

Special Edition for the Mauritius International Meeting for the 10-year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States







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## CONTENTS

Foreword	vi
executive summary	1
Chapter 1	
NTRODUCTION	8
Scope of the Caribbean Environment Outlook	12
Chapter 2	
STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT	14
Geopolitical arrangements	15
Biophysical characteristics	17
Economic performance	17
Demographics and social performance	27
Environmental trends	32
Land and food	32
Forests	34
Natural disasters	39
Waste management and pollution	44
Freshwater	49
Biodiversity	51
Marine and coastal areas	56
Conclusion	64
Chapter 3	
POLICY RESPONSES	66
Action plans and non-binding agreements	68
Global and regional action plans	68
National action plans and strategies	71
Global and regional multilateral environmental agreements	75
National laws	80
Regional institutions and programmes	81
Caribbean Environment Programme	81
International Coral Reef Action Network Project	83
Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States	
of the Caribbean (IWCAM)	83
Caribbean Blue Flag Programme	83
Caribbean Global Water Partnership	83
Designating the Caribbean Sea as a Special Area	84
Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change Project (CPACC)	84
The Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CREM)	85

### ${\bf CARIBBEAN}-{\bf ENVIRONMENT~OUTLOOK}$

Acronyms and abbreviations	
References	107
Conclusion	104
Managing human resources for the environment	104
Food, water and energy security	103
Natural disaster risk reduction and preparedness	102
Protecting biodiversity	101
Reducing environmental vulnerability	100
Altering lifestyle choices	99
Governance and decision making for sustainable development	97
Chapter 4 CURRENT NEEDS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD	96
Conclusion	95
Institutional and individual capacity for environmental management	94
Environmental information, education and outreach	93
Science and technologies	88
Economic instruments	86

## TABLES

Table 1	Examples of ecosystem services and their contribution to economic development	10
Table2	States and dependent territories of the Caribbean covered in this report and their UN SIDS and CARICOM affiliation	12
Table 3	Regional and sub-regional bodies in the Caribbean	16
Table 4	Land and sea area in Caribbean countries and territories	18
Table 5	The importance of the tourism sector in the Caribbean region (2001 data)	21
Table 6	Vulnerability of food supplies for selected CARICOM countries	23
Table 7	Commercial energy consumption	25
Table 8	Demographic trends in the Caribbean: averages for SIDS and LLCS	28
Table 9	Selected health indicators in the Caribbean	30
Table 10	Selected social indicators in the Caribbean	31
Table 11	Area, population density and land use in the Caribbean for 1985 and 2000, with projections to 2015	33
Table 12	Changes in forest cover in the Caribbean	36
Table 13	Caribbean output of forest products (2002 data)	38
Table 14	Tropical storms and hurricanes in 2004	39
Table 15	Some intense hurricanes in the Caribbean 1979–2004	40

Table 16	Disaster exposure indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean	42
Table 17	Fatalities and economic losses from disasters in the Caribbean	43
Table 18	Waste generation in selected Caribbean countries	44
Table 19	Recovery and recycling initiatives in the Caribbean	45
Table 20	Industrial waste treatment and disposal methods in use in the Caribbean and some future possibilities	46
Table 21	Renewable water resources in selected Caribbean SIDS in 1997	49
Table 22	Water use in selected Caribbean SIDS, 2002	50
Table 23	Caribbean biodiversity: numbers of threatened and extinct species and protected areas in 2003	53
Table 24	Number of alien species in the Caribbean by broad habitat type	54
Table 25	CARICOM fisheries and aquaculture production and trade	60
Table 26	Total weight and value of fisheries imports to and from selected Caribbean countries, 1976–1998	61
Table 27	Review of some important fisheries resources in the region of Western	
	Central Atlantic Fishery Commission	62
Table 28	Status of national fisheries	63
Table 29	Major national plans and reports in the Caribbean	70
Table 30	Status of MEA implementation among Caribbean states	77
Table 31	Parties to Caribbean conventions limiting discharge of ship-generated waste	79

# BOXES

Box 1	Environmental damage in the Eastern Caribbean States	15
Box 2	The economic vulnerability of a Caribbean SIDS	16
Box 3	A community reforestation project in Trinidad and Tobago	35
Box 4	Family forestry area in Cuba	37
Box 5	Waste management in SIDS	48
Box 6	Biodiversity features of the insular Caribbean	52
Box 7	Invasive alien species and biodiversity loss	55
Box 8	CARICOMP: a regional clearinghouse for Caribbean coastal monitoring data	56
Box 9	Offshore reefs of Jamaica Southern Island Shelf	57
Box 10	The St George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS	69
Box 11	Snapshots of national environmental strategies and plans in the Caribbean	72
Box 12	The OECS waste management project	74
Box 13	Country-level tasks related to MEA compliance	75
Box 14	International environmental conventions and national law: the case of the queen conch in Jamaica	76
Box 15	Coordinating mechanisms for implementation of MEAs	78

