

Resolution item	NCE contribution from June 2020 to present
<p>1. Recognizes that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to international law</p>	<p>- Through the GEF Project "CLME+: Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Sustainable Management of Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems" the implementation of the 10-year politically endorsed CLME+ SAP was facilitating ecosystem based management/an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EBM/EAF) within the CLME+ region (main regional fisheries flyingfish and shrimp and groundfish were prepared with partners as CRFM, OSPESCA, and others), in such a way that a sustainable and services from the region's living marine resources could be secured. Given its regional and comprehensive nature, the Project was unique in environmental degradation, in particular the gaps and weaknesses in transboundary and cross-sectoral governance arrangements. In the stakeholders in achieving improved coordination, collaboration and integration among the wide array of ongoing and newly planned projects the wider objectives of the CLME+ SAP. In terms of regional governance, the key aspects of the long-term ocean coordination mechanism (MoU) for the mechanism was technically cleared in 2021 and adopted as "finalized" with participants representing 25 States and Territories for signature pending a language reconciliation of the text in Spanish and French. Through the successful submission of the GEF PROCARIBE approved to support the operations of the long-term coordination mechanism. PROCARIBE+ is going to work on blue economy activities</p>
<p>2. Underlines the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for regional and international action to enhance efforts at the national and subnational levels, as appropriate, to build resilience</p>	<p>UNDP's Climate Promise currently supports 80% of all developing countries to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) amounts to a total of 119 countries. In 10 countries in the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago) supported the assessment for the inclusion of adaptation in NDCs as well as promoting (NAP) processes in order to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience, consistent programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, with all relevant sectors and at different levels</p>
<p>3. Stresses that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to support and invest in action at all levels to build resilience through, inter alia, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, the sustainable management of ecosystems and the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>Through the GEF IWECO project led by UN Environment from which a component is being implemented by UNDP-SGP, 55 small scale coastal projects funded/supported in the Caribbean countries: Cuba, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Among the main outputs of these community-based projects are both socio-economic and environmental: i) Innovative solutions for improved water, land and biodiversity resource Management; ii) Solid waste diverted from watersheds enterprises; iv) Rehabilitated riparian zones; v) Capacity to measure change in environmental and socio-economic status indicators; vi) Reef restoration; vii) Rainwater harvesting and capturing; viii) Reduced soil loss; ix) Landscape improvement, and others. (EITT) UNDP is working to promote low emission transport resilient infrastructure in Cuba and Jamaica. In Cuba the GEF Neomobility project is changing the patterns of active mobility in the country by scaling up previous national initiatives of Habana. The new system has 6 bicycle stations and 300 bikes and will be operated and maintained by a private enterprise, selected by which was the first in the transport sector. The project has purchased 25 electric tricycles (to be driven by woman) and is defining strategies for Habana's public transport. Other sustainable infrastructure activities are the improvement urban landscape for bicycles lanes, the construction of passenger and the installation of smart traffic light systems. In the end of 2021 Jamaica has been integrated in the GEF Global E-mobility Program with a GEF UNDP child project. The country will kickstart e-mobility resilient infrastructure activities at the University of West Indies and the establishment of technical specifications for e-mobility</p>
<p>4. Notes the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts</p>	
<p>5. Reaffirms its support for the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and its governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to enhance their support, including financial, technical and capacity-building assistance, as appropriate, to Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action</p>	<p>- UNDP has implemented the following GEF projects, in support to the Caribbean States: CLME+ and IWECO (both detailed above)</p>
<p>6. Welcomes the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and to enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and the sharing of experience in the areas of work of the Commission</p>	
<p>7. Invites the international community to support the efforts of the Caribbean Sea Commission to establish a databank with the aim of improving the management of the specific emerging critical issues related to the sustainability of the Caribbean Sea through the sharing of management experiences and project resource data, including, but not limited to, the prediction, monitoring and management of sargassum seaweed inundation faced by the Caribbean</p>	
<p>8. Welcomes the convening of the eighth summit of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Managua in March 2019, which adopted the Declaration of Managua and its plan of action for the period 2019–2021, which includes measures to support and promote the preservation and sustainable use of the Caribbean Sea</p>	
