

**FOLLOW UP OF CARSEA - OUTREACH AND CAPACITY  
BUILDING: TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE  
CARIBBEAN SEA**

**ABSTRACT**

An Assessment of the Caribbean Sea (CARSEA)<sup>1</sup> as part of the global programme the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) has been carried out. This activity has brought together available scientific information to analyse the driving forces which impact on the Caribbean Sea, as well as changes in this ecosystem being seen and projected. Consequences for well-being of Caribbean societies and groups who benefit directly and significantly from the use of the resources of the Sea have been indicated. Options that might be considered for collective responses by Caribbean Sea states and societies to these issues have been identified. The long-term goal for undertaking CARSEA is to move towards sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea and its resources. Financial support for CARSEA was provided by a number of organisations.<sup>2</sup>

The lead organisations undertaking CARSEA now plan to follow up its findings among public and policy makers in the Caribbean Sea states, with the goal of motivating and mobilizing collective arrangements that might be made to move towards the goal of sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea. The first phase of this effort will aim

- to disseminate findings in the wider-Caribbean in order to raise awareness of the issues among public and policy-makers
- to explore with key inter-governmental and programme and civic entities how they might advance attention to the issues within their ongoing programmes
- to explore governance, institutional and technical options that might respond to the issues
- to identify and seek decisions on specific commitments that would be required for moving towards the goal of sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea.

These objectives will be pursued in close collaboration with individuals and organisations throughout the wider-Caribbean who have been associated with the Assessment.

The results of this activity will pave the way for the continuing effort required to catalyse the Caribbean Sea states to make and implement those commitments. That continuing effort will be encompassed in a longer-term Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project

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<sup>1</sup> Sponsors of CARSEA are: The University of the West Indies St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago, The Cropper Foundation (Trinidad and Tobago), Institute of Marine Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean Conservation Association (Barbados), Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (St. Augustine, Trinidad), United Nations Environment Programme/Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC). UWI St. Augustine and The Cropper Foundation are the lead organisations and jointly provide the leadership required to catalyse the project, recruit collaborating organizations and colleagues, and coordinate and service the project. The academic and public organizations from across the wider Caribbean from which collaborating colleagues are drawn are listed in the section on Participating Institutions later in this proposal.

<sup>2</sup> Financial support was provided by the MA, UNEP/ROLAC, IDRC, TCF and in-kind from UWI, St. Augustine and other organisations who contributed the time of collaborators.

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now being developed by the Centre for Resource Management and Environment Studies of UWI, Cave Hill, Barbados in conjunction with the Global Environment Facility.

### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

**Title:** The support is requested for a project entitled **Follow-up of CARSEA – Outreach and Capacity Building: Towards Sustainable Management of the Caribbean Sea.**

The Cropper Foundation and UWI, St. Augustine will continue to be the lead organizations for this project. The project aims to move the findings of CARSEA into the wider-Caribbean policy-making and public domains. Thus the lead organisations will work very closely with and through the Caribbean Community Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Association of Caribbean States, and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/Regional Office for the Caribbean to reach policy-makers throughout the wider Caribbean. Collaborators in CARSEA will be invited to support this outreach through their own organisations within the countries of their location, as well as to the wider regional collective effort as possible.

**Key Issue:** The key issue is that the Caribbean Sea is a major resource base and international waterway - for the economies and societies of many states in the wider-Caribbean as well as for states located outside the region – but its integrity as an ecosystem and its capacity to provide services (that is, the material and non-material benefits which people derive from use of its resources and the environmental services it provides) are declining, and are expected to further decline unless it is used and managed in a Sustainable Development framework.<sup>3</sup> But such use and management, given the nature of the Sea as an ecosystem and the wide range of countries and entities which make use of its resources, can only be achieved through collective commitment, coherent policies and approaches, joint programmes, and consolidated effort. CARSEA was undertaken to assemble available scientific information about its condition and trends and consequences for people's well-being, to explore scenarios about its future functioning under various assumptions, and to identify options for responding to the issues raised. The Assessment Report now presents a basis for catalyzing further attention to the issues by policy-makers and public, by and within the region. It is the purpose of this project to do so.

The Caribbean Sea is a classic case of the “tragedy of the commons”. The ecosystem services provided by the Caribbean Sea are under threat from many sources such as international marine shipping (including nuclear waste trans-shipment), waste from yachts and cruise liners and large foreign commercial fishing vessels from nations not indigenous to the sub-region. Over-harvesting of fish stocks and land-based sources of pollution are a direct threat to sustainable livelihoods. The resources of the coastal zone are also under threat from several activities such as removal and filling in of mangrove swamps for hotel and resort construction, beach sand mining and blasting channels

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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 1: Summary Report of CARSEA, October 2004 submitted to the MA.

