



msp
forum

*Latin America
and Caribbean*

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2nd MSPforum for Latin America and the Caribbean

Panama City, 20 and 21 February 2025

Languages: English and Spanish



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2º foro PEM para América Latina y el Caribe

20-21 de febrero, 2025, Ciudad de Panamá, República de Panamá

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Sesión 2a. Economía Azul Sostenible-PANEL

Moderador: Tadzio Bervoets, *Fondo Caribeño para la Biodiversidad (CBF)*

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MSP for a real Blue Economy:

Policy coherence

Marinez Scherer
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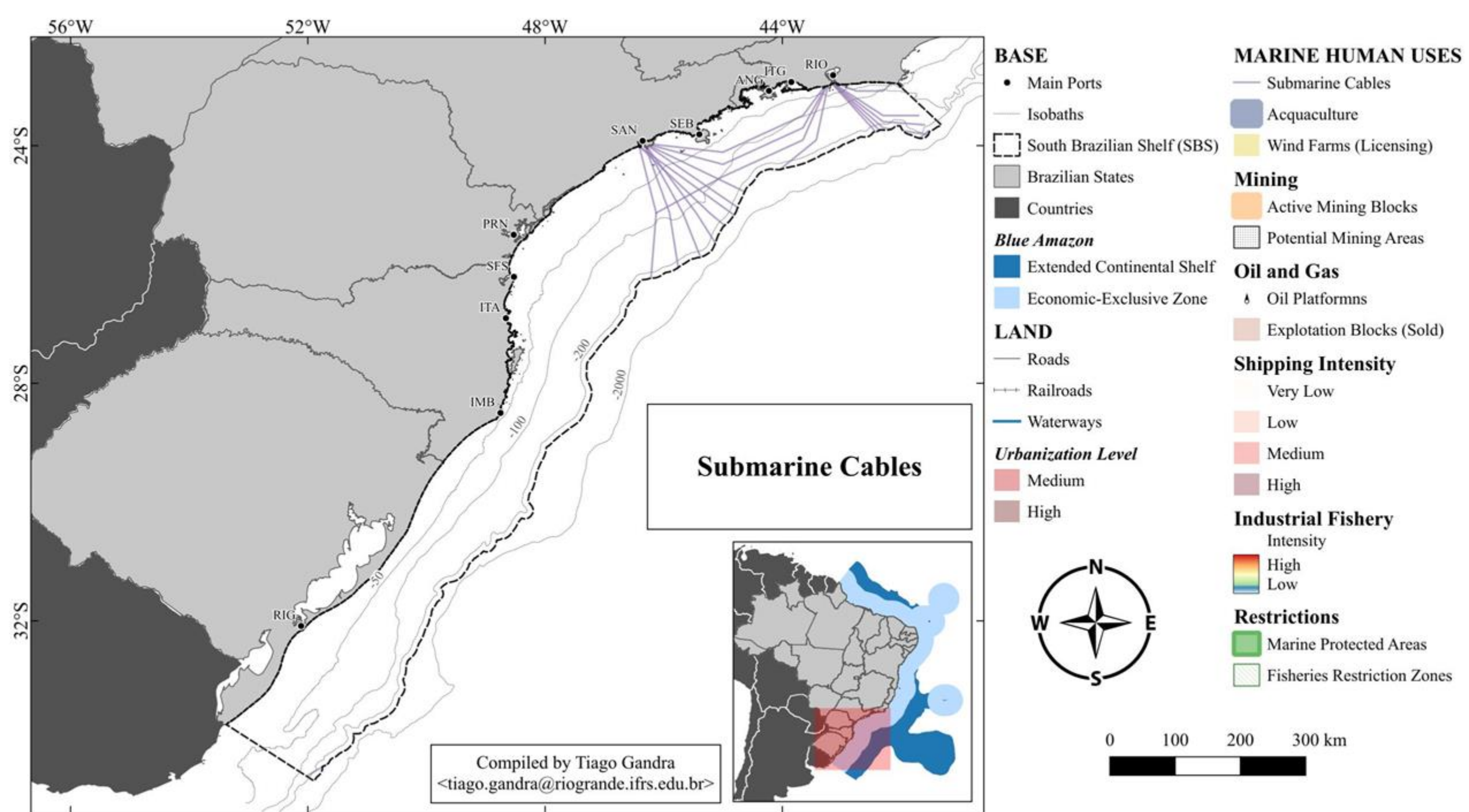


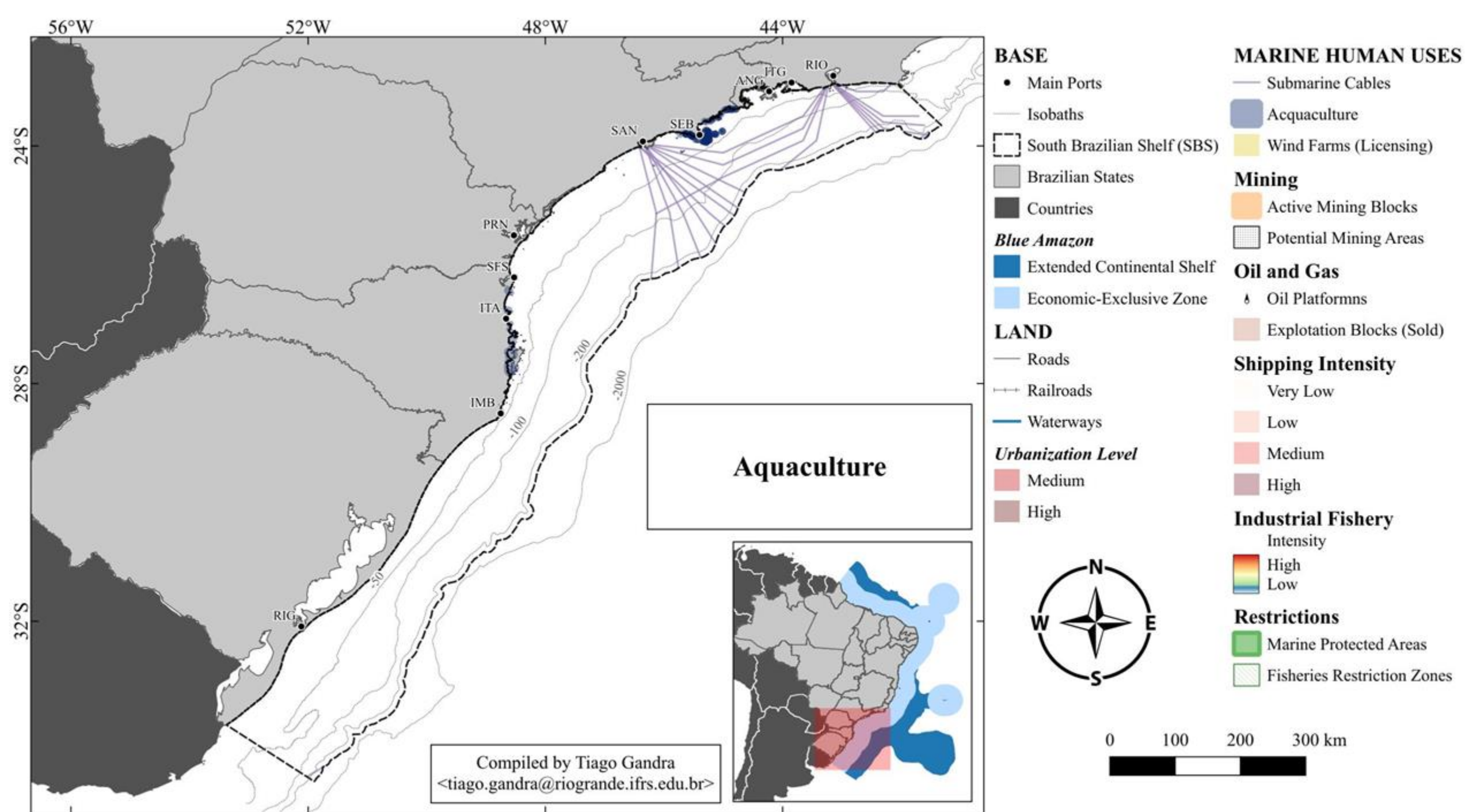
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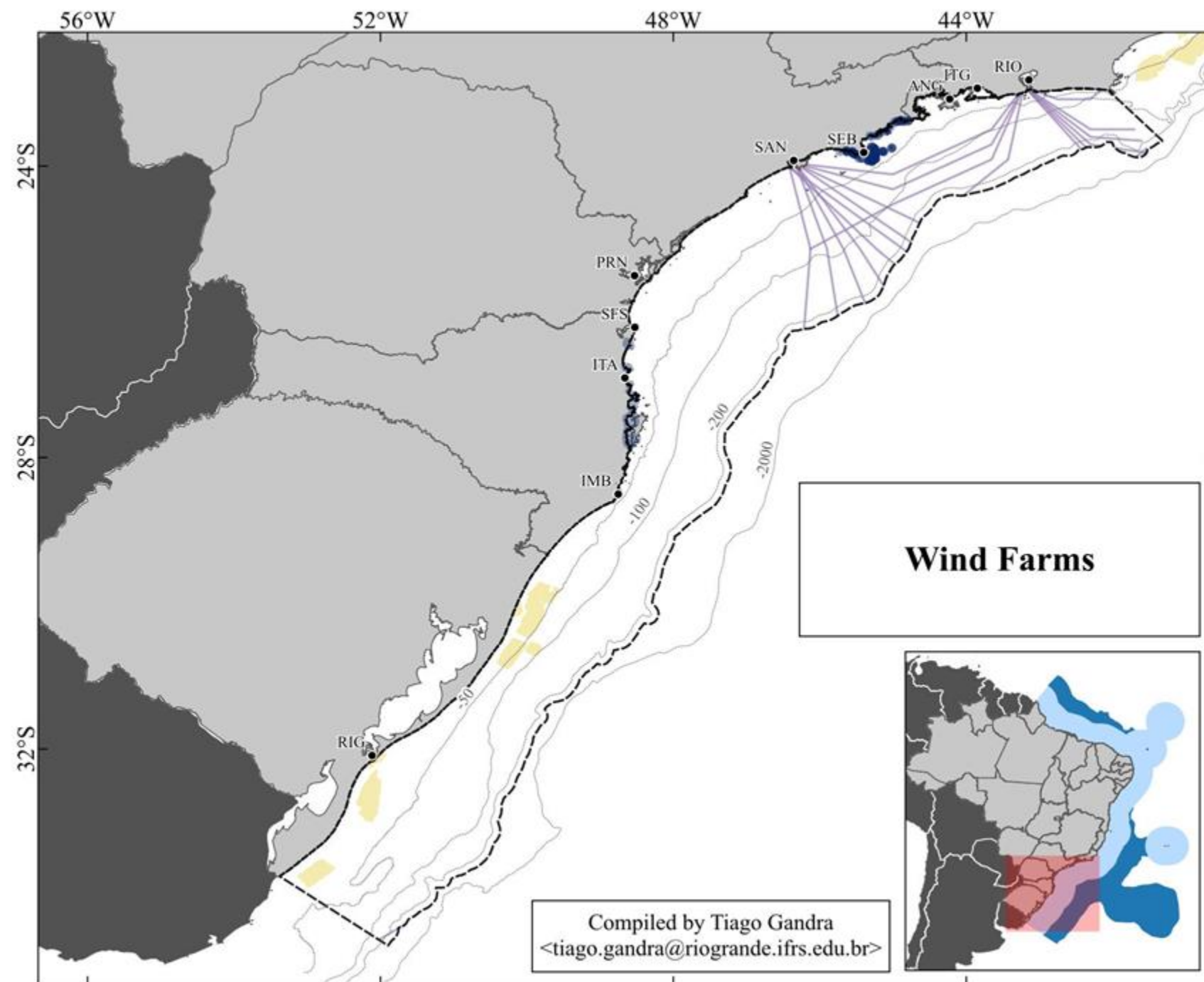


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BASE

- Main Ports
- Isobaths
- ▭ South Brazilian Shelf (SBS)
- ▭ Brazilian States
- ▭ Countries
- Blue Amazon**
 - ▭ Extended Continental Shelf
 - ▭ Economic-Exclusive Zone

