GEF IW:LEARN 5

Supporting Portfolio Coordination
Within and Beyond the International Waters Focal Area,
particularly in Small Island Developing States,
Through Knowledge Sharing, Information Management, Partnership Building
and Programmatic Guidance Services
How?

Training courses

Webinars

Manuals, methodologies, toolkits

Global & regional dialogues

Twinnings

International Water Conference

Platforms – Data/Visualization

Policy briefs, experience notes ..
Component 1: Provide **Targeted Knowledge Sharing and Results Showcasing** Across Projects and Development Partners

Component 2: Support the **Communication** and Replication of Portfolio Results and Experiences

Component 3: Deliver Intra and Inter-Regional Knowledge Management Across Focal Areas in **Small Island Developing States** to Improve Portfolio Performance

Component 4: Deliver Support to Surface Freshwater, Groundwater and **Large Marine Ecosystem Subsets** in Support of Portfolio Strategic Priorities

Component 5: Mobilize **Public and Private Partnership** to Enhance Long-term Sustainability of Project Interventions

- **GEF Trust Fund**
  - USD 5,978,700

- **Confirmed co-financing**
  - USD 14,693,096

- **Grand-total**
  - USD 20,671,796

Sub-component 4.3: Training and capacity building activities in support of **marine spatial planning** as a tool for strengthening blue economy opportunities
4.3 Training and capacity building activities in support of MSP as a tool for strengthening blue economy opportunities

4.3.1: Development of a practical approach to integrate MSP into the TDA-SAP process with a view to strengthening BE opportunities in LMEs, and develop appropriate resource material

4.3.2: Work with partners and GEF IW projects to organize a series of regional trainings on basic concepts and specific technical issues of MSP

4.3.3: Work with partners and/or GEF IW projects to organize a series of regional dialogues on MSP for BE in the context of the TDA-SAP process

Expected outcome: Improved management of transboundary marine ecosystems

www.iwlearn.net
4.3 Training and capacity building activities in support of MSP as a tool for strengthening blue economy opportunities

4.3.2 Work with partners and GEF IW projects to organize a series of regional trainings on basic concepts and specific technical issues of MSP (IOC-UNESCO with GRID-Arendal, IBRD)

- IOC-UNESCO: MSPglobal guide & MSPglobal Project 2.0, MSP Challenge (tbc)
- GRID-Arendal: Blue Planning in Practice
- IBRD: Blue Carbon
- Blended training (tbc)

Previous support to IW:LEARN & LME:LEARN community from IOC/MSP team:

- Online course on Cap-Net + F2F training using MSP Challenge*
- MSP toolkit

(*) MSP Challenge/MSPglobal training network on MSP.
4.3 Training and capacity building activities in support of MSP as a tool for strengthening blue economy opportunities

4.3.1 Development of a practical approach to integrate MSP into the TDA-SAP process with a view to strengthening BE opportunities in LMEs, and develop appropriate resource material (GRID-Arendal with IOC-UNESCO, SIWI, UNDP Cap-Net)

Materials for the practical approach will be developed, tested and refined with project partners, LME managers through a set of consultation events

4.3.3 Work with partners and/or GEF IW projects to organize a series of regional dialogues on MSP for BE in the context of the TDA-SAP process (GRID-Arendal with IOC-UNESCO, University of Portsmouth)

- Testing methodology with LME/TDA projects
- Regional Dialogues

Regional trainings based on the materials developed in 4.3.1 and materials used for 4.3.2 to provide LMEs with practical ways to integrate MSP and sustainable blue economy. Follow-up guidance and experience-sharing meetings will be conducted after the training events.
Ocean Info HUB Latin America and the Caribbean Region Node: supporting discovery and interoperability of existing ocean information systems

Carolina Garcia-Valencia (Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras INVEMAR)
2021-2030 United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development
- **OceanInfoHUB LAC node (CHM-LAC)**
- Marine and Coastal Research Institute. INVEMAR (Colombia)
- **OceanInfoHUB Africa node**
- **OceanInfoHUB SIDS node**

Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
The Ocean InfoHub aims to build a sustainable, interoperable, and inclusive digital ecosystem for all Ocean data centres. Existing and emerging data systems are linked, with the ultimate goal of coordinating action and capacity to improve access to Ocean data and knowledge.
Ocean Info HUB Latin America and the Caribbean Region Node

Landing page:

http://portete.invemar.org.co/chm#/
Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean

https://www.caribbeanmarineatlas.net/
Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
The platform will benefit stakeholders of marine and coastal areas by:

- Improving access to information, providing better solutions to shared problems, and better management and decision-making for the sustainability of Ocean ecosystems;
- Addressing knowledge needs of national and regional requirements;
- Assisting countries in their reporting requirements for the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly Goals 4, 9, 14 and 17)
Join the Ocean InfoHub and build a truly shared Ocean

Thank you! ¡Gracias! Merci!

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Carolina García- Valencia
Marine and Coastal Research Institute INVEMAR
carolina.garcia@invemar.org.co
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the CLME+ “regional ocean governance” initiative,

the new UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ project

and Marine Spatial Planning in the Wider Caribbean

Patrick Debels, UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ (UNOPS), CLME+ Interim Coordination Mechanism (PatrickD@unops.org)
LME = meaningful geospatial unit for Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM)

CLME+ region = Caribbean + North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems

4.4 million km²
26 States + 18 Overseas Territories, of which 22 are SIDS
the UNDP/GEF-supported CLME+ initiative

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SDG's)

CLME+ Vision

"a healthy marine environment (in the wider Caribbean) that supports livelihoods and the well-being of the Peoples from the region"

2030

NEW SAP

2035

2030 Vision

CLME+ Strategic Action Programme

First CLME Project

CLME+ Project

PROCARIB+ Project

(long-term) Ocean Coordination Mechanism

Integrated Reporting: Marine Environment & Socio-Economics

SAP Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Knowledge Management Hub

Regional Action & Investment Plans

2020

2016

2015

2020

2025

2014

2009

2016

Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
the CLME+ Strategic Action Programme

The CLME+ SAP = an umbrella programme

Comprehensive roadmap towards sustainable living marine resources management

CLME+ SAP:
- Governmental action
- Civil Society action
- Private Sector action

C-SAP  P-SAP

REQUIRES CO-OPERATION & COORDINATION → partnerships

among institutions, projects, initiatives and different SECTORS of SOCIETY w. stake in marine environment
- across & among the 3 priority topics: habitats – pollution - fisheries

Existing Projects, Initiatives

New Projects, Initiatives
the Blue Economy and the SDG “wedding cake”

figure: adopted from Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre
Friends of Ocean Action - *The Business Case for Marine Protection and Conservation*

This World Economic Forum (WEF) IMPACT REPORT proposes that, for marine protection to scale as urgently as is needed, the business case must be framed as part of a comprehensive area-based management approach: i.e., Marine Spatial Plans (MSPs) at a national or regional level. Protection needs to be designed and implemented in conjunction with the demands and needs of all other users of and stakeholders in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). Strong protection across even a significant minority of total ocean area will still be an insufficient counter-weight if there is free-for-all extraction in the remaining waters. These comprehensive ocean management plans should combine protection (through MPAs and OECMs) with managed mixed-use areas, as well as heavy industrial areas, to deliver in the round: sustainable conservation of biodiversity; economic security; and the well-being of local communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is it?</th>
<th>Sector-specific opportunities</th>
<th>Comprehensive business cases/Marine Spatial Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Targeted MPA designations</td>
<td>Sector-specific opportunities</td>
<td>Comprehensive business cases/Marine Spatial Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of high priority, but more remote, areas of biodiversity</td>
<td>Biodiversity ‘win-wins’ by partnering with heavy ocean-using industries</td>
<td>Ocean spatial mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government-led with strong support from philanthropy</td>
<td>Potentially OECMs (rather than MPAs)</td>
<td>Area-based management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity</td>
<td>Tap into coming (large) wave of ocean capital</td>
<td>Full Cost/Benefit/IRR analysis and scenarios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typically large in scale</td>
<td>Secure <em>de facto</em> protection and conservation outcomes</td>
<td>Long-term efficient use of capital and resources (public, private and local communities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few competing stakeholders = option value/long-term security</td>
<td>Single stakeholder (fisheries)</td>
<td>Complex, science-based plans (likely multi-year from design to implementation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May not move the needle significantly in meeting ambitious global targets for protection</td>
<td>No existing regulatory frameworks or calculus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean**
the new UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ Project (2023-27)