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through coral reefs to facilitate marina development. Deforestation and land clearing also promote soil loss and fertilizer runoff, which may cause algal blooms in the coastal zone.

The management of the Caribbean Sea, comprising as it does the territorial waters and coastal areas of 33 bordering countries and territories, is characterized by uncoordinated efforts without any holistic integrated management plan. The fragmentation of effort involves not only many countries (e.g. 9 from mainland South and Central America) but also colonial powers from North America and Europe i.e. USA, France, UK and the Netherlands as well as several independent Caribbean islands including some with special challenges such as Cuba and Haiti). In addition many international institutions (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, ECLAC, The Nature Conservancy, World Bank, OAS), donor agencies (e.g. IDRC, CIDA, GTZ,) and regional intergovernmental organizations (e.g. ACS and CARICOM) are pursuing separate activities. Moreover, the Caribbean Sea is used and impacted by many states (e.g. Japan, Korea, France, UK, and USA) and their economic activities/interests, which lie outside the geographical boundaries of the Sea. This has important implications for policy and management and it is desirable to involve these states and imperative to take account of their interests in formulating and applying policies in practice. To effectively engage with these 'external' interests it is imperative for Caribbean Sea states, which include numerous SIDS, to operate from a common platform.

Due to the limited technical capacity installed in any single country or institution, no individual entity has the standing or leadership authority to manage the Caribbean Sea environment as a single LME. There appears to be a complete mismatch of managerial capabilities to the scale of important problems related to over-fishing, pollution and sustainable tourism. Management seems to be organized primarily along the lines of individual countries or political blocks (e.g. CARICOM) for what are essentially ecosystem-scale marine environmental problems. Successful management is dependent on the co-operation of all the bordering countries and territories and stakeholder institutions.

**Estimated Budget:** The estimated Budget requested from IDRC is Can\$199,000.

**Estimated duration:** This project is designed to take up to two years. It will begin upon securing the required financial resources and assumption of duties by the responsible officer.

Follow-up (with governments, inter-governmental organisations, and other relevant entities who are either responsible for or in a position to influence policy for management of the Caribbean Sea) began during the preparatory meetings for the United Nations Global Conference on Small Island Developing States. It continued in the context of a side event to the Global Conference which took place in January 2005, which has prepared the ground for the concerted effort described in this project document.<sup>4</sup>

Activities 1 and 2 will be undertaken during 2005.

Activity 3 will be undertaken during 2005-2006.

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<sup>4</sup> See Appendix 2: Note of Side Event on CARSEA at UNGCSIDS, Mauritius, January 2005

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Activity 4, if deemed as this project proceeds to be strategic for the follow up of CARSEA, will be promoted and resources sought from collaborating during the course of this project.

**Objectives:** The general objective of this project is to continue the work begun with CARSEA towards the long-term goal of sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea and its resources. This requires influencing policy, governance and international cooperation for management and use the Caribbean Sea in ways that might sustain its integrity and functioning as an ecosystem, and thus secure its benefits for people's economic and social well-being.

The specific objectives of this project as a first-phase of follow up of CARSEA are:

- to raise awareness and understanding among public and policy-makers of the issues relating to the Caribbean Sea and the relationship with sustaining human well-being, based on the findings of CARSEA
- to motivate individuals, organizations and states to give greater attention to these issues
- to catalyse policy analysis and options analysis for the region to respond to the driving forces which impact the Sea
- to engender and support a process of consensus-building within the wider-Caribbean region for identifying and making commitments appropriate to the long-term goal of sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

**Project leadership:** This follow-up project will be led by The Cropper Foundation and UWI, St. Augustine.

**The Cropper Foundation (TCF)** is a not-for-profit organization established in August 2000 under The Companies Act, 1995 of Trinidad & Tobago. It provides a framework for individuals and organisations to combine in pursuing shared objectives by pooling their resources. One of its principal programmes is to influence and contribute to Sustainable Development policy and practice – locally, for the Caribbean region, and globally. Its modus operandi is to catalyse ideas, persuade and motivate others about them, provide catalytic funding to embark on projects, invite collaboration of individuals and organisations to secure the bank of expertise required to pursue them, lead/coordinate/service these projects as required, mobilize other sources of funds.

By the end of this fifth year of operation, it will have:

- financed and delivered four 3-week residential workshops each for 10 Caribbean emerging creative writers<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> ...in conjunction with the Centre of Creative and Festival Arts and the Faculty of Liberal Arts of UWI, St. Augustine, as reflected in MOU between UWI, St. Augustine and TCF.