LAND

- Roads
- Railroads
- Waterways

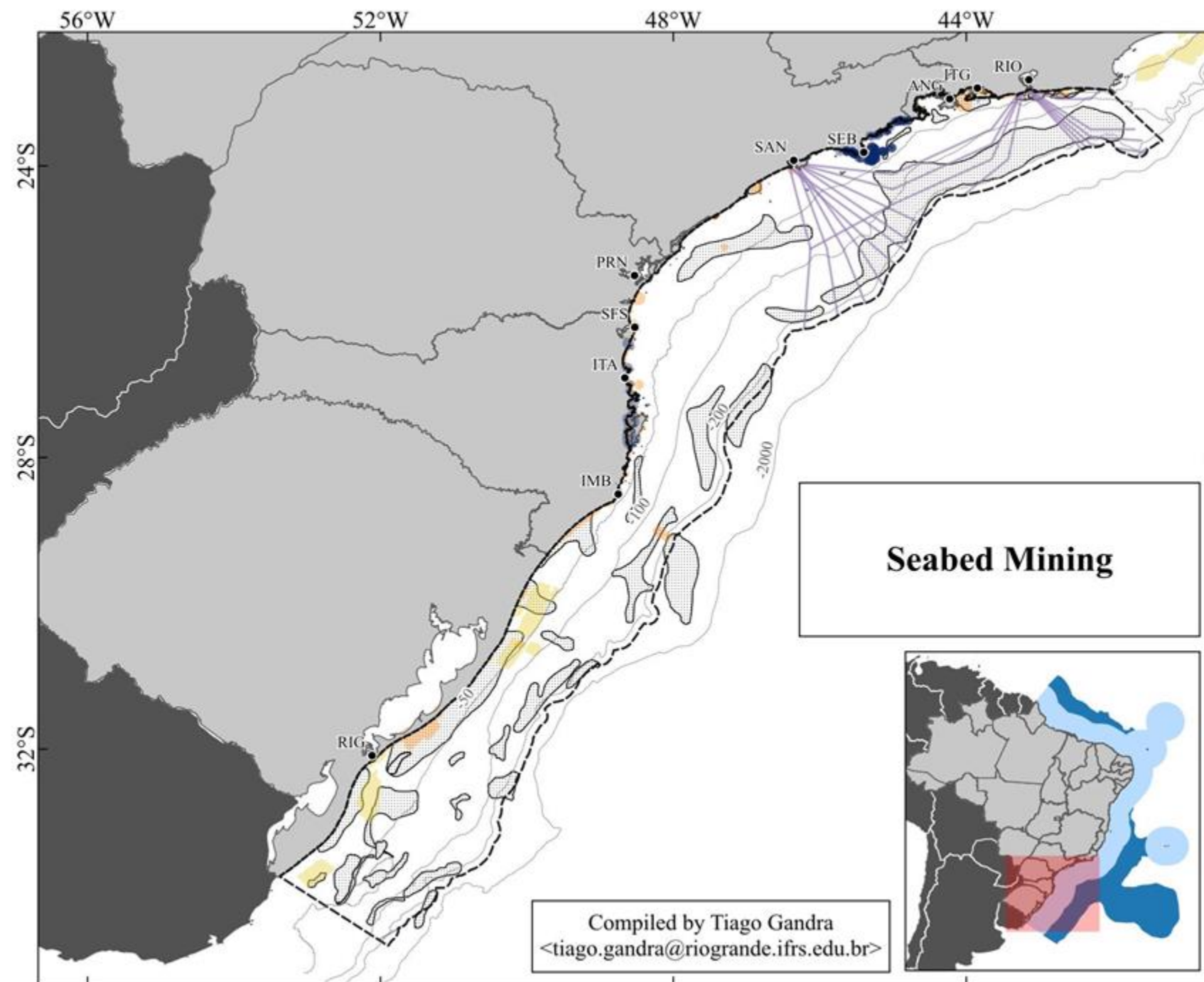
Urbanization Level

- ▭ Medium
- ▭ High

MARINE HUMAN USES

- Submarine Cables
- ▭ Aquaculture
- ▭ Wind Farms (Licensing)
- Mining**
 - ▭ Active Mining Blocks
 - ▭ Potential Mining Areas
- Oil and Gas**
 - ▭ Oil Platformns
 - ▭ Exploitation Blocks (Sold)
- Shipping Intensity**
 - Very Low
 - Low
 - Medium
 - High
- Industrial Fishery**
 - Intensity
 - High
 - Low
- Restrictions**
 - ▭ Marine Protected Areas
 - ▭ Fisheries Restriction Zones