“Protecting, restoring and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the region to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy, through strengthened regional coordination and collaboration, and wide-ranging partnerships”

SNAPSHOT:
4 Project Components

C1. enhanced **regional** coordination and collaboration

C2. enhanced **national** capacity and enabling conditions

C3. key actions by all sectors of society in support of the CLME+ Vision: a healthy marine environment supporting human well-being (focus on **blue economy**, MSP, MPA’s/OECM’s, sustainable fisheries, micro- and innovative financing)

C4. regional **Knowledge Management** and **Marine Data Infrastructure** + global LME community

OPERATIONALIZING (& “TEST-DRIVING) THE REGIONAL OCEAN COORDINATION MECHANISM

linked to national NICs

training/capacity building on MSP

MSP in selected participating countries

data & information in support of MSP

science-policy interface! The UN Decade - the Science we need for the Ocean we want

Regional MSPforum – Latin America and the Caribbean
## the new UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ Project (2023-27)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Components</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **C1. enhanced **regional** coordination and collaboration** | • Operationalize the **Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM)**  
• Support (a) wide-ranging **Ocean Partnership(s)**  
• **Continue** to support, and monitor the implementation of the **2015-2024 “CLME+ SAP”** and associated action plans  
• **Development of the new 2025-2034 multi-stakeholder SAP** |
| **C2. enhanced national** capacity and enabling conditions | • **National Inter-sectorial Committees (NICs)**, adequately connected to the **regional OCM**, and supporting relevant national processes  
• National-level **Blue Economy scoping + Marine Reporting (SOMEE)** (min. 5 countries)  
• **Training & Capacity Building** (MSP, Source-to-Sea, Blue Carbon,…)  
• Support efforts to **mainstream the marine environment in 2025 NDC’s (Blue Carbon,…”** |
the new UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ Project (2023-27)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Project Components</th>
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</table>
| **C3. key actions by all sectors of society** | • Blue Economy Plans + **Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)** (min. 8 countries)  
• Marine Protected Areas (MPA’s) and/or OECM’s  
• **Traceability** for key Fisheries Products  
• Enhanced gear & practices in **spiny lobster fisheries**  
• **micro-financing** for civil society and MSME’s supporting actions that advance **implementation of the regional strategies**, action plans,…(CLME+ SAP, “People Managing Oceans” civil society SAP, Regional Action Plans on Habitats, Pollution, Fisheries,…)  
• **Innovative private financing mechanism** |
| **C4. Regional Knowledge Management and Marine Data Infrastructure + global LME community** | • **Ocean HUB** – Knowledge Management Platform of the CM (supported by the Partnership)  
• **Building the region’s Marine Data Infrastructure**  
• **Fully developed and updated regional SOMEE, informing the new SAP**  
• **Mandatory support to IW:LEARN** (global exchange among LME projects) + demonstrate regional leadership/pilot innovation |
PROCARIBE+, the OCEAN COORDINATION MECHANISM and advancing the MSP Agenda across the Wider Caribbean
PROCARIBE+, the OCEAN COORDINATION MECHANISM and advancing the MSP Agenda across the Wider Caribbean

