catalog number, also simplifies communication between researchers. Try to match these whales, commonly seen in the sanctuary, with their names.



#1 **TRIDENT**



#2 **APEX**



#3 **SHARK**



#4 **PUTTER**



#5 **RAPIER**



#6 **VENOM**



#7 **WYOMING**

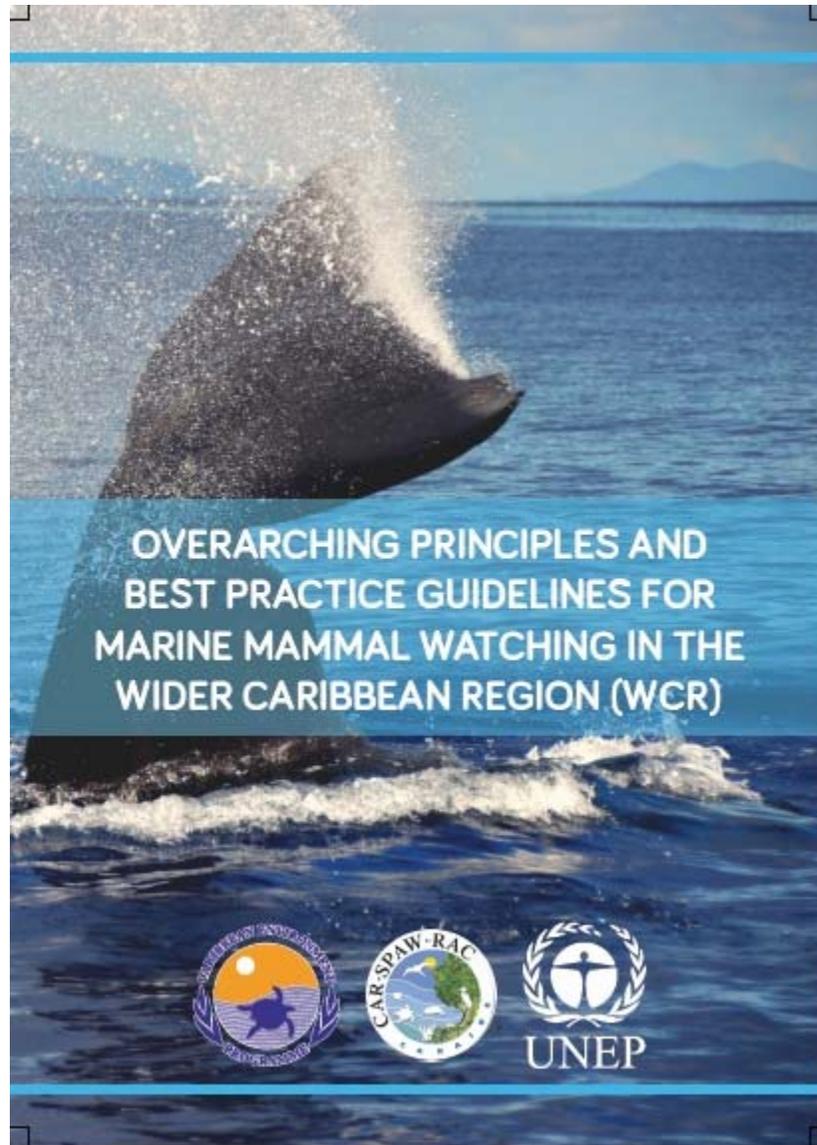


#8 **ANCHOR**

175 Edward Foster Road, Scituate, MA 02066
781-545-8026 • <http://stellwagen.noaa.gov>



Guidelines for Marine Mammals Watching



MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (1)

OBJECTIVES

1. Map essential MM habitats and migratory routes through data collation, GIS-analysis , including socio-economic information and human impacts (e.g. fisheries, shipping, pollution);
2. Introduce cross-sectoral planning approaches via capacity building and learning exchanges on marine spatial planning, MMPA networks and tools, and good practices on transboundary governance and equitable sharing of MMPA benefits;



MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (2)