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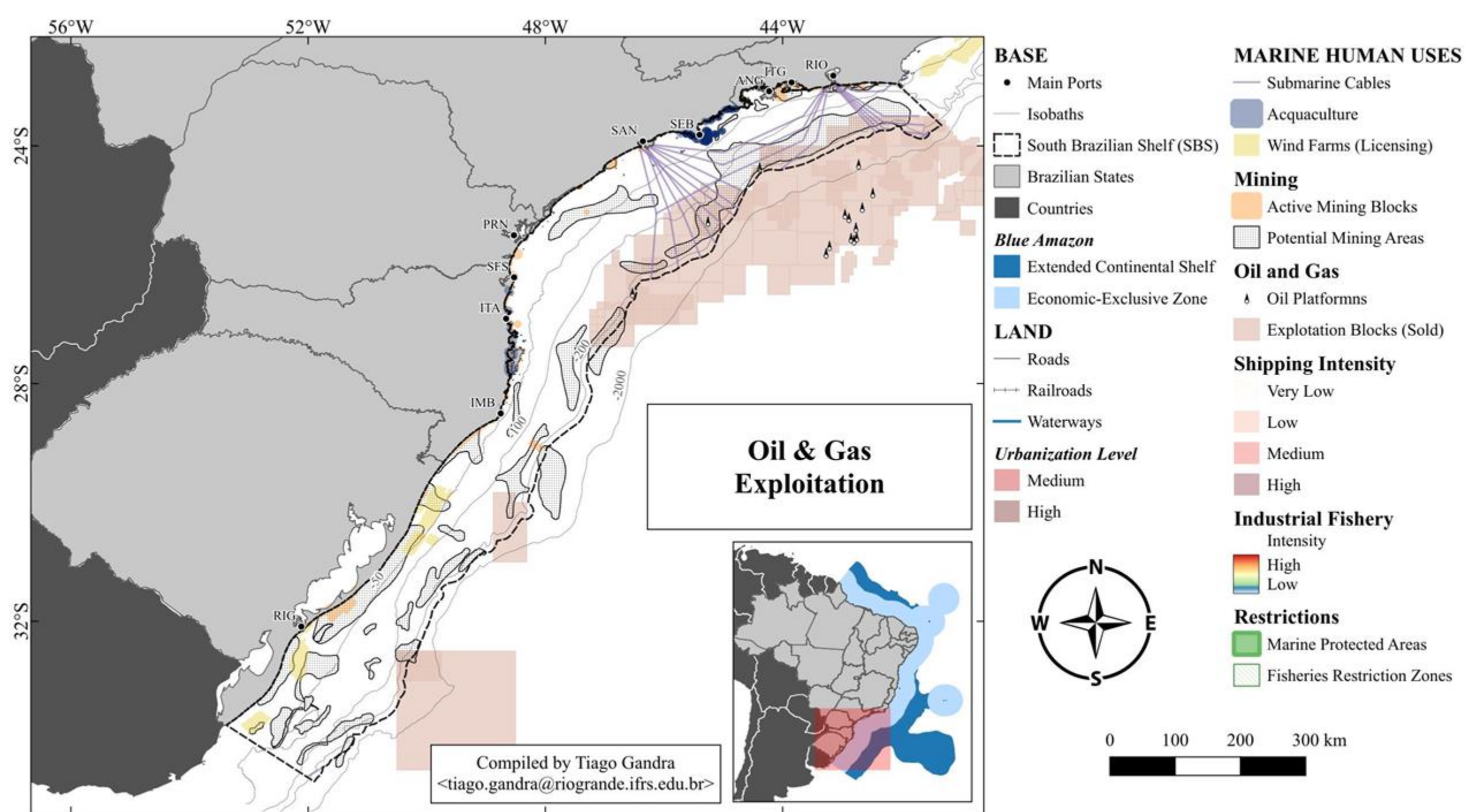
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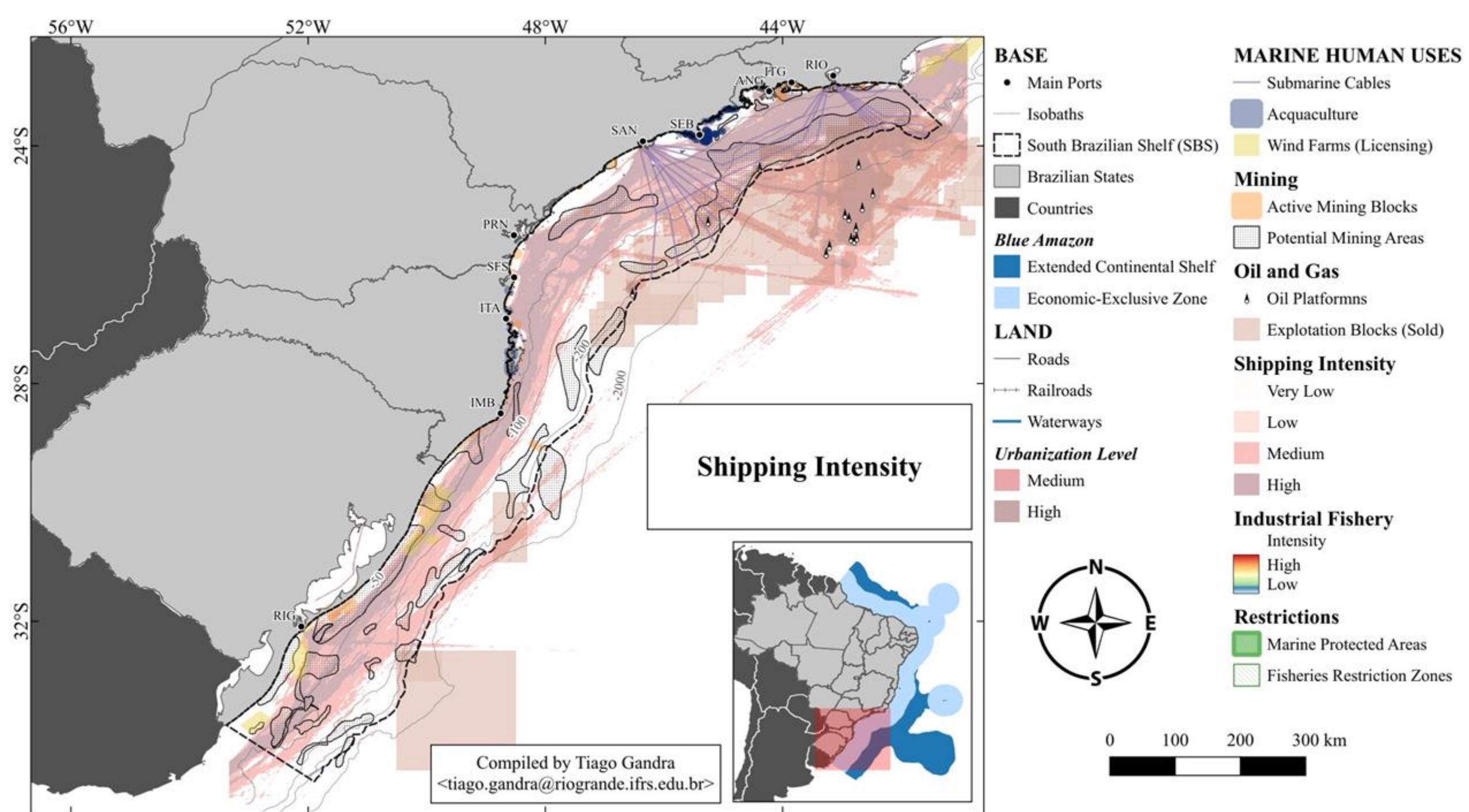
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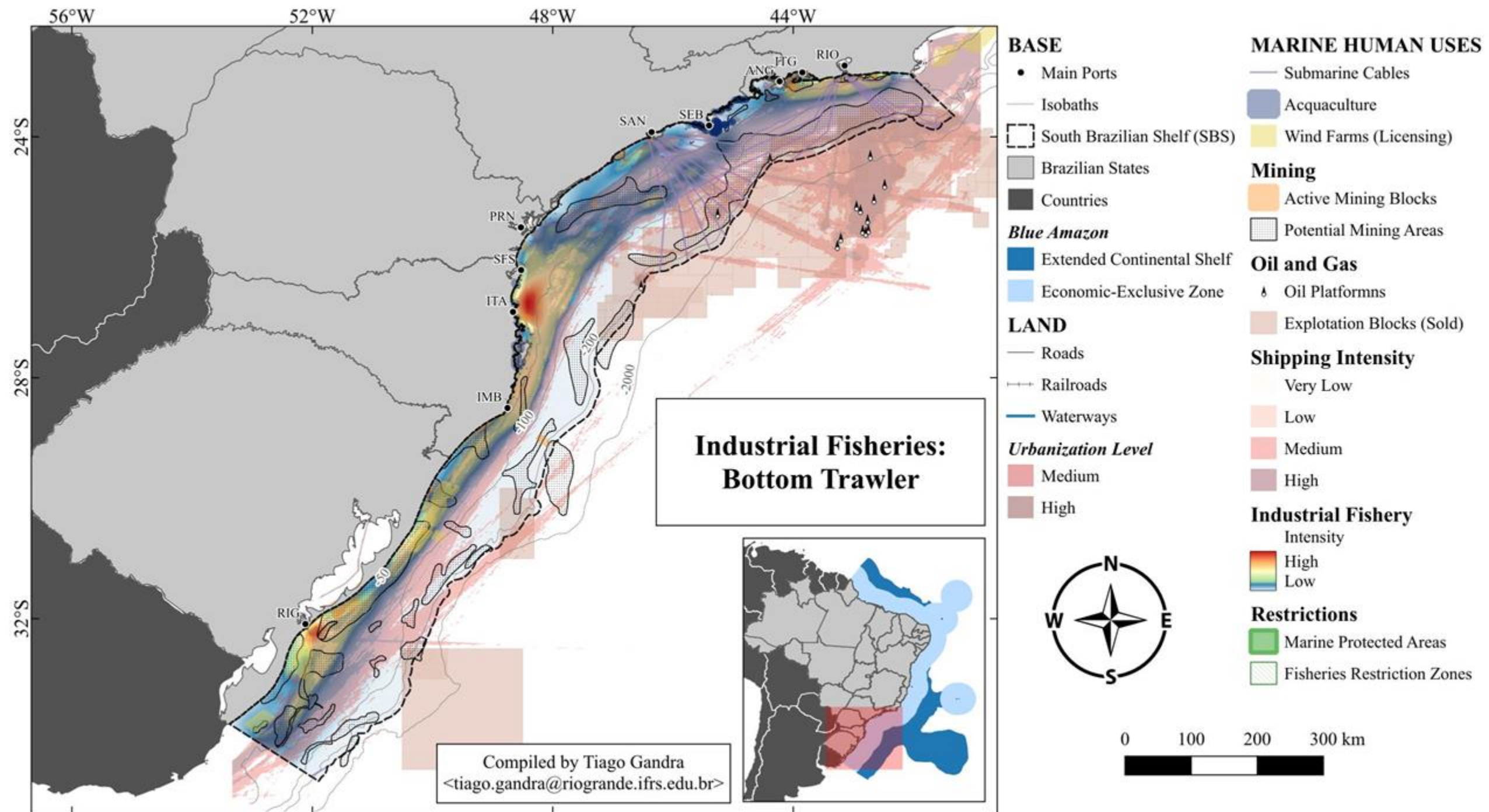
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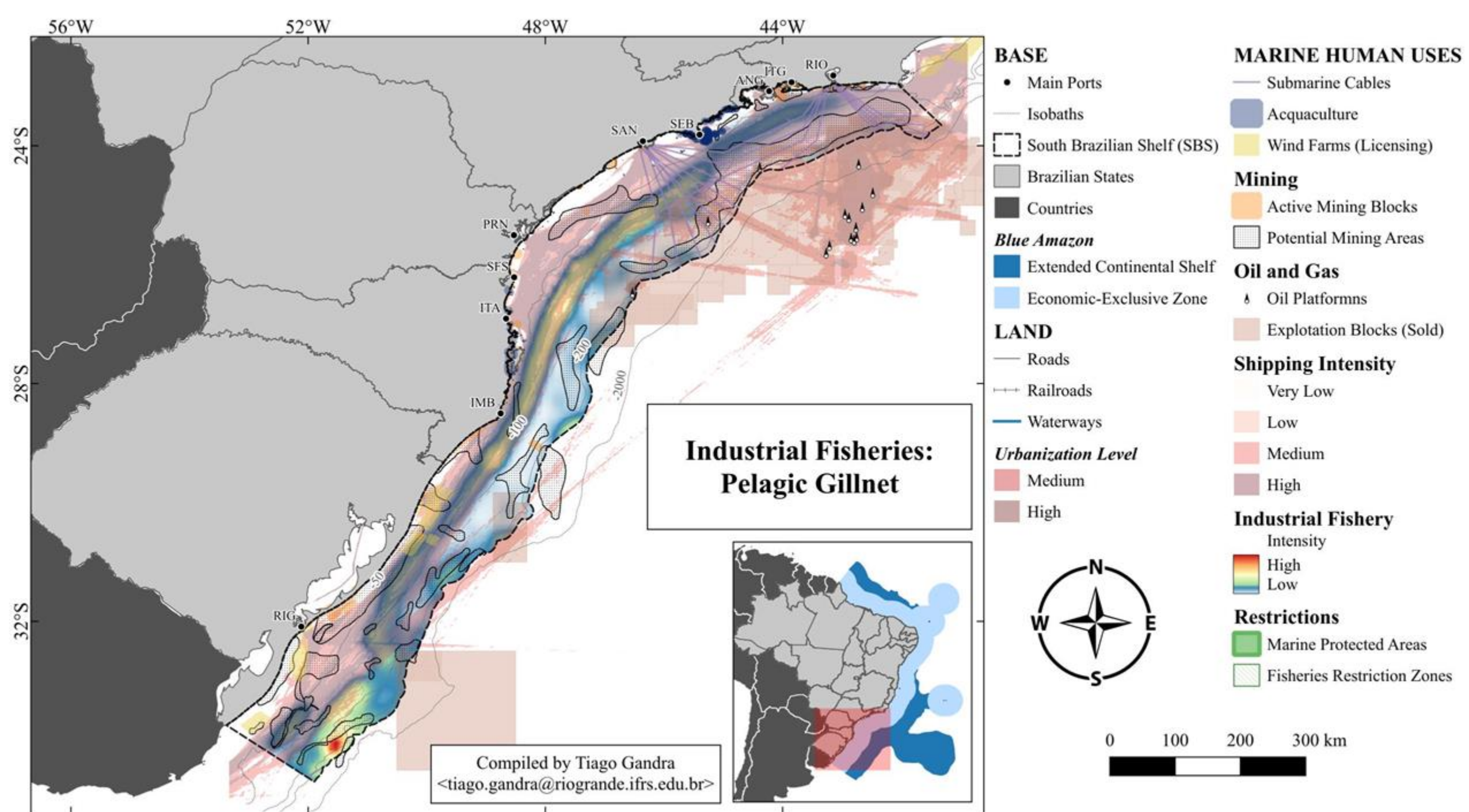
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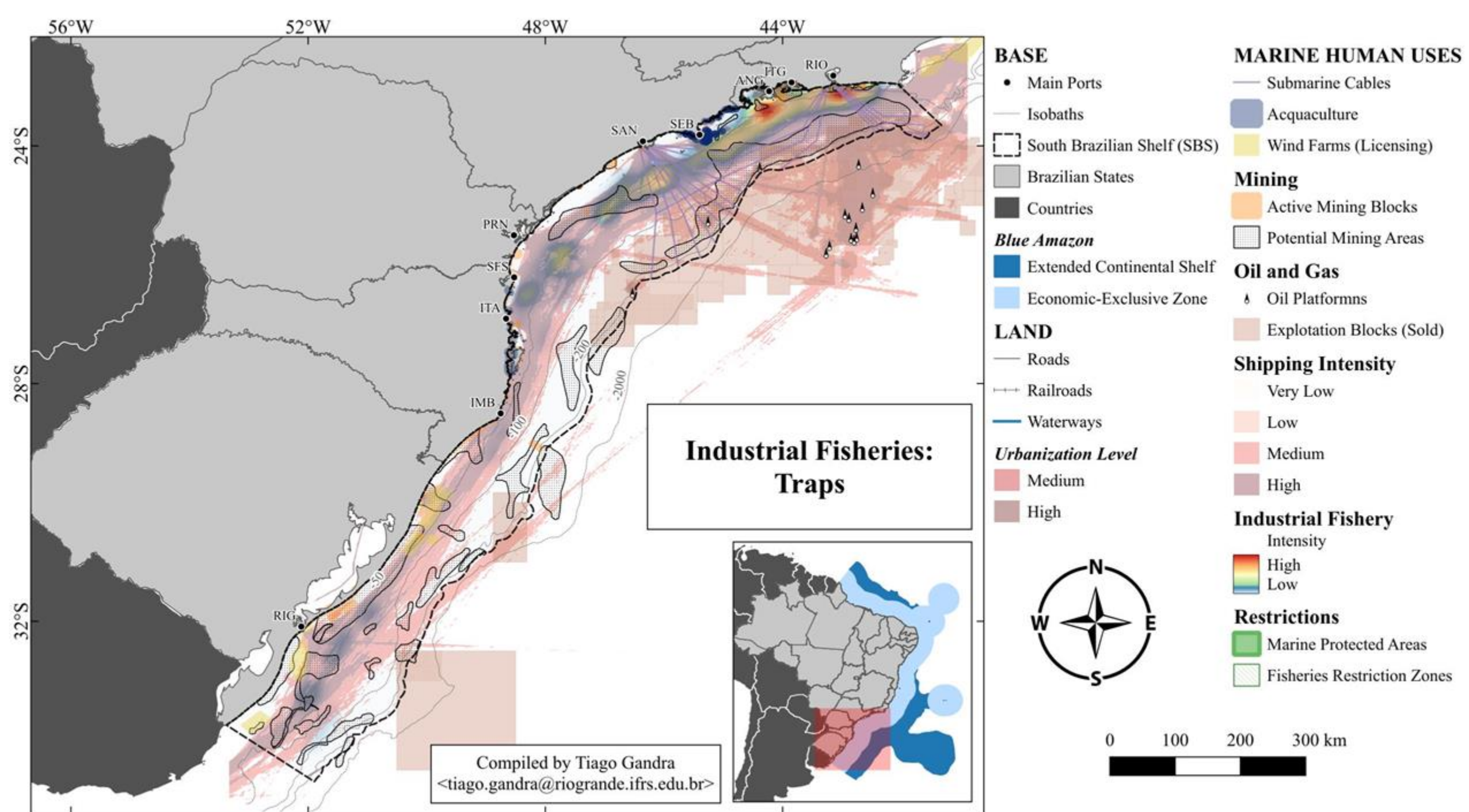