Regional Virtual MSP Dialogue
December 2021

IOC of UNESCO and PROCARIBE+ PPG
### CLME+ SAP STRATEGY 3: CROSS-SECTORAL COORDINATION & COLLABORATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAP Action 3.1</th>
<th>SAP Action 3.2</th>
<th>SAP Action 3.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ● ICM established in 2017  
● Membership: 9 IGO’s  
● 12 meetings to date | ● 2015-17: screening of options  
● 2017-2021: regional negotiations on mandate, format, functions.. of Ocean Coordination Mechanism (OCM)  
● Proposed Membership: Countries (SG) + IGO’s (EG) | ● 2020: core aspects of OCM adopted  
● 2021: text of MOU for the operationalization of the OCM adopted  
● **PROCARIBE+** Concept approved by GEF Council → 5-year funding for OCM  
| | | ● 2022: MOU to be opened for signature  
● 2023: OCM to be made operational with $ support from PROCARIBE+ Project  
● By 2027: **added value demonstrated** + lessons learned for optimization + OCM sustainability strategy |

**UNDP/GEF CLME+ Project (2015-2021)**

**UNDP/GEF PROCARIBE+ Project (2023-2027)**
the OCEAN COORDINATION MECHANISM (OCM)

In first instance, OCM will be open to membership by the above countries (Steering Group) and IGO’s (Executive Group)

OCM = SG + EG + Secretariat (+ Working Groups)
Thank you! ¡Gracias! Merci! Obrigado!
Dankjewel!
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3rd International Conference on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning
December 12-13, 2022
Regional MSPforum - Latin America and the Caribbean

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

Regional Initiative - MSP

Susanna De Beauville-Scott, Ocean Governance and Fisheries Programme, OECS Commission

With the support of:
RTB Art 4.2 ... Member States shall ... co-ordinate, harmonise and undertake joint actions and pursue joint policies particularly in ...

(o) matters relating to the sea and its resources;

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➢ To attain **sustainable management** and use of all-natural resources;

➢ To **reduce vulnerability** and **build resilience** of the entire island and its inhabitants to natural and anthropogenic hazards; and

➢ To **maintain essential ecological processes**, life support systems and biological diversity

in the area extending from the **ridge to the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)**
VISION

Healthy and richly biodiverse Eastern Caribbean marine environment, sustainably managed in an integrated way to promote socio-economic development and support the livelihoods and aspirations of current and future generations.

(Approved by the 57th OECS Authority, June 2013)

ECROP Outcome 5:
Coastal and marine spatial planning and integrated management of marine and coastal resources are adopted
Marine Spatial Plans

- Provide a spatial framework for nearshore and offshore marine areas.

- Serve as a management tool to mitigate conflicts between uses, manage land-water interactions, and mitigate risks associated with investment opportunities in the coastal and marine space.
Nearshore Coastal Area

Baseline coastal boundary to 200 metre contour depth (or three nautical miles, whichever is further).

Five categories of marine zones are defined as follows:
Conservation Zone;
Transportation and Infrastructure Zone;
Tourism and Recreational Activities Zone;
Fishing and Ocean-based Activities Zone; and,
Industrial Activities Zone

The zone designation denotes a priority use and not an exclusive use.

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The proposed offshore marine zoning framework is composed of two components:

1. **Oceanic zoning:** divides the ocean into three zones based on depth from the surface to identify the types of uses and activities that are likely to be compatible within each zone; and,

2. **Conceptual marine zoning designations** - describe the general intent for a series of marine zones that would apply in a similar fashion as the approach used for the Nearshore Coastal Area.
Subject to delimitation of maritime boundaries in accordance with international law. Transnational negotiations to formally delimit the EEZ boundaries of certain States remain ongoing; there is no implied acceptance on boundaries that have not been negotiated.
Study (2012) by Sustainable Grenadines Inc. included a draft multi-use marine zoning configuration applicable to the Grenadine islands of **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** and Grenada territories of Carriacou, Petite Martinique and Ronde Island.
OECS Regional Marine Spatial Planning Framework