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- financed 6 awards for exemplary students at the London School of Economics<sup>6</sup>
- catalysed, coordinated and completed through involving a wide range of collaborating individuals and organisations an assessment of the Northern Range of the island of Trinidad and an assessment of the Caribbean Sea (CARSEA) and will be actively following up these baseline activities to stimulate policy and management attention towards the goal of sustainably managing them
- nearly completed a community pilot project, as a follow up to the Northern Range Assessment, to contribute to an approach to community development that is consistent with Sustainable Development as one way of following up this Assessment; and will be in the process of extending this pilot activity to other communities in the Northern Range
- embarked on a policy research project on Caribbean food security
- contributed to the leadership and substantive work of the global MA through its President, staff and collaborators
- embarked on its public-oriented Environment and Resource Education programme
- initiated a global network of people on the theme of 'Development as if Equity Mattered'<sup>7</sup>
- conceptualized the nature and scope of activities it would seek to catalyse to contribute to Peace, Justice and Equity in Trinidad & Tobago.

This range of activities has established the Foundation at the centre of several collaborating and intersecting networks which include many experienced professionals and long-established entities from academic, technical cooperation, and policy sectors, drawn from Trinidad & Tobago, the wider-Caribbean region, and beyond. Most of the expertise for these activities is obtained on a *pro bono* basis or on a reduced professional rate or for small honoraria. The leadership of the Foundation (through its Board of Trustees and its President) is entirely volunteer. A small core staff provides the technical supports required to animate and coordinate the network associated with each activity.

The Foundation has an established legal framework (Articles of Association, company registration, charitable status under consideration by the Board of Inland Revenue of T&T, submits annual audited statements to the Board of Inland Revenue; publishes biennial reports); an established governance framework through a Board of Trustees (and is in the process of establishing an international group of advisors); an established programme framework of five main areas of activity; an effective *modus operandi*; and has sound prospects<sup>8</sup> of receiving modest funds towards an endowment for providing future catalytic funding for its activities.

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<sup>6</sup> ...and motivate LSE to finance an additional two awards over this period and to commit to financing one each year for the period 2008-2013, as reflected in MOU between LSE and TCF.

<sup>7</sup> ... as follow-up of its Conference (September 2001) on this theme.

<sup>8</sup> ...from bequest from the estate of John and Angela Cropper

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The concept of the Foundation as a mechanism for networking people and resources to contribute to the public good, for providing space for dialogue among the various sectors, and as a framework within which individuals might combine to 'give something back' – admittedly difficult to communicate at the very beginning – is now being realized and revealed, and is proving to be motivating, an efficient way of using scarce financial and human resources, and an effective way of together achieving more than each collaborator could do individually.

The foundations of this Foundation are now established. There is growing clarity about its purpose and role and *modus operandi*. The concept of such a mechanism has proved to be inspiring and motivating. The Foundation has demonstrated effectiveness in leadership and in its catalytic approach. Its name recognition is increasing, locally and globally. The experience, outputs, networks, outcomes and learning to date are building blocks for the future. And there is growing confidence about sustaining this initiative into the future.

The Foundation's first permanent in-house Associate will be installed in May 2005.<sup>9</sup> He shares the Sustainable Development outlook applied by the Foundation, is highly motivated to continue to 'give something back' to the region, and has deep technical expertise and wide management experience. He will share leadership responsibility for the Foundation and bring on board additional in-house expertise and capacity. He will take responsibility for organizing and delivering this CARSEA follow-up project. His high-level positions in the public sector within Trinidad & Tobago, and in international technical cooperation through FAO, as well as the network of Caribbean colleagues and organisations that he will bring from his recent experience in the Caribbean, equip him to be the Foundation's key person for this project. He will be guided and supported by Angela Cropper and John Agard, who have been co-leaders of CARSEA.

**The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine:** This has been the main academic partner of The Cropper Foundation. Its faculty are centrally involved in delivering the Foundation's programme in support of Caribbean emerging creative writers; and in co-leading the Northern Range and Caribbean Sea Assessments. UWI's commitment to these and to continuing collaboration of this nature is reflected in the MOU with TCF which was signed in October 2003. The partnership has worked extremely well: it has given TCF access to UWI, St. Augustine facilities and personnel, which has provided an entry point for involving personnel from UWI's other two campuses (in Barbados and Jamaica) in CARSEA; it has facilitated the UWI, St. Augustine in its new orientation to work with and sometimes through civic society organisations. It is a living MOU, not just on paper, and may be a model of academic/civic society collaboration. This partnership is sound, effective, mutually supportive, and will continue.