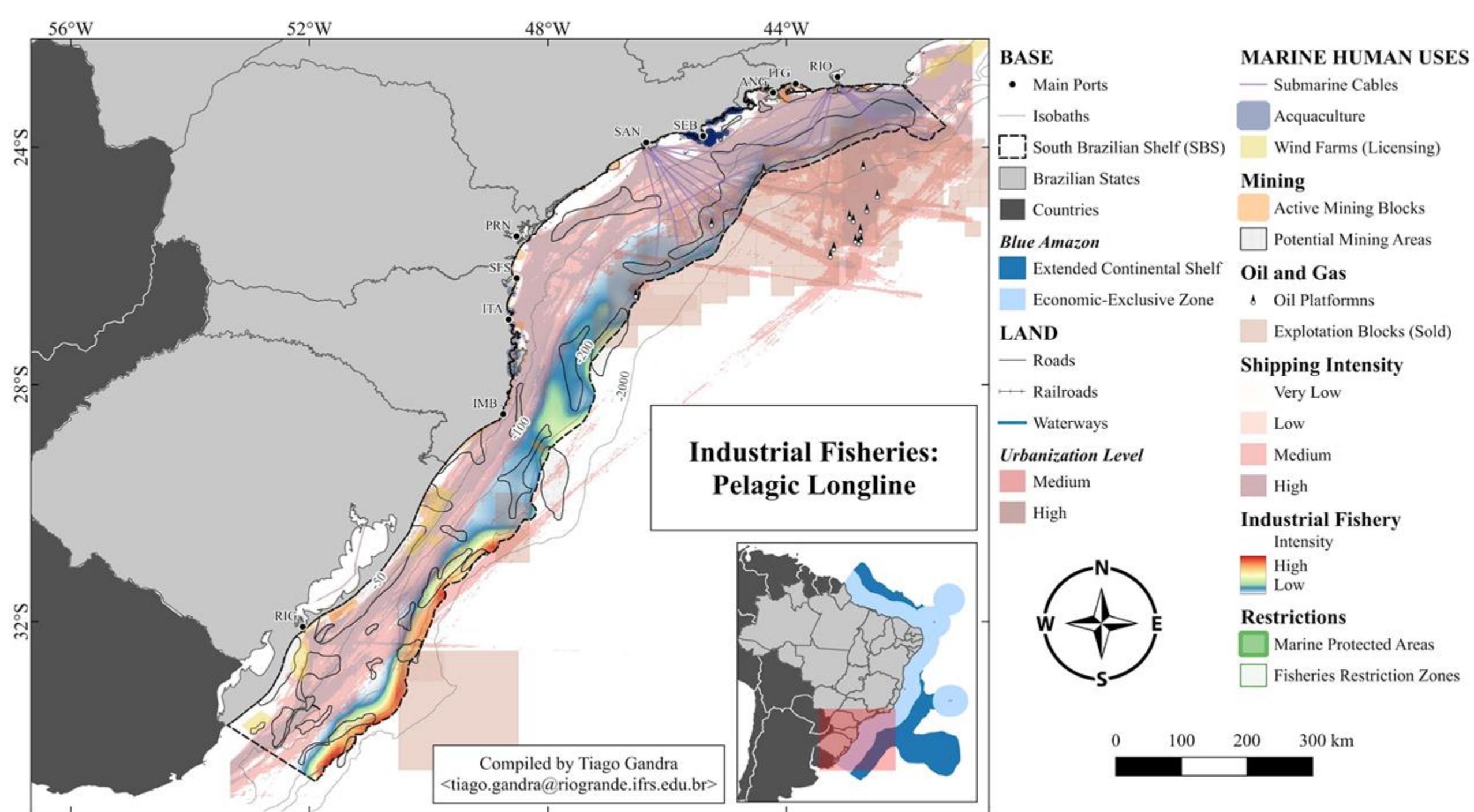


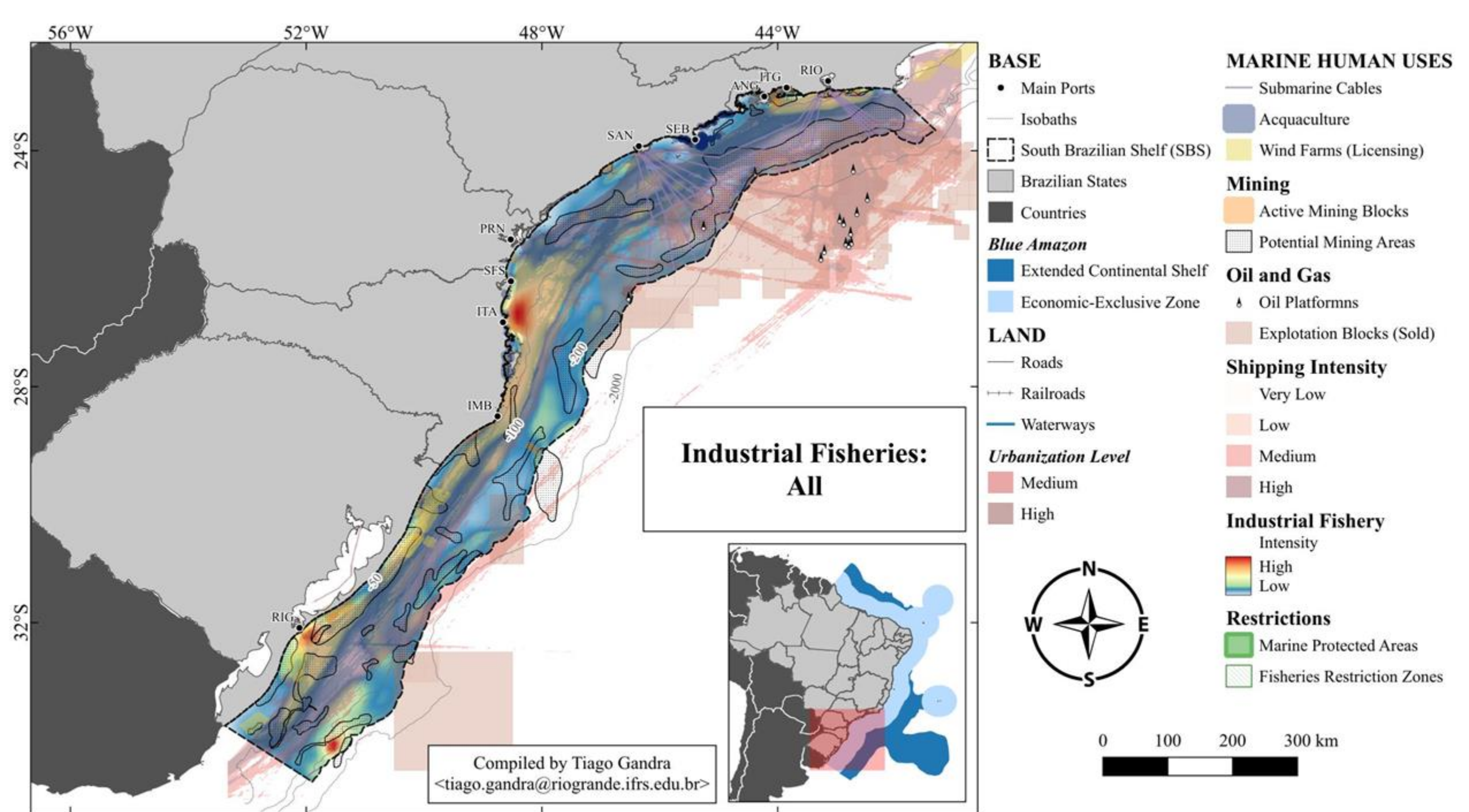


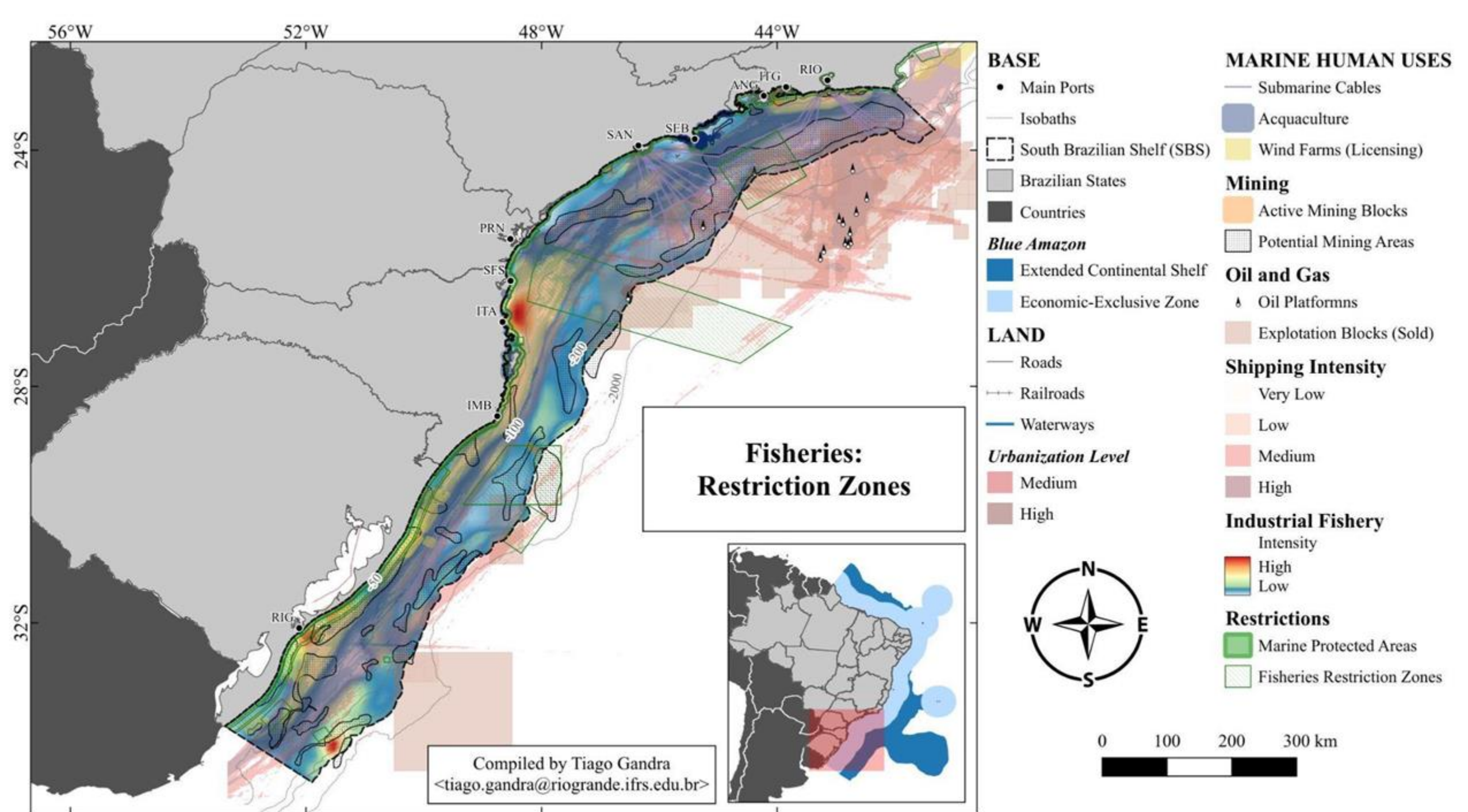


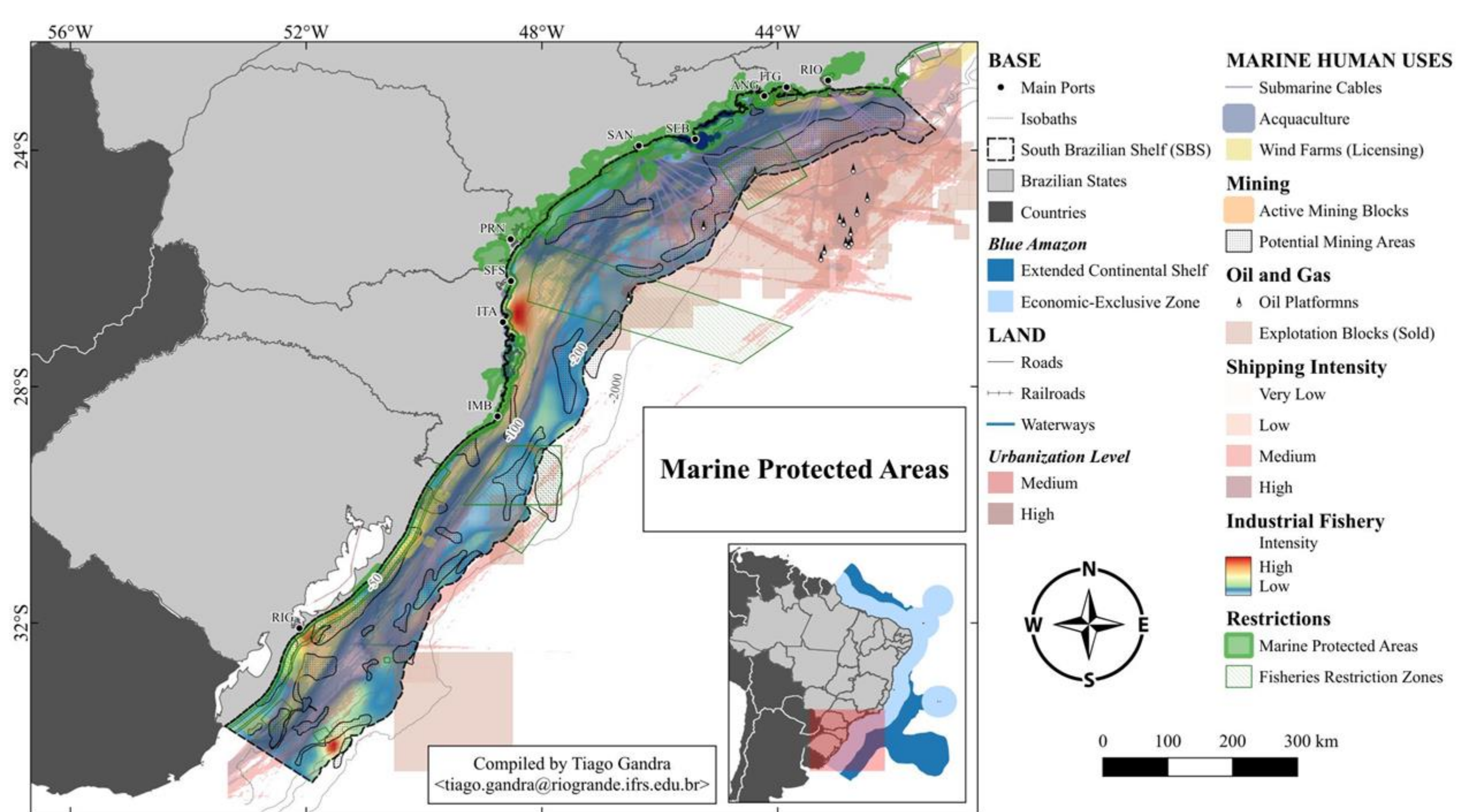