- **Vision, objectives and principles**
- **Built-in flexibility**
- **Institutions and processes**
- **Transboundary issues**
- **Facilitative and supportive**
- **Areas of focus**

Marine pollution, research, fisheries, transportation, conservation, exploration, offshore infrastructure, monitoring, control, and surveillance

Dialogue, information and data exchange, stakeholder consultation strategic approaches, enhancing informal cooperation processes.
Eastern Caribbean Regional Policy: Structure

National Ocean Governance Committees → OECS Ocean Governance Team → Council of Ministers → OECS Authority

Multi-Sectoral → Multi-State → Council of Ministers:
- Environmental Sustainability
- Agriculture and Fisheries
- Trade
- etc

Heads of State

Other existing systems that facilitate transboundary cooperation:
- OECS Assembly
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries mechanism
- Regional Security System
- Generally Intergovernmental Forums, Regional Working Groups and Advisory Committees, and partners with common interests such as research institutions.
Other Useful Information

Commission, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

www.oecs.int | vCard | Follow us on: facebook | twitter | youtube

Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project: https://oecs.org/en/crop

Case Study: “We are Large ocean States: Blue Economy and Ocean Governance in the Eastern Caribbean: https://drive.google.com/file/d/108pJTSKnBeRG1in15tWPotDhzpnAyvtf/view
Thank you! ¡Gracias! Merci!
Legal perspectives and options for regional MSP

Att. Dr. Virginie Tassin Campanella
VTA Tassin – Public International Law firm dedicated to Oceans & Seas
Who’s doing what and how?

- **State developing at national level MSP for territorial sea and EEZ / continental shelf**
  - Different rationales can guide MSP plans = for ex. only for wind farms or fishing (sector driven) but not the only model = à la carte!
  - Responsibilities for implementing the MSP is split between (too) many ministries and agencies = lack of consistence and transparency
  - Lack of evaluating assessments / material consequences of MSP= determining the impact of MSP
  - Knowledge used and shared is difficult to use (too technical) = issues of knowledge transfer (which knowledge?) and capacity building
  - General lack of social objectives and knowledge in MSP.
    - People & the Ocean are at the heart of the MSP Roadmap = this is not the case on many MSP national or regional (= innovation here needed)
    - Prior consent and consultation of indigenous peoples and local communities (Agenda 2030 + current mechanisms inserted into the BBNJ Agreement of UNCLOS)
    - Knowledge pluralism (not only the one based on scientific data!)
    - Transparency, accountability, procedural justice
    - Social/cultural concerns, values and impacts (mapping and assessment)
    - Improvement of decision-making, social inclusion, respect = trust and credibility

- **Reading and planning around the layering: creating consistency and efficiency beyond sectorial thinking**
  - In between the different scales: national, regional and international
  - In between the different topics and frameworks (and related Member States). A few examples:
    - United nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
    - MARPOL Annex V Wide Caribbean region including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea
    - Cartagena Convention – Specially protected areas and wildlife Protocol (SPAW) & initiatives
    - World Heritage Convention (33 States parties in LA and C.) – various sub-regional action plans
    - Subaquatic Cultural Heritage Convention (2021 UNESCO Training manual for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage in Latin America and the Carribean.
    - Current negotiations on genetic resources & traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions at WIPO
    - FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing
    - And others....
  - Who will be specifically in charge of cooperation issues? How to make it work? Coordination, cooperation and consistency is a problem experienced everywhere at all levels
    - Need to innovate here = there is no model to follow.
Different models, different priorities