For CARSEA, its key person has been Dr. John Agard of the UWI, St. Augustine Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Sciences. He has functioned as co-leader of CARSEA and the

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<sup>9</sup> See Appendix 3: CV of Winston Rudder. His assumption was scheduled for mid-February 2005, but last week he was called upon by the Director-General of FAO to be part of its team to assess and advise on FAO's contribution to forest restoration efforts in the 2004 tsunami affected countries.

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Northern Range Assessment; has contributed to various parts of the global MA as an author; and is a key person within UWI in its role as Secretariat of the Consortium of Small Island State Universities established by Agreement signed at the recent UN Global Conference on SIDS in Mauritius. Dr. Agard was active in promoting CARSEA during the preparatory meetings for this Conference, and organized and conducted a workshop on the findings of CARSEA as a side event to this Conference. Dr. Agard will continue to be the key person on behalf of UWI, St. Augustine in this follow-up project for CARSEA. His role will be to co-lead the project, mobilize other personnel of UWI (all campuses); provide scientific links to other marine and Caribbean Sea studies/activities; assist in disseminating findings of CARSEA to public and policy-makers; contribute to and vet the materials to be produced for use in dissemination/outreach/capacity building activities.

**Project Leaders:** John Agard, Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Sciences of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, whose time is covered by UWI, St. Augustine and volunteer; Winston Rudder, whose time is budgeted for at 50% under the project; and Angela Cropper, President of The Cropper Foundation, whose time is covered in-kind by TCF. As for CARSEA, these three persons will mobilize other individuals and organisations to collaborate in the project. Key organisations are those from which collaborators in CARSEA were drawn, and the inter-governmental organisations associated with CARSEA (Caribbean Community Secretariat, the ACS Secretariat, UNECLAC/Regional Office for the Caribbean).

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**Recipient institution:** The Cropper Foundation will manage and account for the funds contributed to this project. (A similar arrangement for the joint UWI/TCF project for CARSEA has been satisfactorily used for MA funds contributed to CARSEA.)

**Collaborating institution:** This proposal is submitted by The Cropper Foundation on behalf of the project, which is intended to be a joint activity with its key partner, UWI, St. Augustine.

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**Participating institutions:** Potentially, the range of organisations from the wider-Caribbean whose personnel collaborated in CARSEA will be involved. Activities oriented to the region as a whole will be pursued principally with and through inter-governmental bodies (ACS, CARICOM, UNECLAC/Regional Office, UNEP/ROLAC); and through regional programmes. Activities to build public awareness and to influence national decision-makers will be pursued by involving collaborators in country. To date contributors to CARSEA are associated with the following programmes: and organisations: BIOECO in Cuba, Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), INVEMAR, the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), the Nature Conservancy (TNC), the University of Puerto Rico, Universidad Nacional Cerro Punta Bepin in Colombia, the International Ocean Institute in Costa Rica, the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, UWI Cave Hill (CERMES), the Ministry of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago, the Centre for World Economy Studies in Cuba (CIEM), the University of Costa Rica, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, CIMAB. For countries from which there were no active collaborators in CARSEA, new relationships will have to be developed.

**Other donor agencies:** This follow-up project builds on the results of CARSEA which was financially supported by: MA, IDRC, UNEP/ROLAC, TCF, in-kind by UWI, St. Augustine. IDRC is the first donor to whom a request for follow-up support to CARSEA has been made. TCF is also in the process of jointly preparing a project with Meridian Institute of Colorado, USA for a capacity building and implementation oriented project to follow-up the Northern Range Assessment, in the first instance, and then to extend the experience gained from this activity in continued follow-up of CARSEA. Meanwhile, the expertise and experience of Meridian Institute in facilitating stakeholder dialogue, and consensus-building and conflict resolutions exercises, could be accessed in delivery of this follow-up project. It is envisaged that once a structured approach to follow-up of CARSEA is in train, it would create a context for seeking additional resources, if the need arises. Thus, it is expected that IDRC funding would assist in leveraging additional funds from other donors, if required

This proposal has not to date been sent to any other agency.

### **PROBLEM AND JUSTIFICATION**

**Importance of the Caribbean Sea:** The Caribbean Sea is the most critically important environmental resource that is shared among the states of the Caribbean. It is the foundation of the region's tourism industry, especially in the case of the island states, to which tourism revenue contributes 15—99% of exports of services in 90% of islands in the region. Ecosystem services from agriculture and fisheries are also important comprising 4-44% of GDP. In the Latin American countries which share the Caribbean Sea, 60 per cent of their population live on the coasts (UNEP, GEO 3, 2002) and engage in economic and recreational activities based on the Sea and its resources. It is also a

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strategic international waterway which is used by several major industrialized countries, whose economic interests through trade and marine transportation are connected in use of the Caribbean Sea. The Caribbean Sea, combined with the warm and equable climate of the region, largely accounts for the attractiveness of the region as a tourism and retreat destination. The well-being of these nations and their visitors is directly and heavily dependent upon the Sea as an economic asset and as an amenity.