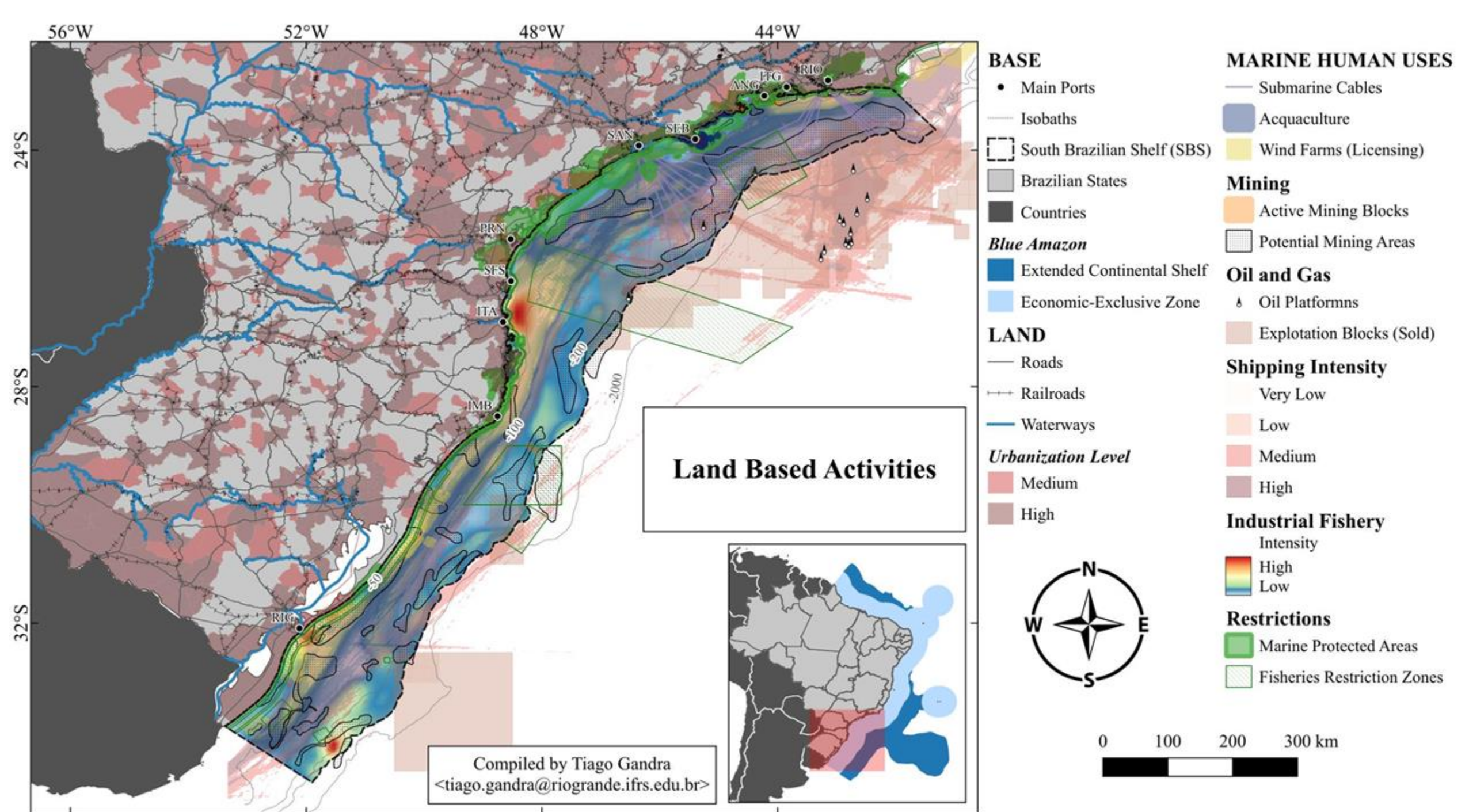


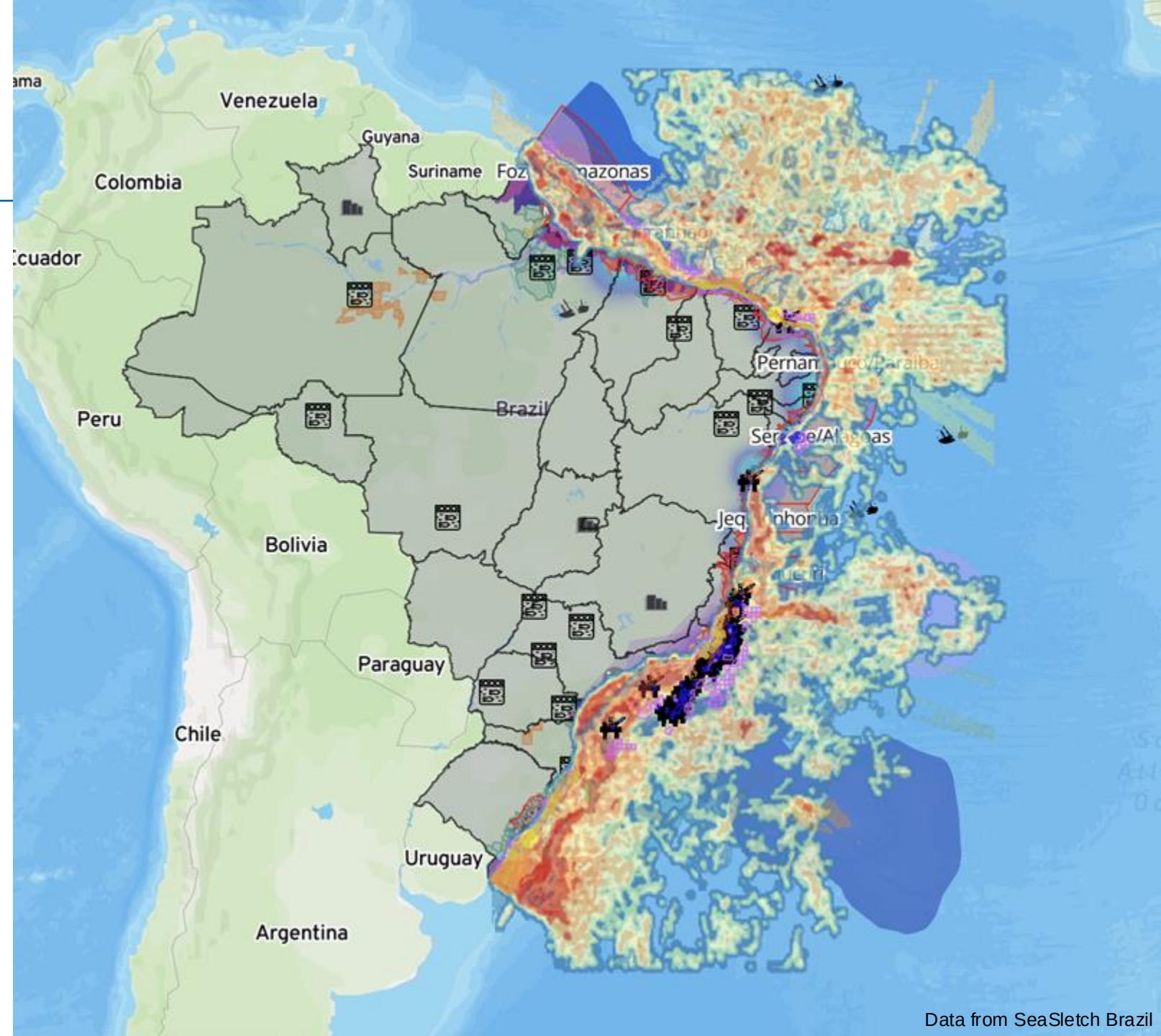












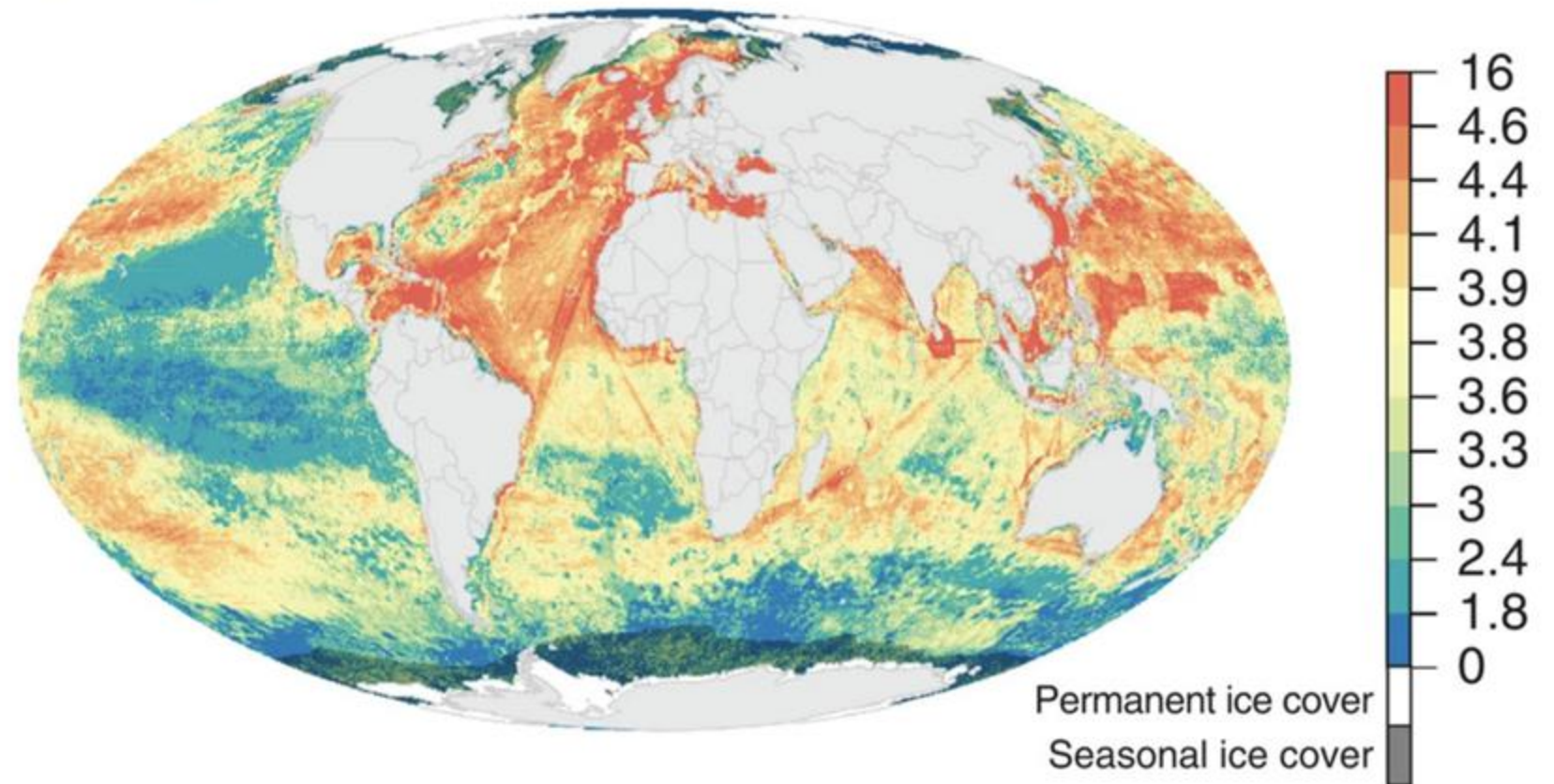
Why is this a Problem?