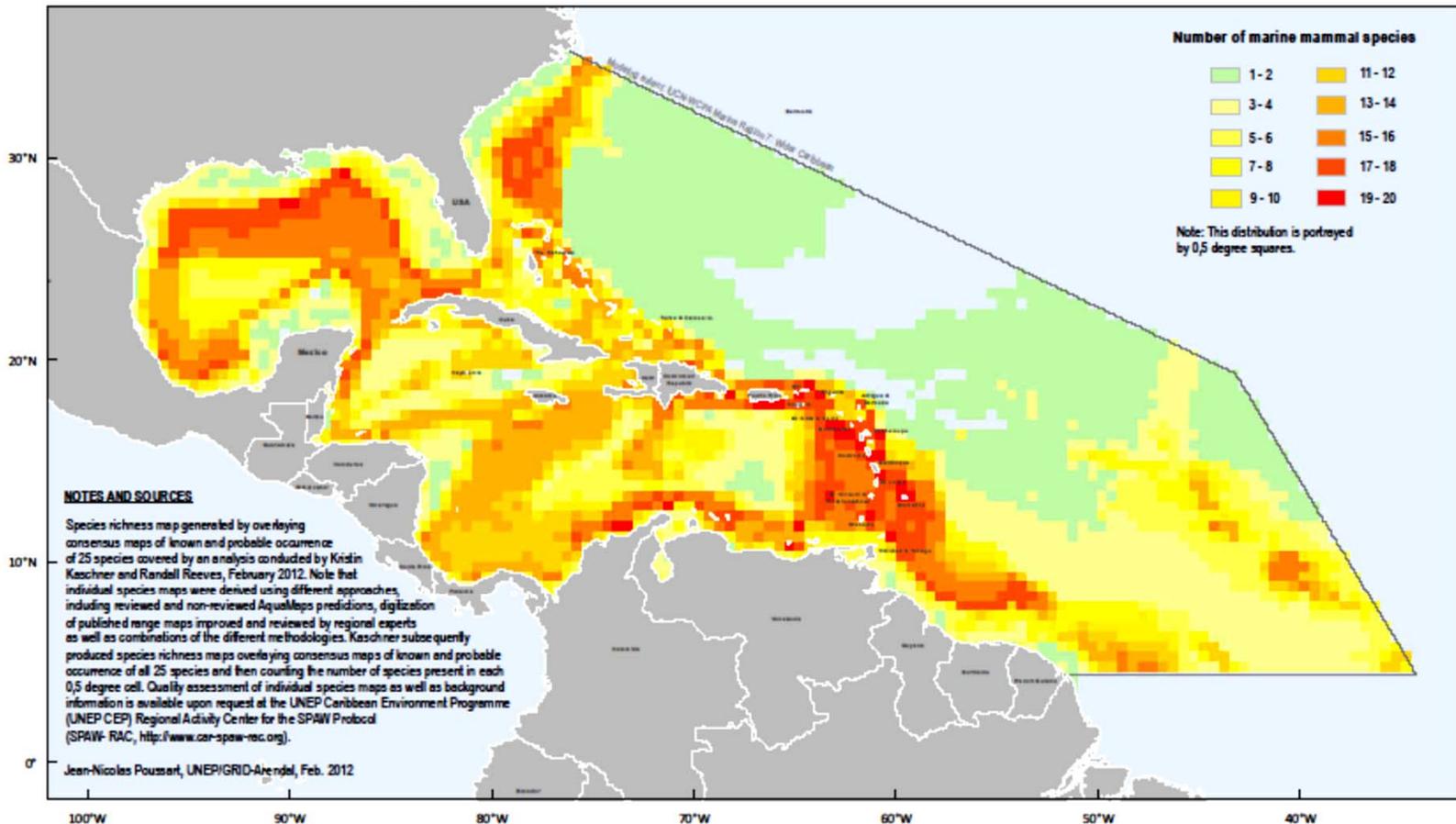
OBJECTIVES

3. Develop cross-sectoral marine spatial planning and management scenarios via “demonstration projects” -- showcasing different aspects of managing critical habitats and migration routes involving Governments and stakeholders.
4. Develop strategic communication materials and products on benefits – “making the case” - for integrated and transboundary management of marine mammals.



MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (3)

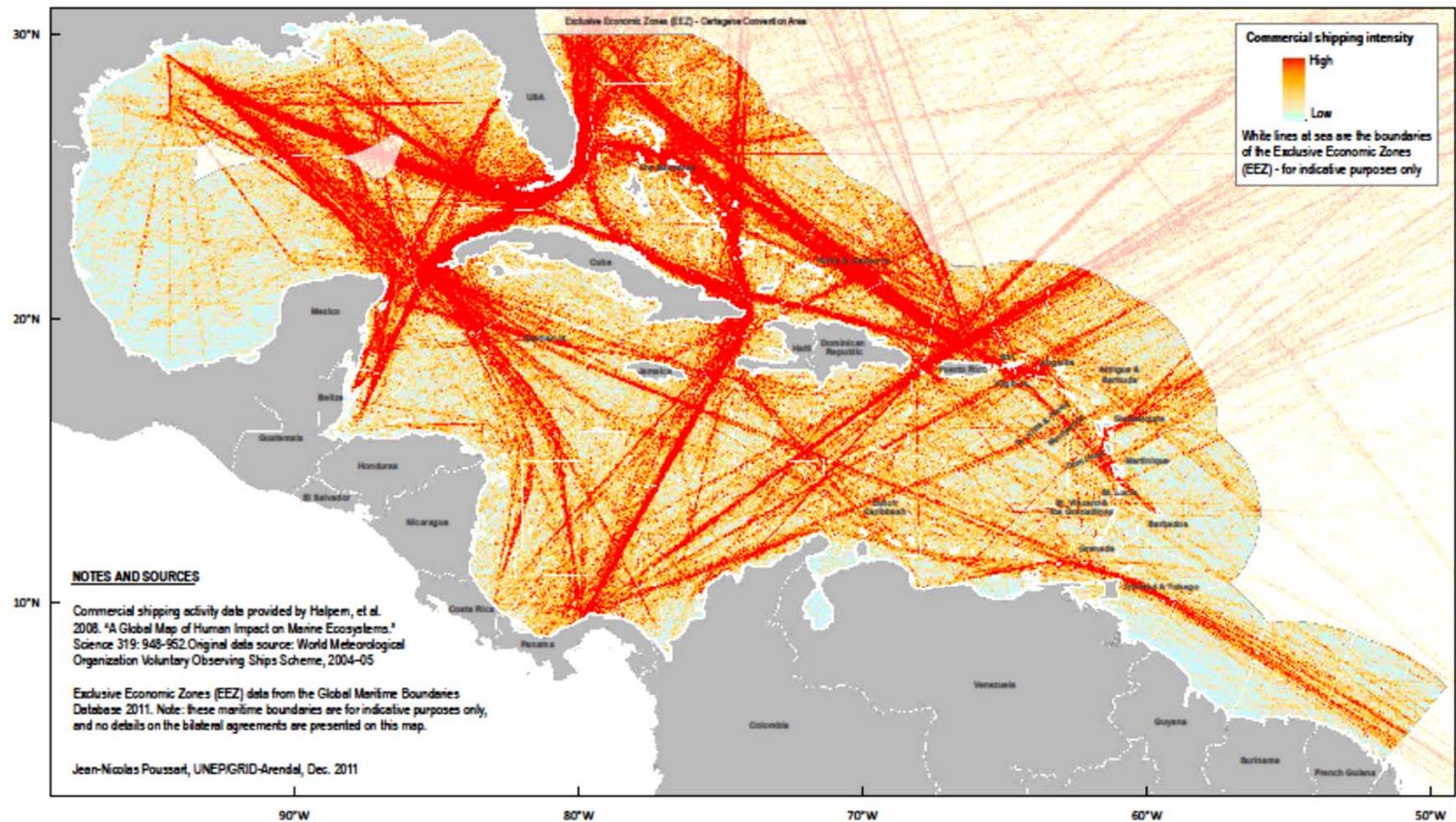
Marine mammal species richness map based on consensus maps of known and probable occurrence



Project "Broad-scale marine spatial planning of mammal corridors & protected areas in Wider Caribbean & Southeast & Northeast Pacific" (2010-2012)

MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (4)