Key features of the socio-economic context are:

- Dependence on sea historically, economically
- High intensity use for recreation (local and visitor)
- Relatively high incidence of poverty (some LA countries especially); growing inequity, high economic vulnerability (especially of small island states)
- Highly diverse Caribbean region: language, culture, political and governance framework, institutions, metropolitan ties
- Highly fragmented region: not only geographically, but trade/economic relationships are generally with the Rest of the World and not with one another; region-wide governance frameworks are in their infancy
- Highly open economies; active inter-change with Rest of the World
- Highly influenced by Rest of the World: economically and culturally.

**Problem:** In spite of this importance, there is no cohesive approach to use and management of the Sea among the countries it connects. There are various programmes undertaken by individual states or on sub-regional basis, but they are sporadic, sometimes duplicative, and inadequate to cover the range and nature of threats. To date they have had limited impact on the pressures on the Caribbean Sea or on achieving an effective governance and management regime.

**Justification:** Meanwhile, there is evident deterioration in some aspects of the services and functioning of the Caribbean Sea: overfishing especially by fleets not indigenous to the region creating issues of sustainability, economy and equity and giving rise to political and legal conflicts; die-off of coral reefs from climate effects as well as from inappropriate use by residents and visitors; land-based sources of pollution the effects of which are exacerbated for the very small islands; pollution from oil spills for which there is considerable risk given the heavy oil tanker traffic; irresponsible disposal of solid wastes from ships where port facilities do not exist or where regulation and monitoring are weak; increasing marine traffic and visitor use from cruise liners; rapid and sometimes indiscriminate conversion of coasts for infrastructure, commercial services and settlements.

**Vision:** While options and sometimes obligations under international and regional treaties exist and can be exercised/discharged by Caribbean states individually, these responses are unlikely to effectively address the totality of the forces which impact on the Caribbean Sea. A common framework and management approach, with clearly enunciated objectives, strategies, undertakings, actions and mutual reliance and support is more likely to be effective.

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This realization underpins the initiative of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) in achieving the UN Resolution 57/261 on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2003 at the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly, on Integrated Management of the Caribbean Sea. The long term goal of sustainable use and management of the Caribbean Sea continued to be pursued by countries of ACS through the United Nations, in the form of a draft Resolution for recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special zone in the context of sustainable development. (scheduled for discussion in the 59<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly in 2004). The ACS initiative provides a convenient political and inter-governmental framework with which to associate the Assessment, given that it encompasses all the Caribbean Sea states and that the other major states associated with use of the Caribbean Sea (through economic and/or political connections) have the status of Observers within this political and inter-governmental framework.

Were this to be successful, it would lay the foundation for expanded and enhanced international collaboration, among all the countries which share and make use of the Sea. Even if it were to be not successful, however, the issues cited above warrant close examination and concerted attention of the Caribbean states themselves. It is imperative that they deepen understanding of the forces which are impacting on the Sea, the effects on its resources and functioning, the consequences for the economies and societies of their countries, and the options that they might consider for upgrading their responses, individually and collectively, to the issues which present. A coherent and consolidated wider-Caribbean regional approach would also be imperative for any dialogue with other states to achieve sustainable use and management of the Caribbean Sea.

**Goal:** The long-term goal in undertaking an assessment of the Caribbean Sea was to inspire, catalyse and support the Caribbean Sea states to better organize themselves for individual and collective attention to achieve sustainable use and management of the Sea and its resources. The CARSEA report has now established a basis for working towards this deepening of understanding and forging of collective responsibility for and commitment to this centrally important environment/economic/social asset. This CARSEA follow-up project will enable the lead organisations to stimulate and support the first phase of a regional process to consciously embark on a process towards that end.

**Target Audience:** The geographical scope of CARSEA involved 33 Caribbean Sea states. A variety of inter-governmental groupings exist. A diverse set of non-governmental organizations, from the region and outside, are active in the region. The target audience for this CARSEA follow-up project will have to be prioritized. Given the character of the geographical area covered by this assessment, and the nature of the issues which present, governmental and inter-governmental actors are key to forging the kind of cooperation required and described above. Yet, it is vital to increase public awareness of the relationship between environment and economy and well-being, as applied to the Caribbean Sea, because public involvement and insistence may well be required to set the course for policy and governance and to instill a sense of urgency in responding to the issues.