Figure 4: Cumulative human impact to marine ecosystems as of 2013.

From: [Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean](#)

Risk of losing
ecosystem services

Risk of losing human
well-being



Why is this a Problem?

The main threat to the economy and blue growth, in the long term, is the health of the oceans, which has been deteriorating, in the absence of effective management and technological innovations.

The four main factors affecting ocean health are:

1. climate changes;
2. acidification;
3. pollution; and
4. overfishing.

Source: Morillo, Ronaldo and Spalding, Mark. A Sustainable Blue Economy. Rockefeller Insights, 2017

<https://www.barrierreef.org/the-reef/threats/coral-bleaching>



FISHERY

SECTORAL SHEET

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TOURISM

SECTORAL SHEET

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This sectoral sheet is part of a series covering Aquaculture, Fisheries, Marine Non-Living Resources and Marine Mammals.



It guides MPA managers in addressing activities and stakeholders understand sector impacts on ecosystems. The sheets outline Good Management Practices for sector development.

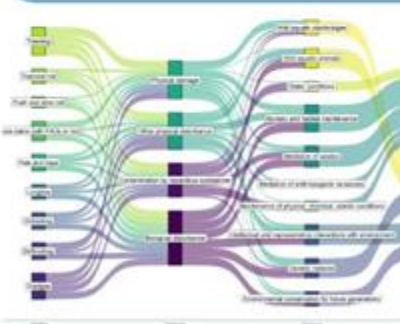


Designed as a resource for policymakers, they provide a common framework for action.

Sector characteristics

Area-based marine conservation

Long-term data show that effective conservation can increase or boost fishing yields. However, sustainable management is required for MPAs. Fishing operations in MPAs must be consistent with conservation goals. This document outlines pressures, and successful management practices.



The Sankey Chart highlights how activities, based on the MSFD, exert pressures on marine ecosystems, impacting key services such as wild aquatic animals, nursery and habitat maintenance and cultural services. Sustainable fishing practices are imperative to protect these services and ensure the resilience of marine life and the Blue Economy sectors.

Ecosystem Services main dependencies:

- Wild aquatic animals for nutrition
- Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection (i.e. nursery)
- Pest and disease control (i.e. invasive species)



The Sankey chart shows how activities based on the MSFD, impact ecosystem services. Key pressures—biological disturbance, physical damage, and other disturbances—affect Nursery habitats, Wild aquatic animals, and ecosystem maintenance. Urban expansion for coastal tourism, a major impact, is not included (Carranza et al., 2020).



Maritime Economy / Blue Economy



All Maritime Economy is Blue?



NO



All Blue Economy is a Maritime Economy



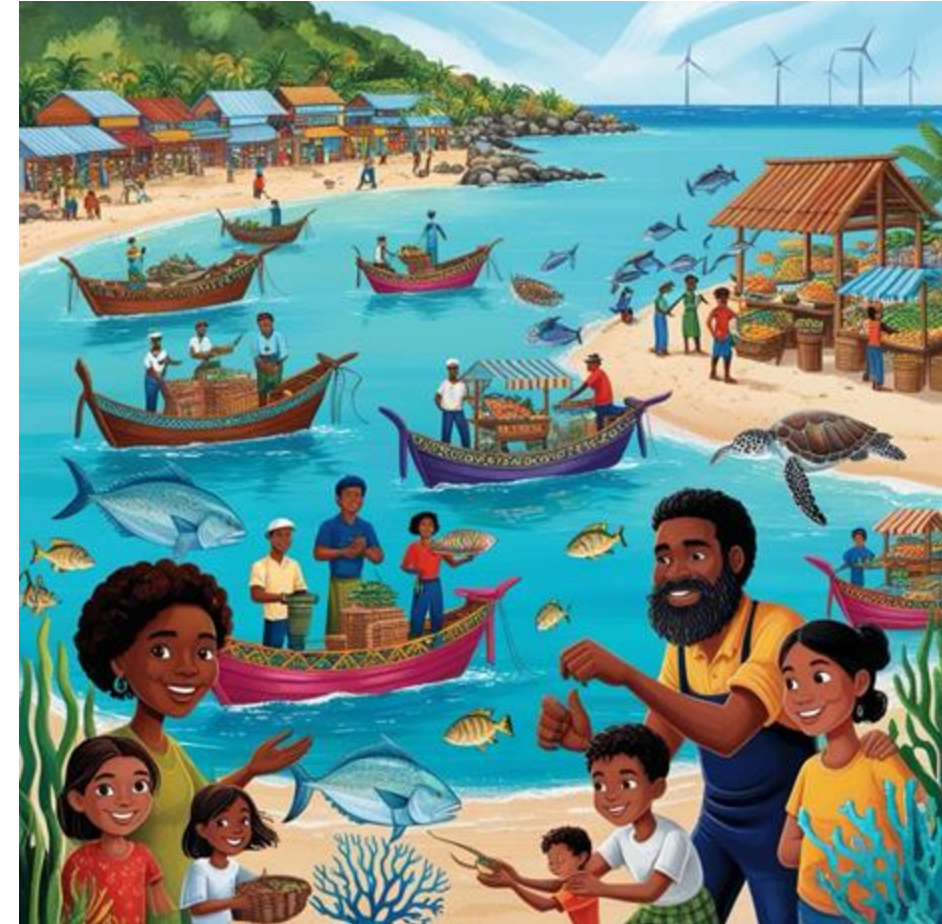
But not all Maritime Economy is Blue Economy

To be Blue Economy

Equitable: The benefits of the blue economy must be distributed fairly among coastal communities, ensuring equitable access to marine resources.

Sustainable - The exploitation of marine resources must be sustainable, ensuring the health of ecosystems and the preservation of marine biodiversity.

Fair - The Blue Economy must take into account the rights and needs of traditional and indigenous communities, ensuring social and environmental justice.



AI Generated

We need an Ecosystem-Based MSP

Brazilian MSP Principles

Ecosystem-based approach

Human health and well-being

Precautionary Approach

Area-based

Integrated Vision

*Intergovernmental integration and
coordination*

Ocean Literacy

Legitimate social participation

Inclusivity and accessibility

Transparency

Knowledge and innovation

Adaptation and continuity

Climate-smart

Sustainable and Inclusive Ocean Economy

Based on legal principles

International cooperation

Sovereignty, National Defense and Maritime

Security

Principles of the ecosystem approach

- Align with ecosystem boundaries
- Consider cumulative impacts
- Use best-available knowledge/science and information
- Apply the precautionary approach to deal with uncertainty
- Manage adaptively

Credit: Charles N. Ehler presentation at 2nd International Conference on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning

MSP and Blue Economy



Minimizes conflicts and maximizes synergies - MSP helps minimize conflicts between different maritime activities, such as fishing, shipping, and energy production

Sustainable Development – MSP contributes to the conservation of marine biodiversity and ecosystems.

Maintenance of the health of coastal and marine ecosystems - MSP encourages economic development to be carried out in a sustainable way, without compromising marine resources for future generations and for economic and social activities themselves

Towards a sustainable Blue Economy: Policy coherence



AI Generated

Marine Spatial Planning: MSP is critical to the development of a sustainable Blue Economy, ensuring the responsible and equitable use of marine resources.

Innovation and Technology: Technological innovation is crucial to develop sustainable solutions for energy production, fisheries and other sectors of the Blue Economy.

International cooperation: An international cooperation is essential for ocean management and the implementation of effective policies for a sustainable Blue Economy.

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Blue and Circular Economies: Sustainable Ocean Financial Mechanisms



Tadzio Bervoets • CBF BluEFin Project Coordinator
February 2025

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Blue Finance & Ocean Conservation

The Poster Child

Blue Carbon Markets

Carbon markets? Credits? Offsets?

Trading from actors (countries or companies) who have exceeded their climate goals

Creates a **financial incentive** for actors to reduce their emissions and for projects which reduce emissions (relative to what would have occurred otherwise) to receive a financial reward for doing so.

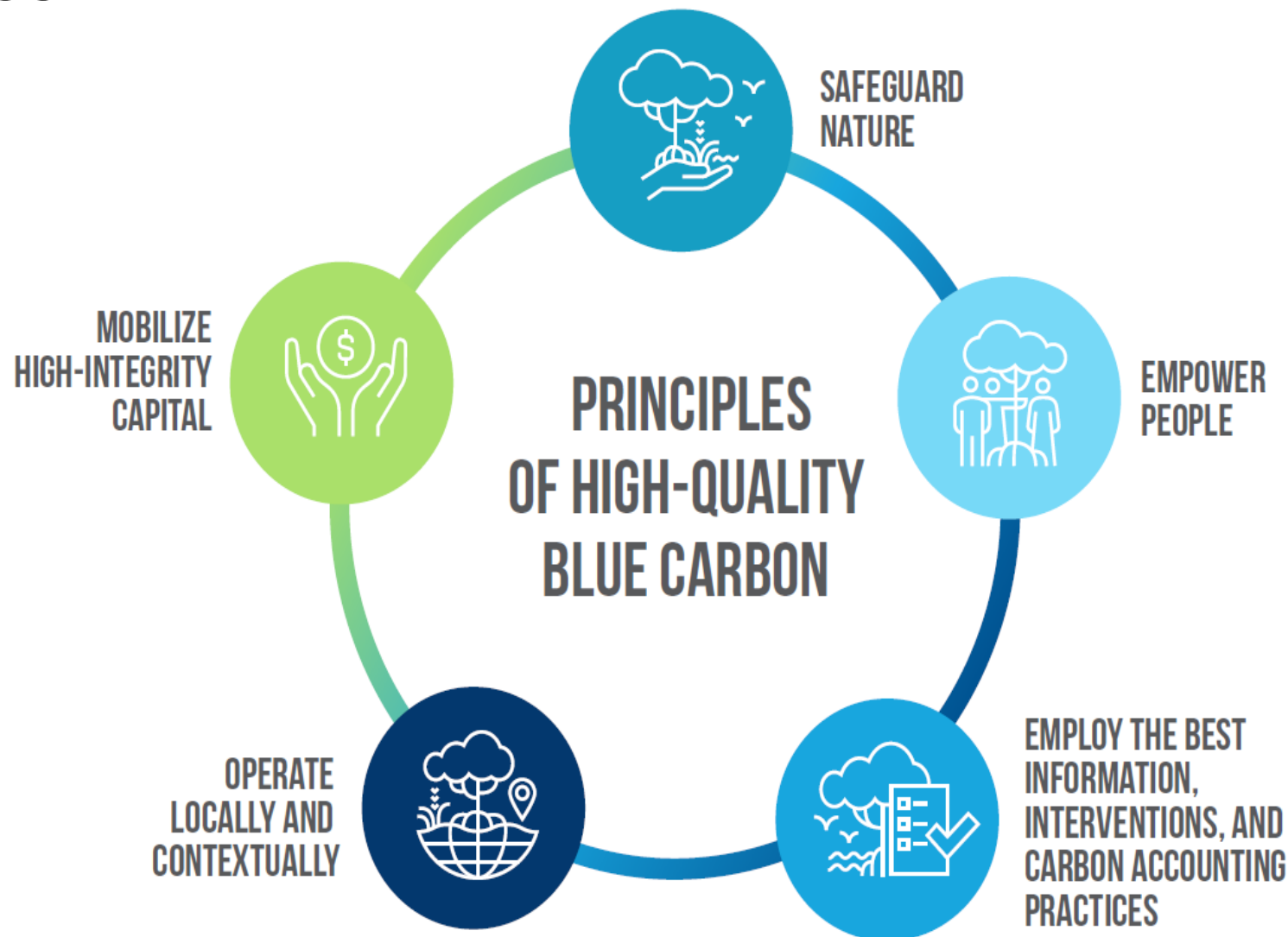
A **carbon credit** is a financial instrument that represents ownership of one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent that can be traded, sold, and/or retired. Verified.