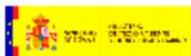
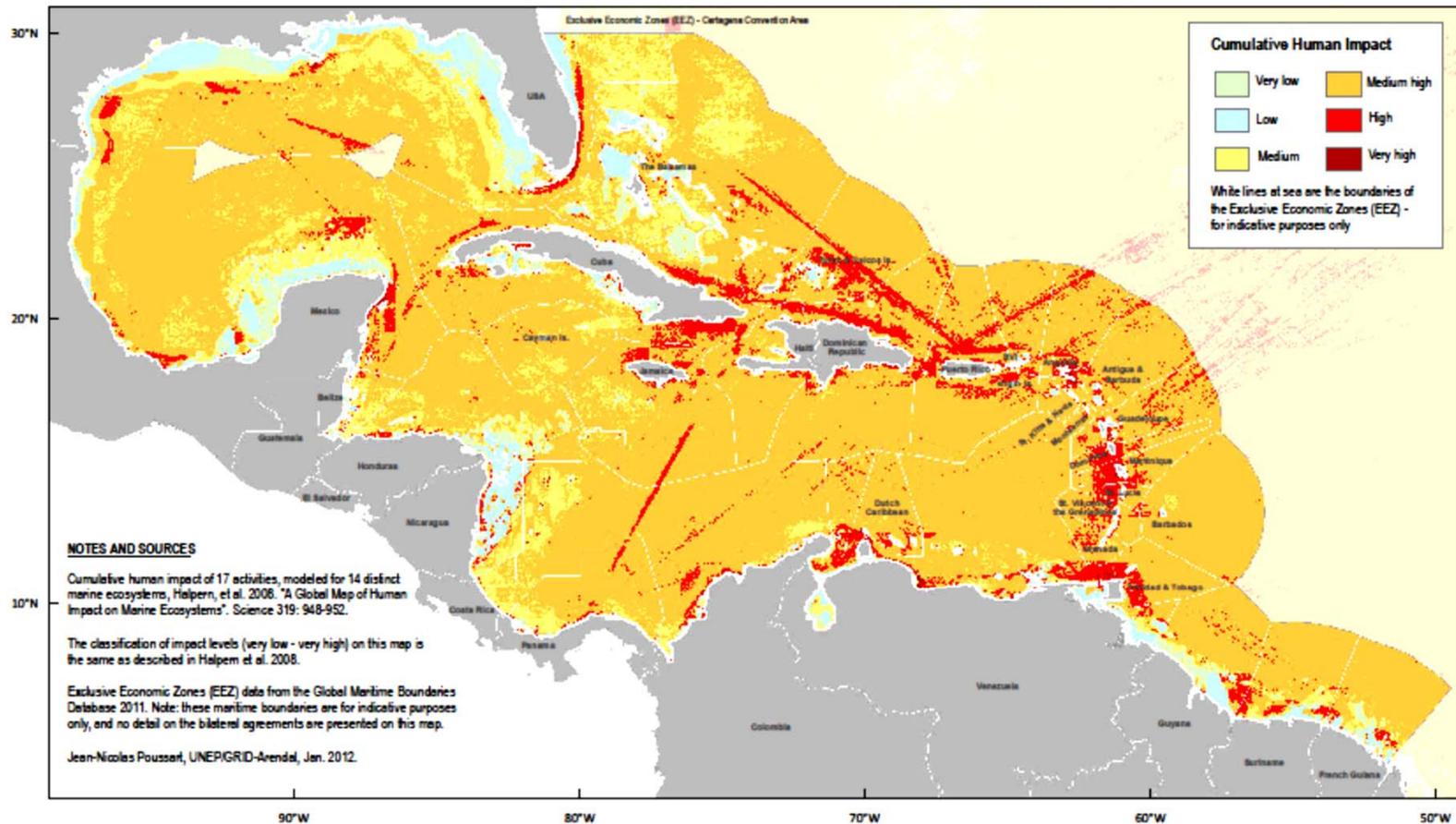
Commercial Shipping Intensity in the Wider Caribbean Region



Project "Broad-scale marine spatial planning of mammal corridors & protected areas in Wider Caribbean & Southeast & Northeast Pacific" (2010-2012)