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Thus, Activity 1 of this CARSEA Follow-up project represents the beginnings of a public awareness and education effort. It will proceed in three stages: first, for the Trinidad & Tobago public; second, making use of the materials and experience developed in stage one to replicate, with the help of partners in the various countries, in the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean. This has the effect of prioritizing the SIDS within the wider region, among which many economies are heavily dependent on Caribbean Sea-based tourism. Third, with translated materials developed in stage one, and with partners identified and motivated in the other countries of the wider-Caribbean, undertaking similar efforts in those countries.

Activity 2 targets inter-governmental bodies associated with CARSEA (ACS Secretariat, CARICOM Secretariat, UNECLAC/ Regional Office) to enlist their continuing promotion of the issues about the Caribbean Sea and the report of CARSEA as part of their routine programmes (i.e. a deepening of their organizational commitment), and to work with and through them to prepare the political ground for moving towards the long-term goal, and to reach the target audience of Activity 3.

Activity 3 targets policy-makers and senior technocrats with key relevant portfolios in Caribbean Sea countries and officials who represent those portfolios and countries in various fora where policies and decisions relating to the Caribbean Sea are or might be made. This will be approached on a sub-group basis, as possible, through scheduled relevant meetings and activities to be organized by the inter-governmental bodies targeted in Activity 2.

(It is recognized that there are other important target groups: leaders of various technical and management programmes relating to the Caribbean Sea, key civic society regional and national organizations, etc. They cannot all be targeted as priority groups within this relatively short and limited Follow-up project. The hope is that the other sponsoring organisations of CARSEA (CCA, IMA, CARDI, other campuses of UWI) will also activate their own networks to contribute to the long-term goal.)<sup>10</sup>

Activity 4 is an idea which will be considered during the course of Activities 2 and 3 to see if there is strategic value in it. If the opinion is yes, effort will be made in the course of this project to obtain the financial resources and plan the activity. If held, it will target a cross section of key actors from public, civic and corporate sectors, from regionally and externally organized technical activities, and from technical cooperation and United Nations agencies. The purpose, as seen at this early stage and subject to consultation and progress in the course of the project, could be to examine and concur in pursuing a short list of priority decisions and commitments among the region as a whole.

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<sup>10</sup> For example, the possibility of publishing the Report of the Caribbean Sea Assessment as a special number of the scientific journal published occasionally by the Institute of Marine Affairs of T&T is under discussion. This arrangement, if made, will not only benefit from the IMA's in-house expertise but will also be distributed within its scientific and programme networks. It might also be motivated to do more than distribution and actively engage in promotion and continuing contribution to the immediate next set of objectives.

**PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

This CARSEA Follow-up project builds upon the results of the assessment previously undertaken which is now being readied for publication. It also continues the outreach effort started during the course of the assessment phase. It proposes a set of structured activities as a first phase of the follow-up of the assessment. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable use and management of the Caribbean Sea. In order to move towards that goal intensive effort will be required within the region to identify options and agree on a set of conducive commitments in governance, policy, programme, monitoring arrangements.

In order to arrive at that stage of agreeing on responses and making commitments, it is necessary to build awareness of the issues, deepen understanding of the direct relationship between the Caribbean Sea and economic and social progress of Caribbean people, motivate and support decision-makers to move in that direction, identify/analyse/propose specific options for their consideration, facilitate the process of consensus-building. These are the specific objectives of this CARSEA Follow-up project for Outreach and Capacity Building.

The overall approach in this CARSEA Follow-up project is to create some 'investment goods' i.e. a wider group of individuals and entities whose capacities and activities and efforts would be enlisted in the on-going effort that would be required to move towards the goals of sustainable use and management of the Caribbean Sea and the human well-being derived from its services.

The project comprises the following activities:

**1. Including CARSEA as a module in the Environment and Resource Education Programme of The Cropper Foundation.**

This Programme began during the last quarter of 2004 based on the findings of the Northern Range Assessment as its first component and will continue during 2005. The priority target audience for this are the schools, teachers, and NGOs and CBOs who took part in a Workshop held in November 2004 to discuss the findings of the Northern Range Assessment with a cross section of the interested public. Alongside this we will be working with senior technocrats in the public sector in round-table discussion to build their consensus and a coordinated approach to making use of the findings. We plan to further support this process with assistance to them in capacity building, conflict resolution, and implementation. This latter activity we are developing in conjunction with Meridian Institute of Colorado, USA who have wide international experience in this field. This collaboration with Meridian is being designed so that the approach and experience being gained in the context of the follow-up the Northern Range Assessment would be useful also in follow-up activities for CARSEA with senior technocrats.