- Some Regional initiatives based on specific legislative frameworks
  - HELCOM
    - Joint HELCOM-VASAB Marine Spatial Planning Working Group since 2010 + Data Expert Sub Group (data, information and exchange of information for MSP)
    - 2021: New Baltic Sea Action Plan and Roadmap 2021-2030 include MSP
    - Specific issues regarding integration of social and cultural pillars
  - OSPAR
    - OSPAR Convention provides for the setting up of marine protected areas in EEZ and High Seas
    - MSP are developed by Member States on an individual basis, but enforcement does not appear possible in the High Seas under the current legal regime
    - Challenges in developing MSP across the various OSPAR regions = access to good quality data is a challenge + sectoral thinking
  - EU law: 2014 Marine Spatial Planning Directive (also implemented through HELCOM, OSPAR and Barcelona)
    - Mainly articulated around the idea of Blue Growth and blue economy
    - EU Law has many other tools (impact assessments, protection measures through Natura 2000 sites, Good environmental status, but also ocean observation programmes through Marine Copernicus Service) so the implementation dynamics cannot be pasted in the LA&C region.

Latin America and the Caribbean to get inspired by other MSP models, frameworks and lessons learnt, but to adapt and design its own, based on current and future priorities, most importantly in view of its own cultures, traditions and specificities (can be reflected differently at the governance level for example).

- What are the regional priorities able to gather States despite pending conflicts?
  - Potential identification of minimum agreed priorities due to the regional context = a step by step approach (start with the easiest and most obvious while working towards others)
  - Clear definition of what “sustainable blue economy” will be required, as well as the definition of clear and measurable sustainable development goals (not only mentioning SDGs).
Which marine areas?

- **UNCLOS Preamble**
  “Problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole (...) recognizing the desirability of establishing through the Convention a legal order for the seas and oceans which will facilitate international communication, and will promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment”.

- **Only within national jurisdiction or a mix within and outside national jurisdiction?**
  - If outside national jurisdiction, the current BBNJ negotiations should be taken in consideration for future implementation (incl. consultation procedure)

- **What happens in case of Regional MSP in contested waters and marine regions?**
  - Obligations of States remains the same (protection of marine environment, cooperation)
  - Environmental Security concerns, although it is a concept mainly used for terrestrial space.
  - Planning in grey areas and disputed waters:
    - Pending agreement of a boundary, States can enter into provisional arrangements (UNCLOS)
    - Mainly used for oil and gas development “joint development zones”, Australia/Timor or more recently Mauritius/Seychelles
    - Nothing preventing from using this mechanism for scientific/marine spatial planning objectives.
MSP and the protection of the marine environment

General Duty of State to protect and preserve the marine environment (UNCLOS, customary law)
- Duty to prevent, reduce and control pollution (from any source)
- Duty to monitor the risks or effects of pollution = observe, measure, evaluate and analyse, directly or through competent international organisations
- Duty to assess potential effects of activities if reasonable grounds to believe substantial pollution or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment

- What is at stake? The implementation of the precautionary approach
  - Adequate Environmental Impact Assessment
    - Identification of the risks
    - Mitigation or not of the risk (can it be avoided, can it be remediated, can it be mitigated?)
    - Accepting or rejecting an activity based on the risks
  - Requires baseline information
    - Adequate baseline information is required
    - For MSP at regional level: Direct, indirect, cumulative and transboundary (= challenging)
  - Need of Ocean Data. Which one?
    - Not all ocean data is open access, collected and shared freely, especially in a contested areas.
    - Marine Scientific research data on resources (biological and minerals) are sensitive at State level
    - Only way forward: provisional arrangements, irrespective of boundary making, allowing certain information to be shared.
      Negotiations on which ones = what is achievable, what are the priorities?
  - Need of clarity: environmental goals, objectives, thresholds and indicators to harmonize management and decision making at the regional level
Implementing Agenda 2030: Working synergies to fill up gaps

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Source: Singh et al 2018

Source: IPCC 2022

1 Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems (Benguela Current, Canary Current, California Current, and Humboldt Current) (Box 5.3)
Thank you!  ¡Gracias!  Merci!