### ${\bf CARIBBEAN}-{\bf ENVIRONMENT~OUTLOOK}$

Box 16	Specialized institutions under the regional economic bodies	82
Box 17	Regional institutions and programmes	84
Box 18	Solar water heaters: incentive-driven adoption of renewable energy technology	87
Box 19	GIS support tools: an integrated approach to land and water resources management in the Caribbean	88
Box 20	Coral reef monitoring technology	89
Box 21	A brackish water reverse osmosis desalination plant, Barbados	90
Box 22	Co-generation: generating electricity from bagasse in SIDS	91
Box 23	Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Managers Network (CaMPAM)	93
Box 24	Capacity building in coastal ecosystem assessment in Barbados	100

# FIGURES

Figure 1	Coastal resource system	11
Figure 2	Average growth performance by income category	19
Figure 3	Average regional trends in population and GDP growth	20
Figure 4	GDP growth by sector	20
Figure 5	Sectoral value-added as a percentage of GDP	22
Figure 6	Tourism contribution to total exports	22
Figure 7	Refinery acquisition cost of imported crude oil	24
Figure 8	Per capita energy demand in the Caribbean	26
Figure 9	The urban population as a percentage of the total population in the Latin America and the Caribbean	
	region (LAC) and the Caribbean sub-region	27
Figure 10	Per capita agricultural production index for the Caribbean	32
Figure 11	The frequency of total annual bleaching reports submitted for Caribbean reefs	58
Figure 12	Number of reef provinces (areas) showing bleaching since 1979	59

### **FOREWORD**



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Klaus Toepfer

United Nations Under-Secretary General and Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme In 1995, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) process for integrated environmental assessment and reporting at global and regional levels. GEO is based on cross-sectoral and participatory environmental assessment, facilitating dialogue between policy-makers and the scientific community.

Under the GEO framework, the first environment outlook report for the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean was published in 1999 through UNEP's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP-ROLAC), and with the help of the European Commission and the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development (UWICED). The report helped the region to identify the main environmental concerns and highlight appropriate policy priorities.

Small Island Developing States have been recognized as a special category of countries, with particularly vulnerable and delicate ecosystems due to their small size and other characteristics. The United Nations recognizes the unique situation of SIDS and actively supported the process of giving them an international political identity with the establishment in 1991 of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), which would provide a forum for small island states to have a collective voice in addressing their common problems. This recognition was reaffirmed by the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

held in Barbados in 1994, and the resulting Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPOA).

In 2003, UNEP initiated the preparation of environment outlook reports for the Caribbean, Pacific and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans SIDS, as a contribution to the Mauritius International Meeting for the 10-year Review of the BPOA (Barbados +10) in 2005. The major objectives of these reports are to:

- Highlight the state of the environment in the SIDS showing the trends of national, regional and global significance;
- Provide policy guidance and early warning information on environmental threats;
- Provide a basis for regional consultations and for identifying the environmental issues and priorities in preparation for Barbados +10;
- Help to catalyse and promote international cooperation and action based on the best scientific and technical capabilities available; and
- Contribute to the development of a common strategy for sustainable development in SIDS.

There was considerable effort to ensure that the assessment and evaluation builds on the preparation initiatives for the Barbados +10, to ensure consistency of reporting.

The Caribbean Environment Outlook assesses the state of the environment in the Caribbean SIDS and Low-Lying Coastal States in terms of the environmental concerns identified in the BPOA and the driving forces of environmental change. It emphasizes the interdependence between the quality of the environment, human well-being and sustainable development. It is intended to be a resource document for civil servants, private and public sector policy-makers, professionals in development-related areas and funding institutions. It is our hope that this report will remind decision-makers in the Caribbean of the importance of a healthy environment and intact natural resource base for sustainable development.

The Caribbean Environment Outlook was prepared in collaboration with many experts from the region, the partners from the 1999 report including UWICED and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), as well as new partners such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change Project (MACC). UNEP considers such partnerships to be the key to the success of the GEO process.

It is my sincere hope that this report — *Caribbean Environment Outlook* — will be a useful resource during deliberations at the Barbados +10 Conference.

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