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CARSEA will comprise the second component of the Foundation's Environment and Resource Education Programme. This would represent the beginnings of a public awareness and education effort on the Caribbean Sea. In this CARSEA Follow-up project this activity will proceed in three stages:

- (1) For Trinidad and Tobago: this will require preparation of tutoring materials – scripts, diagrams, maps, graphic materials, CD ROMs, leaflets, posters – based on the information which we have in the Assessment. We will target senior classes in the secondary school system, interested NGOs and CBOs. It would be easier to identify and mobilize this target audience than targeting the public at large.
- (2) For the English-speaking Caribbean: we will make use of the materials and experience developed in stage one to replicate, with the help of partners in the various countries to be identified and motivated, in the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean. This has the effect of prioritizing the SIDS within the wider region, among which many economies are heavily dependent on Caribbean Sea-based tourism. The groups to be prioritized will be identified with the partners in these countries.
- (3) For the wider-Caribbean: we plan to seek the assistance of Spanish-speaking collaborators to translate the materials developed in stage one, and through partners identified and motivated in the other countries of the wider-Caribbean, undertaking similar efforts in those countries. We will begin this with the organisations which collaborated in CARSEA. The groups to be prioritized will be identified with the partners in these countries.

This plan to work in stages would make the investment in the development of the materials worthwhile by eventually having much bigger audience reach. It would be more commensurate with the personnel resources available to this project. And it would allow for local (i.e. Trinidad & Tobago) activity where the lead organisations are based to proceed during the time it would take to develop the partnerships and arrangements on the ground in the English-speaking Caribbean and in the rest of the wider-Caribbean. The experience gained in earlier stages would be valuable to transfer to the approach in subsequent stages.

- 2. Organising a series of planning meetings within key collaborating organizations to explore and to plan how the objectives and results of the Caribbean Sea Assessment could be built in to their continuing related programme activities.** This is intended to multiply the number of entities who would actively work on promoting the issues for attention, and is the first step to institutionalizing attention to the Caribbean Sea. This activity would also allow the project leaders to work with and through these organisations to prepare the political ground for moving towards the long-term goal, and to reach the target audience of Activity 3.

This activity will target the entities which have been associated in some way in the Caribbean Sea Assessment, with priority given to the inter-governmental

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bodies, given the nature of the responses that are called for to achieve the long term goal: e.g. OECS Secretariat, CARICOM Secretariat, UNECLAC Caribbean Office, Association of Caribbean States Secretariat; Caribbean Tourism Organisation, Caribbean Conservation Association, Institute of Marine Affairs, the University of the West Indies, INVEMAR, etc. We envisage here a series of workshops (half to one day duration) in which the Assessment will be presented, along with ideas for the kind of responses the region might explore: in governance, policy, programme, management. The expected result of these planning meetings would be to reflect how the objectives, findings, and response ideas would be explored within the regular programme of these organizations (be it research, teaching, policy analysis and advice, representation, project/programme delivery, governance). The delivery of these workshop will have to be done mainly through the collaborators in the Assessment who were drawn from those organizations; the catalytic and networking effort will be made by The Cropper Foundation under this CARSEA Follow-up project. The materials prepared for Activity (1) will also be used in these meetings.

- 3. Organising a series of awareness, motivational and capacity building seminars with key constituencies of decision-makers.** This activity will derive from the results of Activity (2) above and will target key officers within States and organizations who are representatives to various governance and decision-making fora in which wider-Caribbean States participate, and in which the interests of the Caribbean Sea may be promoted. These seminars may be within country, or for delegates from groups of countries tied to related meetings, as opportunities present. The seminars may be of half to one day duration. The opportunities will be identified and developed, and the seminars delivered in conjunction and collaboration with the collaborators and entities involved in Activity (2). The materials produced in Activity (1) will also be used in these seminars.
- 4. Depending on progress being made in the above activities, and after consultation with partners and participants in the course of their delivery, if it is considered to be strategic to achieve political commitment to the actions called for, effort will be made to organize a widely-based conference on the Caribbean Sea.** Preliminary thoughts are that such a conference would seek to bring together actors from the public sector, civic society individuals and organizations from the wider-Caribbean, key regional programmes and entities who can help to sustain the attention of the decision-makers to put in place governance arrangements for sustainable management of the Caribbean Sea. It may provide an opportunity to culminate the process of identification of responses and consensus-building that will have taken place during the course of Activities 2 and 3 above. This activity is therefore contingent on the preceding ones, and therefore it is not included in the Budget for this CARSEA Follow-up project. If deemed desirable, efforts will be made to obtain the additional financial resources required. IDRC funding for the Activities 1-3 above will help to leverage additional funds.