A **carbon offset** more broadly refers to a tool used by emitters to compensate for their greenhouse gas emissions by paying for initiatives which reduce emissions in other ways, typically outside the 'four walls' of the company. Not always verified.

What does 'High quality' mean?



High quality blue carbon principles and guidance

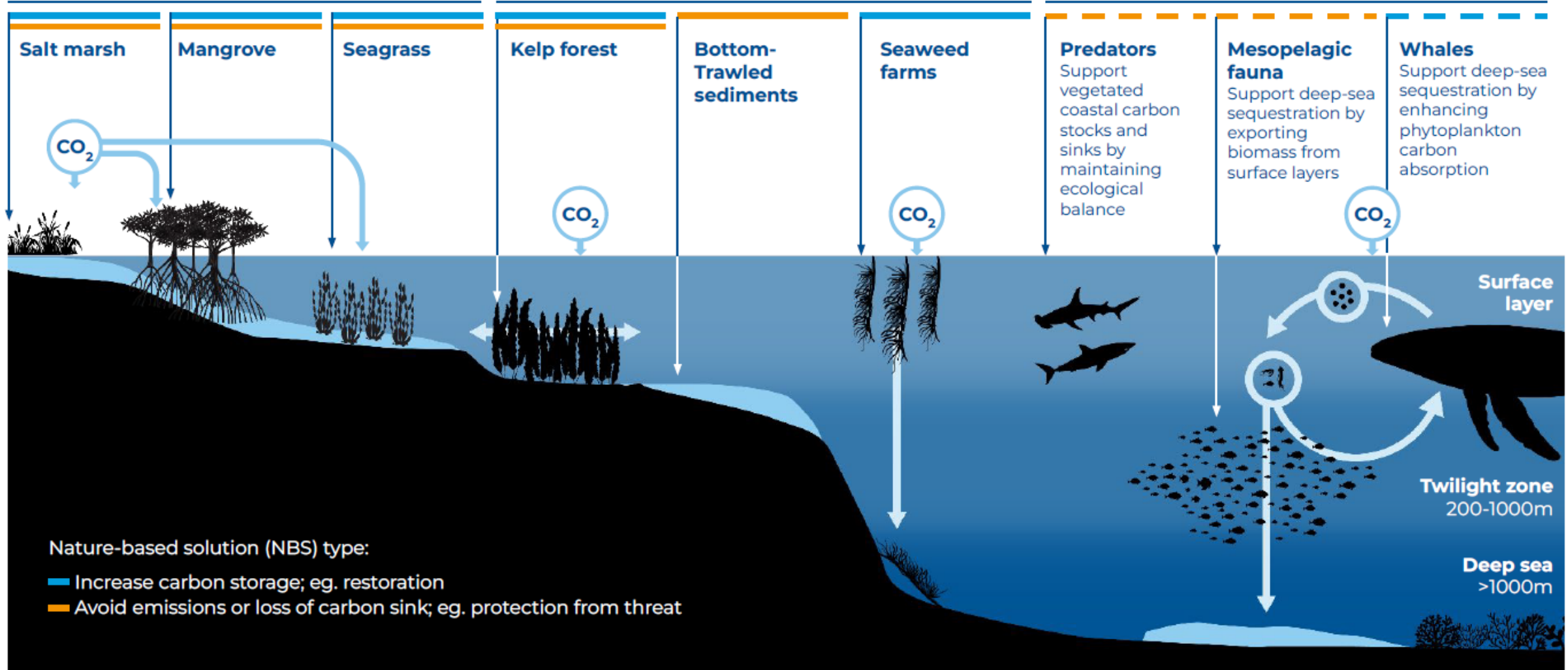


Types of blue carbon projects

Established NBS, proven stocks and sinks

Emerging NBS, potential stocks or sinks

Nascent NBS, potential indirect carbon impact (not exhaustive)



Source: [McKinsey Report, Blue carbon: The potential of coastal and oceanic climate action](#)

Things to Note



Just one tool, not a silver bullet

Case-by-case basis

Appropriate conditions must be met – global standards of high environmental and social integrity

Only scientifically agreed upon ecosystems like terrestrial habitats and coastal wetlands (**no** phytoplankton, krill, fish, mammals, seabed sediments)

Watch out for companies greenwashing

Other Blue Finance Models

Debt Conversion Blue Bonds

Debt conversions

Work with a country to refinance a portion of its national debt

Deploys credit enhancement & commercial capital, philanthropy

- Refinance at lower interest rates and/or longer repayment periods

Delivers savings for the government

- Create long-term sustainable financing for conservation
 - Capitalize a conservation trust fund
- Reduce the country's debt burden
- Free up funding for other initiatives

Requires long-term conservation planning, community engagement, political commitments

There is ~\$500B in developing country debt potentially eligible for conversions

ILLUSTRATIVE



\$50B+ in Africa



\$30B+ in LatAm + Caribbean



\$10B+ in Asia

Blue Bonds

- The World Bank defines as “a debt instrument issued by governments, development banks or others to raise capital from impact investors to finance marine and ocean-based projects that have positive environmental, economic and climate benefits.”
- Blue Bonds presents an opportunity for island and coastal nations to reinvest in their natural resources. Typical steps include:
 1. Conservation Commitments
 2. Marine Spatial Planning
 3. Sustainable Finance

About the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF)



MISSION



To ensure continuous funding for conservation and sustainable development in the Caribbean.

VISION



A Caribbean region where both its natural environment and people thrive.

CORE VALUES



The Caribbean Biodiversity Fund provides sustainable financing for projects within the Caribbean region to protect the lands and waters on which all life depends.



CBF Beneficiary Countries

Antigua & Barbuda

Barbados

Bahamas

Belize

Cuba

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Grenada

Guyana

Haiti

Jamaica

Montserrat

St. Kitts & Nevis

St. Lucia

St. Vincent & the Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad & Tobago

LOCAL
PROJECTS

USD
22M
REGIONAL PROJECTS

DONORS

KFW

AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL



in partnership with
Canada



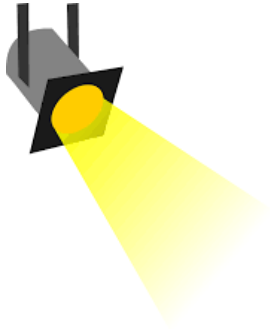
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



The Nature
Conservancy
Caribbean

WORLD BANK GROUP





Spotlight on: Caribbean Blue Economy Financing

Caribbean BLUEFin Project

Project Duration



Project Duration:

4 years

Start Date:

April 2023

Budget & Donor



Funding:

USD 6 million

Financed by the Global Environmental Facility
International Waters Focal Area;
implementation: UNEP
Execution: CBF

The Caribbean BluEFin project objective is to create and strengthen nature-based Blue Economy opportunities and approaches in the Caribbean through innovative financing mechanisms. The project will also engage stakeholders and raise awareness about sustainable blue economy within the region.



BluEFin Project



How will we implement?

- Public-private partnerships are critical, enabling sustainable investments and integrating the private sector into the development of Financial Mechanisms
- Aligned with broader environmental and economic policies, the project positions the blue economy as a catalyst for sustainable growth, promising a future of prosperity and environmental stewardship for the Caribbean.

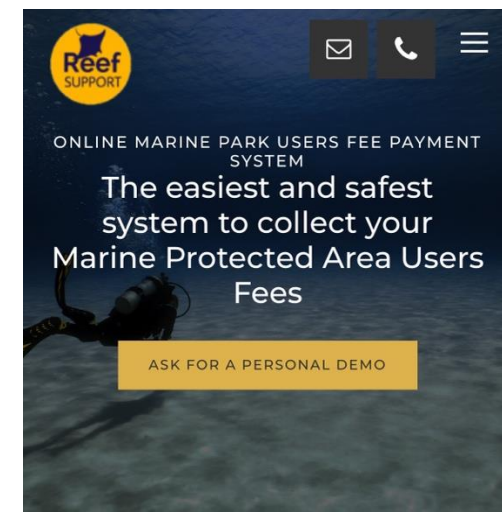
Project Scope and Components

Component 1: Blue Economy Financial Mechanisms

Objective: Develop and implement innovative financial products and services to fund sustainable marine and coastal projects.

Activities: Design and pilot financial mechanisms including Blue Carbon Sequestration, User Fee Systems for Accessing Marine Protected Areas, Banking Related Financial Mechanisms related to Sustainable Financing

Outcome: Increase accessibility and mobilization of financial resources for sustainable blue economy initiatives.



Component 3: Sustainable Blue Finance Hub

Objective: Establish a centralized platform to support the growth of sustainable marine-related businesses and startups.

Activities: Create a digital hub that provides information, resources, and networking opportunities for entrepreneurs; highlight investment opportunities and success stories.

Outcome: Promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the blue economy, facilitating knowledge exchange and business development.





Component 4: Knowledge Sharing and Replication

Objective: Disseminate knowledge and best practices to foster learning and replication of successful blue economy initiatives.

Activities: Develop case studies, conduct workshops and seminars, publish research findings, and use digital platforms to share insights and strategies across the Caribbean and beyond.

Outcome: Strengthened capacity and increased awareness among stakeholders, leading to improved practices and policies for marine conservation.