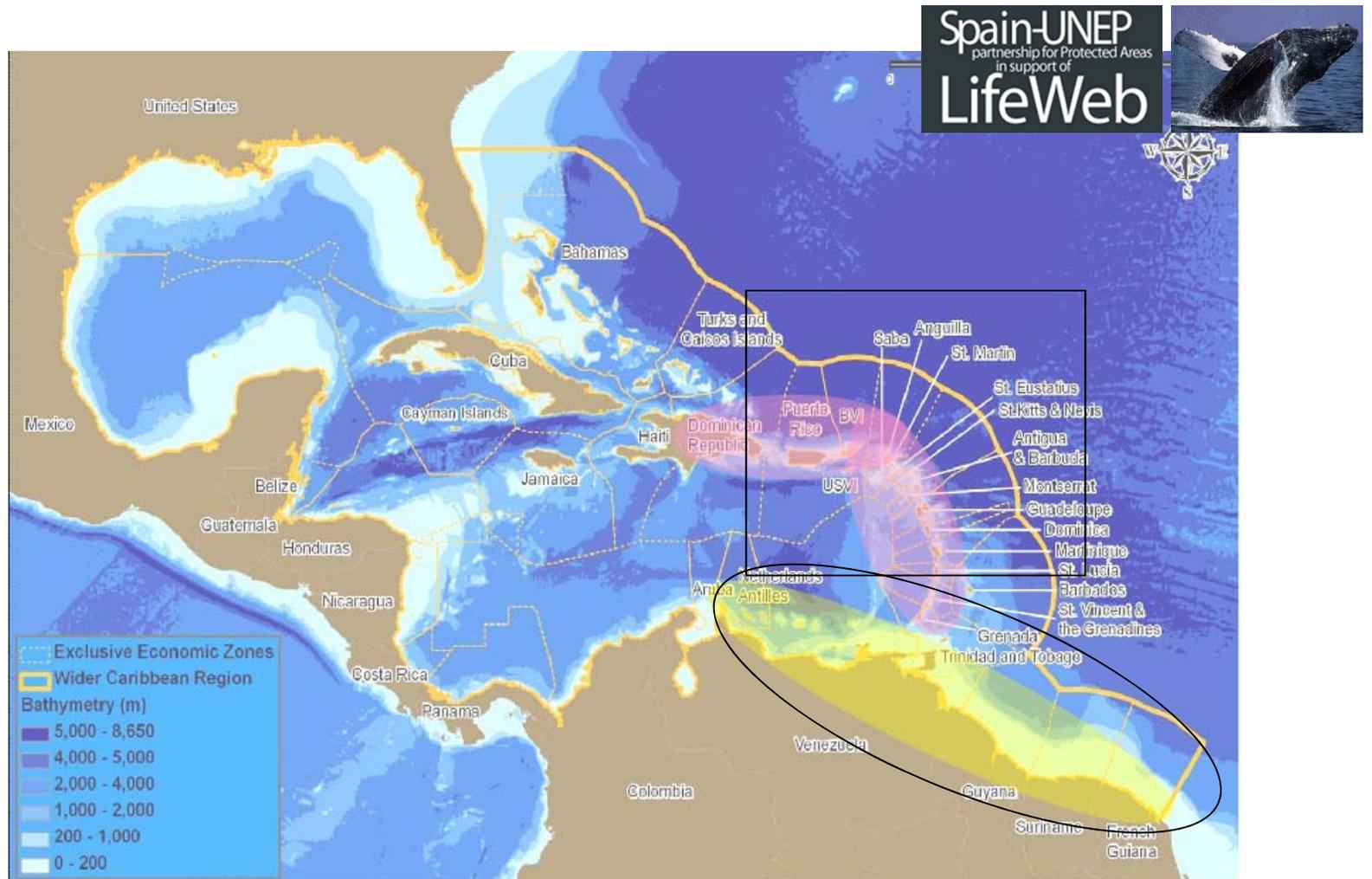
MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (5)

Cumulative Human Impact on marine ecosystems



Project "Broad-scale marine spatial planning of mammal corridors & protected areas in Wider Caribbean & Southeast & Northeast Pacific" (2010-2012)

MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (6)