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### **PROJECT OUTCOMES:**

In undertaking CARSEA, the long-term goal is to have better governance and better management of the Caribbean Sea and its resources so that as an ecosystem it would be sustained and thus its contribution to environment, economy and society of the Caribbean secured. This is a very difficult outcome to achieve, especially in this very complex and fractured wider-Caribbean region.

To make progress towards this goal, it is necessary to achieve in the short term:

- higher levels of awareness and understanding of the relationship of the Caribbean Sea to the human well-being of the region
- a wide group of individuals and entities working towards the long-term goal in an institutionalized way (and not through ad-hoc, sporadic and occasional projects or activities)
- motivated technocrats and decision-makers in all the countries of the Caribbean Sea
- a body of ideas for responding to the needs and issues
- processes for examining these and building consensus towards decisions and deeper commitment for actions to be taken.

This CARSEA Follow-up project would enable the region to make a start in this journey. By the end of the project, which is designed for a two-year period of activity, we should have:

- generated a high level of awareness and understanding of the issues relating to the Caribbean Sea and its contribution to the well-being of Caribbean people among pockets of potential actors
- influenced and assisted a set of key entities in institutionalizing attention to the Caribbean Sea within their on-going programmes
- engaged key decision-makers and technocrats across the wider-Caribbean to give attention to the issues and to examine options for responding
- advanced the process of consensus-building for decisions and commitment to them.

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### **BUDGET:**

	<b><u>Can\$</u></b>
<b><u>Personnel</u></b>	
1 Senior Officer (part time) to take charge of the project and to deliver some of the training in Activities 1-3 (\$3000 x 24 months) <sup>11</sup>	\$72,000
<b><u>Equipment</u></b>	
1 desk top computer, chair and desk	4,000
<b><u>Technical Services</u></b> <sup>12</sup>	
Preparation of text for teaching materials (leaflets, teaching posters) <sup>13</sup> Printing costs Production of CD ROMs	25,000
<b><u>Communication</u></b>	
telephone conferencing, photocopying, mailings	10,000
<b><u>Travel of Project Personnel</u></b>	
(1 visit to Georgetown, Guyana (CARICOM) x 2 persons x 3 nights) (2 visits to Georgetown, Guyana x 1 person x 2 nights)  (2 visits to Barbados (CERMES, CCA, CTO) x 1 person x 3 nights)  (2 visits to St.Lucia (OECS Secretariat; public agencies)  (1 visit to Jamaica x 1 person x 3 nights)  (1 visit to Mexico (UNEP/ROLAC) x 1 person x 3 nights)	20,000
<b><u>Seminars with governmental representatives to regional meetings</u></b> <sup>14</sup>	50,000

<sup>11</sup> The management of the project needs to be done by in-house capacity. This is expected to be provided by Winston Rudder, already mentioned. Capacity and time of other persons who will be directly involved in delivering this project is not costed (e.g. John Agard, in-kind by UWI, St. Augustine; Angela Cropper, in-kind by TCF; a range of colleagues across the region who have been involved in CARSEA and who will be called upon to continue the effort by carrying out the activities indicated within their organisations and countries, as the case may be; officers of the inter-governmental and other entities who will be involved in the project).

<sup>12</sup> These services will be hired on a job basis. The figures are rough estimates based on discussions for similar work experience in commissioning

<sup>13</sup> This will involve distilling the CARSEA report and preparing teaching materials for the audience being targeted in Activity 1.

<sup>14</sup> A precise plan for number of seminars, their locations, expected number of participants, etc. within Activity 3 is not predictable until the process planned under Activity 1 is advanced, as they will take place

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2 Seminars in context of ACS programme:<sup>15</sup>  
(2 x 40 participants located as if in Port of Spain) x 1 night hotel & per diem)

2 Seminars in context of CARICOM Programme  
(2 x 30 participants in Georgetown x 1 night hotel & per diem)

1 Seminar in context of UNEP/ROLAC programme  
(1 x 50 participants in Mexico x 1 night hotel & per diem)

Honoraria for resource persons

Materials (stationery, policy briefs)

Refreshments

	\$181,000
Contribution to overheads at 10 %	18,000
	\$199,000

**TCF**  
**31 January 2005**

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in the context of the work programmes of the inter-governmental bodies of CARICOM, ECLAC, ACS. The scheduling of these will be opportunistic in nature. The figures presented here are therefore rough assumptions and estimates. Some flexibility will be required to revise these figures as necessary during the course of the project.

<sup>15</sup> The cost for these Seminars is estimated on the basis that they will be tied to programmed meetings of these entities and participants' time extended by one night, at beginning or end of meeting.