<p>9. Recognizes the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters</p>	<p>- Blue Economy actions carried out by the GEF IWECO project from the portion implemented by UNDP-SGP portion. And with PROCARIBE</p>
<p>10. Calls upon the United Nations system and the international community to assist Caribbean countries and their regional organizations, as appropriate, in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and pollution from the illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities</p>	<p>UNDP provided assistance to Cuba and Jamaica on the development of the update of their National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Pollutants.</p>
<p>11. Invites the Association of Caribbean States to submit to the Secretary-General a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session</p>	
<p>12. Calls upon all States to become parties to the relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and to promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste</p>	

<p>13. Reaffirms, in this regard, the Special Area designation for the wider Caribbean region under annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto,²² which entered into force in May 2011</p>	
<p>14. Supports the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p>	
<p>15. Calls upon States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves</p>	
<p>16. Notes with deep concern that invasive alien species, such as Pterois miles and P. volitans, known as lionfish, constitute an emerging threat to biodiversity in the wider Caribbean region, and urges the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide assistance and support in addressing this issue in the region</p>	
<p>17. Also notes with deep concern the sargassum seaweed influx and its negative impact on the people, the territory and the economy of the Caribbean, as well as the deterioration of the coral reefs</p>	
<p>18. Invites Member States and intergovernmental organizations of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing those conventions and protocols effectively</p>	<p>Please see the CLME+ project mentioned above in row 2.</p>
<p>19. Calls upon the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to actively support the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States for the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources</p>	<p>- UNDP has implemented the following GEF projects, in support to the Caribbean States:CLME+, IWEco (both detailed above) and is implementing a new project which has the aim to promote the generation of multiple environmental benefits based on the integrated economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services at different levels.</p>
<p>20. Expresses deep concern about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years, in particular the 2017 Atlantic hurricane season</p>	
<p>21. Notes with appreciation the ongoing activities of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and invites Member States and other partners to support early warning systems in the region</p>	
<p>22. Urges the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, on the basis of their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development</p>	<p>In Dominica UNDP facilitated through Low Emission Development Path (GEF) project finalized in 2021, the installation of solar-battery systems which increased the resilience and energy security of these facilities in case of extreme weather events, enabling each site to have lights and internet connectivity. Buildings selected to receive solar PVs and batteries and efficient lighting are 3 primary and secondary schools, Dominica Infirmary - a health center, a Ratchet emergency operation center (hurricane shelter that serves three communities), a government office building and one PV and battery system at the Kalinago community resource center. A total of 94.2kWp of renewable energy has been installed and 1000 efficient bulbs have been replaced.</p>
<p>23. Acknowledges the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism in the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference</p>	
<p>24. Invites Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resources capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources</p>	
<p>25. Calls upon Member States to improve, as a matter of priority, their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation</p>	
<p>26. Encourages the international community and the United Nations system, in line with their programming priorities, to support initiatives aimed at addressing mitigation of and adaptation to climate change in the wider Caribbean region included in the Plan of Action for 2019–2021</p>	<p>Between 2019 and 2022 and with the support of the global UNDP Climate Promise Initiative, 9 countries in the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago), have submitted a second enhanced NDC. The only exception was Grenada, which did not include an adaptation component in its second NDC.</p>
<p>27. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States” of the item entitled “Sustainable development”, on the implementation of the present resolution, emphasizing the three dimensions of sustainable development, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such, without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations, unless otherwise agreed</p>	<p>In the midst of the COVID pandemic, UNDP has worked with Jamaica government to increase the energy security and resilience of the country. As part of this effort, UNDP has provided 5,000 efficient LED lighting solutions and 3 of these have 172 kW of newly installed solar PV systems.</p>