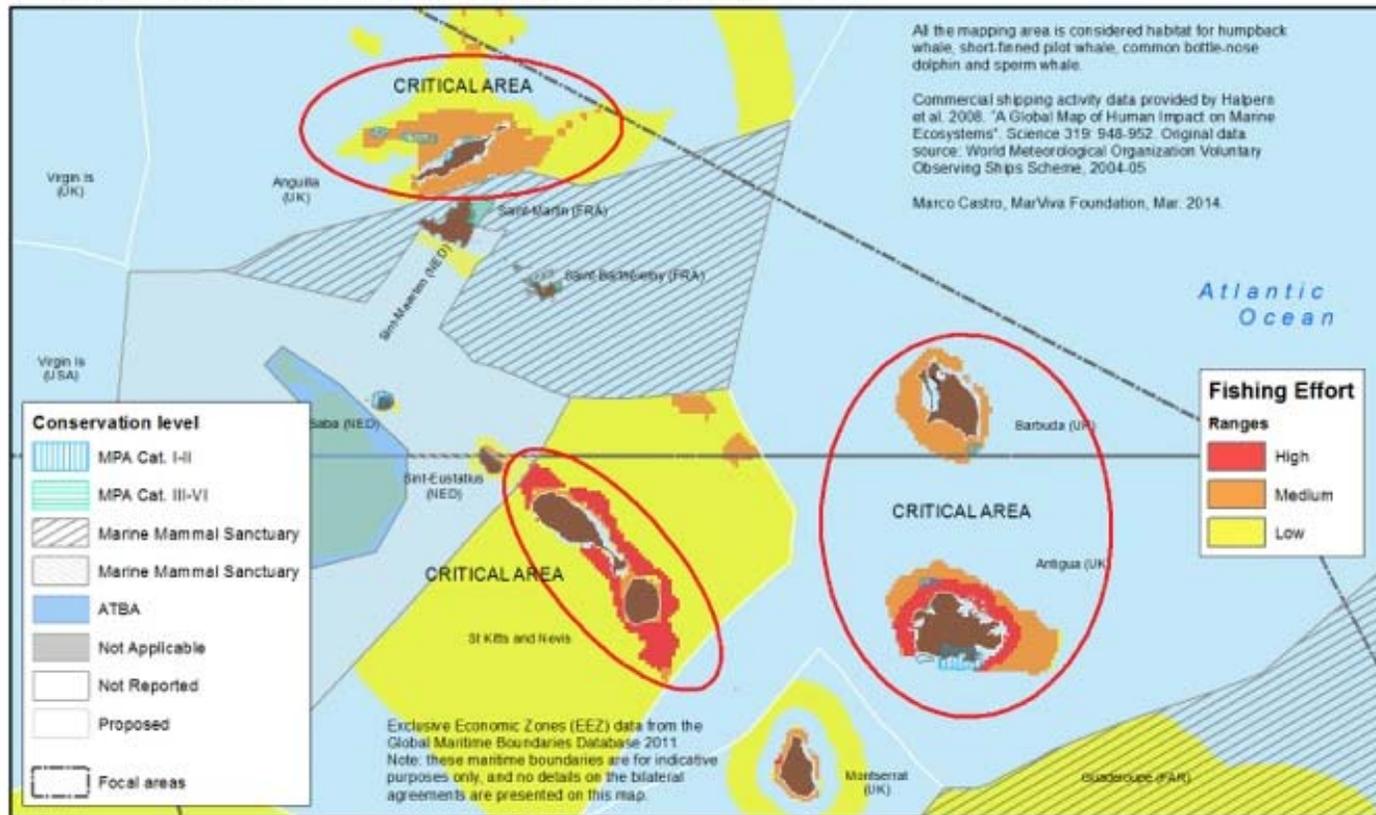


Spain-UNEP
partnership for Protected Areas
in support of
LifeWeb



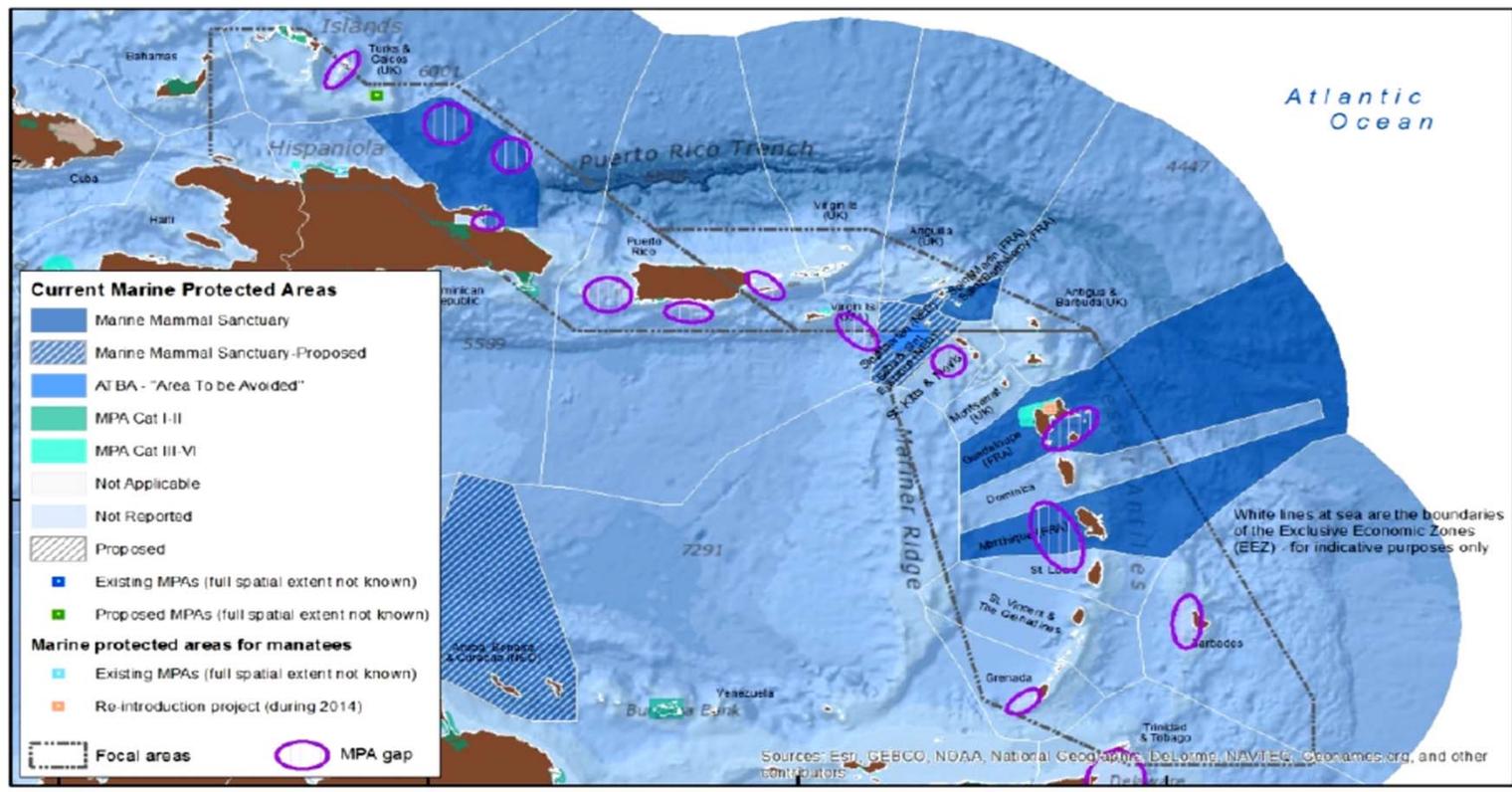
MM Spatial Planning – towards transboundary management options (7)

Northern Lesser Antilles critical areas Coastal Marine Mammals Habitat vs. Fishing Effort



Project "LifeWeb (SPA-W-RAC)" (2014)

While specific studies linking conservation goals with habitat requirements for key marine mammals species are needed, the proposed sites summarized for the region below, while still broad preliminary recommendations, cover critical areas within the three focal areas



SPA W Protected Areas listing – 31 to date (1)

MAP OF SPA W PROTECTED AREAS LISTED IN 2012 AND 2014



On-going listing process → <http://www.spaw-palisting.org/>



SPAW Protected areas listing (2)

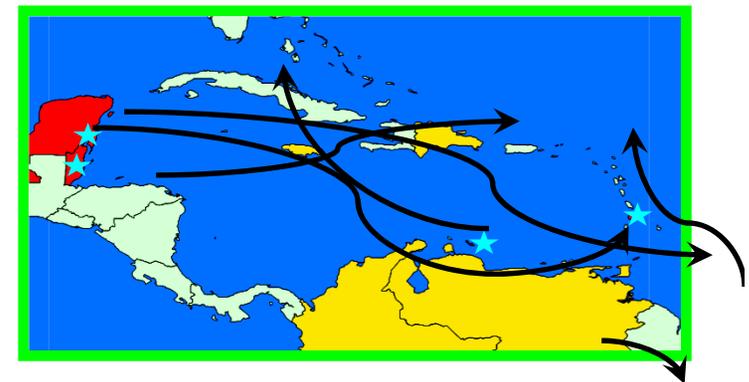
Advantages

- Increase of recognition and awareness
- Local and national pride → national responsibility to support management
- Higher visibility → possible increases in employment opportunities and income
- Benefit from SPAW CaMPAM grants and other types of assistance: Cooperation Programmes - facilitation of exchanges and meetings between MPAs managers of MPAs (SG)
- Opportunities for enhancing capacity, management, protection and sustainability → Support of MPAs: Mentoring Programme under CaMPAM, Training of Trainers (ToT)
- Collaboration /joint activities at sites common with Ramsar
- Opportunities for support under other areas of SPAW and CEP (*species conservation, pollution control, EBM*)



CaMPAM Network of MPAs Managers

- Small Grants Fund to address MPAs needs
- Exchanges (sharing among managers fishers to solve common problems)
- Training of Trainers (>1000 trained) courses and local trainings
- Regional MPA database (online)
- Small grants to support alternative livelihoods around MPAs
- Electronic forum on MPAs related issues for information and exchange



Diversity of expertise and activities with Parties (1)

- **EBM work** (marine spatial planning, e.g.. Transboundary conservation of marine mammals corridors, DSS in multiuse areas)
- **Coral reef conservation through the GCRMN-Caribbean**
Improving long-term coral reef monitoring in the WCR



GCRMN—Caribbean Workshop, UWI Jamaica.

© Julien Chalifour, Chloé Mathieu



GLOBAL CORAL REEF
MONITORING NETWORK

Diversity of expertise and activities (2)

Management and Understanding of the Sargassum influx

- Sharing information and experiences regarding the understanding of the phenomenon, the impact assessment, the collection methods and the potential uses of the algae
 - ➔ Sargassum on-line forum
- Development of a transatlantic cooperation issue with various organizations (academic, governmental, etc.) including with other UNEP entities: Abidjan Convention, GPA-GPMN, etc.
- Enhancement of research collaboration and participation of steering committee of research projects
- Hosting of next GCFI annual meeting Sargassum session



SPAW Implementation

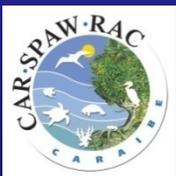
Major Partners:

- Focal Points (Ministries of Environment, Fisheries, Forestry)
- Regional Activity Centre for SPAW (Guadeloupe, FWI)
- FAO/WECAFC, CFRMN, OSPESCA, CABI
- OECS-ESDU, Central American Env Comm (CCAD)
- UWI, CERMES, CEHI, IMA, Gulf & Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI)
- Gov agencies (e.g. NOAA, NFWS,)
- NGOs (WIDECAST, ECCN, ECCEA, BirdsCaribbean etc)
- Int'l NGOs (IUCN, IFAW, WWF, ReefCheck, TNC, WCDS etc)
- International Whaling Commission
- CBD, CMS, Ramsar, CITES Secretariats



Benefits of the SPAW Protocol (1)

- **Only regional biodiversity treaty for the Wider Caribbean**
- Supports **regional cooperation**, awareness, community participation and best practices on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Developed ***by and for governments of the region***, thus its relevance to **regional issues**
- Parties benefit from SPAW Subprogramme, a **technical-operational programme** - technical and financial assistance is provided to Parties to meet the objectives of the Protocol (e.g. MPAs and CaMPAM)
- **No direct financial implications for Contracting Parties (*no requirement of financial contributions from the Parties*)**
- Governments to demonstrate their commitment to conservation to the international community and donors



Benefits of the SPAW Protocol (2)

- Parties participate in the **Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC)**, annual forum
- The Secretariat covers the costs of participation of all Parties to meetings (COP, STAC) and technical workshops (on MPAs, species management, training, etc.)
- Parties benefit from cooperation agreements with the Secretariats of the CBD, the Ramsar, **Bonn (CMS) Conventions** and the regional IAC and with initiatives such as ICRI, the Caribbean Challenge and the GEF CLME+ Project
- Parties benefit from technical assistance from the Regional Activity Centre (SPAW-RAC) hosted by France in Guadeloupe





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Thank you!