❑ Objective

- ✓ Design a carbon measurement system for EbA Facility projects
- ✓ Capacity building on the carbon measurement system for EbA grantees

❑ **Timeline:** Oct 2024 – Jan 2025

❑ Activities:

- ✓ 4 training sessions between Oct-Nov 2024: 2 virtual and 2 in-person sessions (JA, DR).
- ✓ 64 participants from 28 organizations

❑ Next steps:

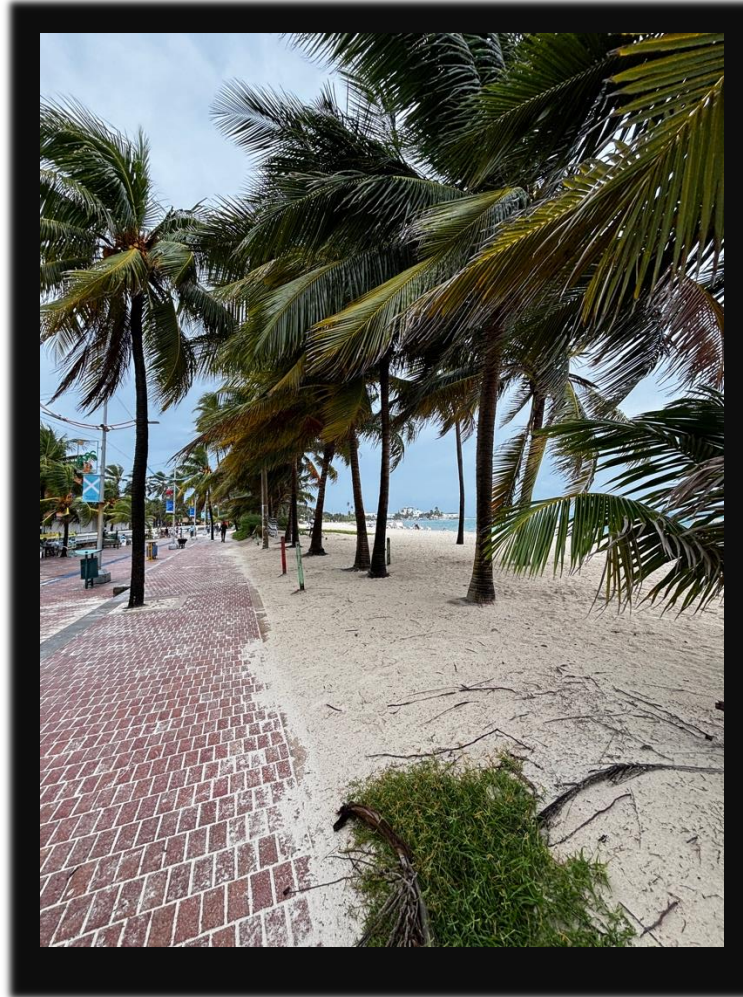
- ✓ Work with grantees to define project zones where activities involve carbon reduction or sequestration

CARBON ESTIMATE SYSTEM FOR CBF EBA FACILITY PROJECTS

4 November 2024



Building a Roadmap For the Implementation of the Ocean Decade in the Tropical Americas and the Caribbean

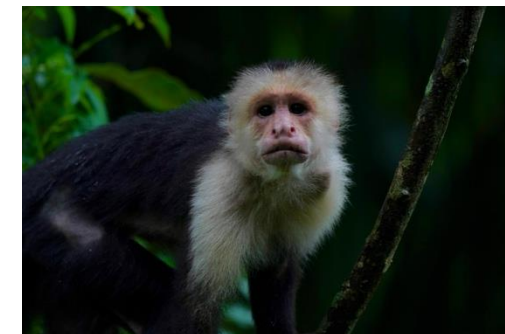
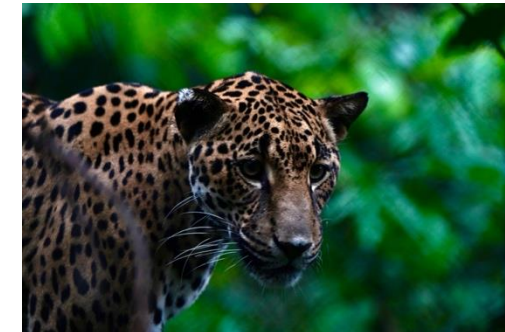


Introduction

The roadmap for the Ocean Decade in the Tropical Americas and Caribbean (TAC) Region establishes a framework for just, inclusive, and impactful ocean science actions. It aligns regional priorities with global Ocean Decade goals while addressing local challenges. This approach emphasizes co-design and collaboration to transform ocean science into solutions for sustainable development.



Meeting of the Task Force to Validate Road Map Costa Rica June 2024



-
1. **Climate Adaptation and Mitigation:** Implement conservation initiatives for mangroves, seagrasses, and other carbon sinks alongside renewable marine energy projects.
 2. **Coastal Resilience:** Develop advanced decision-support tools and nature-based solutions for adaptive coastal management.
 3. **Innovative Financing:** Create financial models that support ocean science and prioritize SIDS-led projects with reduced administrative barriers.
 4. **Ocean Literacy:** Expand education and outreach to build a strong human-ocean connection, leveraging local cultural narratives.
 5. **Ocean and Human Health:** Address emerging pollutants and enhance access to sustainable, nutritious seafood.

Key Considerations for Marine Spatial Planning & Sustainable Blue Economies

- Ecosystem-Based Management:** Balance conservation and economic activities to protect marine ecosystems while promoting development.
- Stakeholder Engagement:** Involve communities, governments, scientists, and industries for inclusive decision-making.
- Data-Driven Decisions:** Use scientific data and technology to guide effective spatial planning and sustainable practices.
- Sustainable Blue Economy Models:** Focus on sustainable sectors like fisheries, ocean energy, and eco-tourism to drive growth.
- Sustainable Financing:** Develop long-term financial models, such as blue bonds and public-private partnerships, to support marine conservation and blue economy initiatives.

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Aprendiendo a integrar igualdad de género en procesos PEM

Aracely Pazmiño Montero



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- ¿Por qué integrar aspectos de género en los procesos de PEM en el contexto de la economía azul?
- ¿Qué sucede en la región en cuanto a este tema?
- ¿Cuáles son los cuellos de botella encontrados?
- Propuesta de instrumento para integrar paso a paso género en las experiencias de PEM dentro del proyecto PROCARIBE+
- Algunas recomendaciones

¿Por qué integrar aspectos sociales en las discusiones de PEM en el contexto de la economía azul?



El diseño de los PEM parten de tener adecuada articulación entre la diversidad de partes interesadas de los recursos marinos de un escenario determinado.

Los procesos deben ser diseñados con un enfoque que salvaguarde las particularidades de los diferentes segmentos de la población que serán impactados o influenciados por los procesos de planificación espacial marina.

La implementación de la planificación espacial marina (además de sus aciertos) impactará de diferentes formas en los medios de vida de las poblaciones que dependen de los recursos de estas zonas, y por lo tanto se debe precautelar a estas poblaciones y a las actividades que ellas realizan.

Pero además... En los sectores azules ... las contribuciones de las mujeres en sus diversos procesos.

... Entonces... ¿Por qué integrar género?

La desigualdad de las mujeres en su contexto social (género y ambiente) se expresa principalmente en la división del trabajo por género, el acceso desigual a los recursos productivos y sus beneficios, y a las limitaciones de participación en los procesos de decisiones y acceso al poder público en sus diversas expresiones.

Las mujeres están en condiciones de desigualdad y los procesos de intervención generan impactos significativos, que si no las toman en cuenta, pueden exacerbar las condiciones de desigualdad y pobreza.

Existe información suficiente para demostrar que a pesar de los avances existentes, no se ha logrado subsanar la brecha que tienen las mujeres en cuanto a sus pares en la fuerza laboral en los países de la región (impacto de la pandemia, evaluaciones de cooperación internacional pasaron de “no hacer daño” a un enfoque género sensible o transformativo).

¿Qué sucede en la integración de género de PEM en las experiencias en nuestra región?

Existe información extensa de herramientas, reportes y casos de estudio sobre diseño e implementación de PEM en Latinoamérica y el Caribe. Muy poca aplicación y/o sistematización de experiencias que integran factores sociales y de género.

Existe información de metodologías, casos de estudio y análisis en África y Asia (menos de Latinoamérica), donde se resalta la importancia de fortalecer los derechos humanos, el aporte de las comunidades y pueblos indígenas, la atención a poblaciones vulnerables, y de género.

Las metodologías, reportes y casos de estudio son de reciente publicación.

Aplicar estos enfoques puede tener importantes resultados para enfrentar las condiciones de desigualdad y que pueden lograr procesos más sostenibles.

Cuellos de botella (1/3)

- La planificación y la implementación de procesos de PEM es compleja, e integrar aspectos sociales/género lo hace aún más complejo.
- La decisión política de las autoridades y las instancias de toma de decisión es fundamental en cuanto a este tema. El tema de género no está en el “radar” a pesar de la existencia de normativas nacionales e internacionales.
- La falta de conocimiento técnico para una adecuada integración de aspectos de género en la planificación es una de las limitaciones principales: i) abordajes inadecuados a la dinámica ambiental; ii) “sobre-uso” del tema y malas experiencias; iii) simplificación; iv) falta de focalización hacia la transformación.

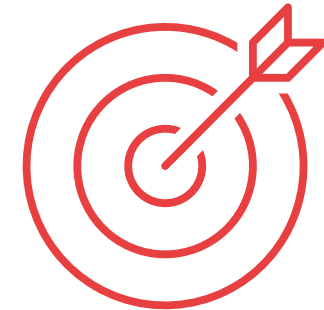
Cuellos de botella (2/3)

- El financiamiento presenta limitaciones: i) se priorizan estudios en los aspectos ambientales (por ejemplo, estudios de contaminación, aspectos productivos, stocks de pesca, otros); ii) los aspectos sociales en estos ámbitos son muy poco estudiados y se tiene información no actualizada con lo cual no se cuenta con líneas base adecuadas; iii) el financiamiento para la implementación de los procesos de planificación es limitado y en el camino algunos temas, no son implementados (“los menos importantes”).
- El círculo vicioso que por falta de información adecuada sobre los roles que tienen las mujeres en los sectores azules y sus contribuciones económicas, se tiene poca comprensión de su relevancia, así como de las actividades productivas de las cuales dependen. Sin información, las decisiones no se orientan hacia precautelar o atender estas actividades y a su vez, no se considera que deben ser parte de los procesos de toma de decisión.

Cuellos de botella (3/3)

- Hay elementos adicionales de las dinámicas de participación donde la representación en los procesos no es la adecuada, no integran a la representación de los intereses de las bases y la diversidad social no está presente. Menos aún la participación de las mujeres.

Propuesta de instrumento para integrar
paso a paso género en las experiencias que
el proyecto apoyará en su ejecución



El punto de partida de esta guía son las mujeres que dependen de manera directa en sus medios de vida de actividades vinculadas a los sectores azules (pesca, turismo y acuicultura) y que pueden verse afectadas por las acciones, cambios o modificaciones derivadas del proceso de planificación espacial marina.

En base a la metodología de planificación de MSP Global- IOC UNESCO, esta guía es un instrumento para apoyar y verificar que el proceso ha integrado en cada paso la inclusión de los aspectos de género – inclusión de las mujeres.

Preparación

1. Creación del equipo de trabajo del PEM

Una persona especializada en género

¿El grupo de trabajo cuenta con una persona especialista de género?

Integrar a una persona

Sí

No

2. Identificar los marcos normativos e institucionales

Listado de normas nacionales y de compromisos internacionales (Constitución, CEDAW, Belem Do Pará, Planes Nacionales de género)

¿Existe normativa nacionales e internacionales para integrar género en la planificación?

Levantar información sobre normas e instituciones habilitantes

Sí

No

3. Identificación de actores clave

Lista de organizaciones formales e informales de mujeres vinculadas a los sectores azules.
Lista de entidades públicas responsables de temas de mujeres/género.
Lista de ONGs que trabajan los temas de género y ambiente.

¿Se ha identificado las organizaciones de mujeres?

Identificar organizaciones y entidades pertinentes

Sí

No

Es necesario que el equipo que se conforme cuente con una persona que pueda apoyar todo el proceso técnicamente. Se debe tener una persona a lo largo del diseño y que cuente con capacidades técnicas.

Identificar dentro del marco legal nacional e internacional las bases que apoyen a la integración de la igualdad de género; así como cuáles son las instituciones que apoyan esta temática. Identificar los planes y programas estatales que puedan dar apoyo a la integración de género. Alineación con estos.

Se requiere contar con información sobre las organizaciones de mujeres, instancias públicas u ONG que puedan ser involucradas en el procesos del análisis de información del siguiente paso. Es importante saber si existen mujeres organizadas, si existen mecanismos de participación y de representación.

Algunas recomendaciones

- Se debe integrar especialistas de género en el equipo del PEM
- Se debe lograr el compromiso de la autoridad competente.
- Se debe contar con instancias vinculadas al trabajo de género con quienes que puedan aportar al proceso con información, datos, otros.
- Se debe identificar información relevante sobre las actividades de los sectores azules donde las mujeres estén contribuyendo (¡se debe levantar información!)
- El proceso de planificación debe ser diseñado paso a paso con conocimiento técnico (deben integrarse actividades, indicadores, metas y presupuesto).
- Se debe implementar, monitorear y evaluar como los indicadores y las metas están impactando positivamente.



Aracely Pazmiño Montero
Especialista de género y salvaguardas
Proyecto PROCARIBE+
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MSP: The Case of Fisheries in the Caribbean

Allena Joseph
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism Secretariat



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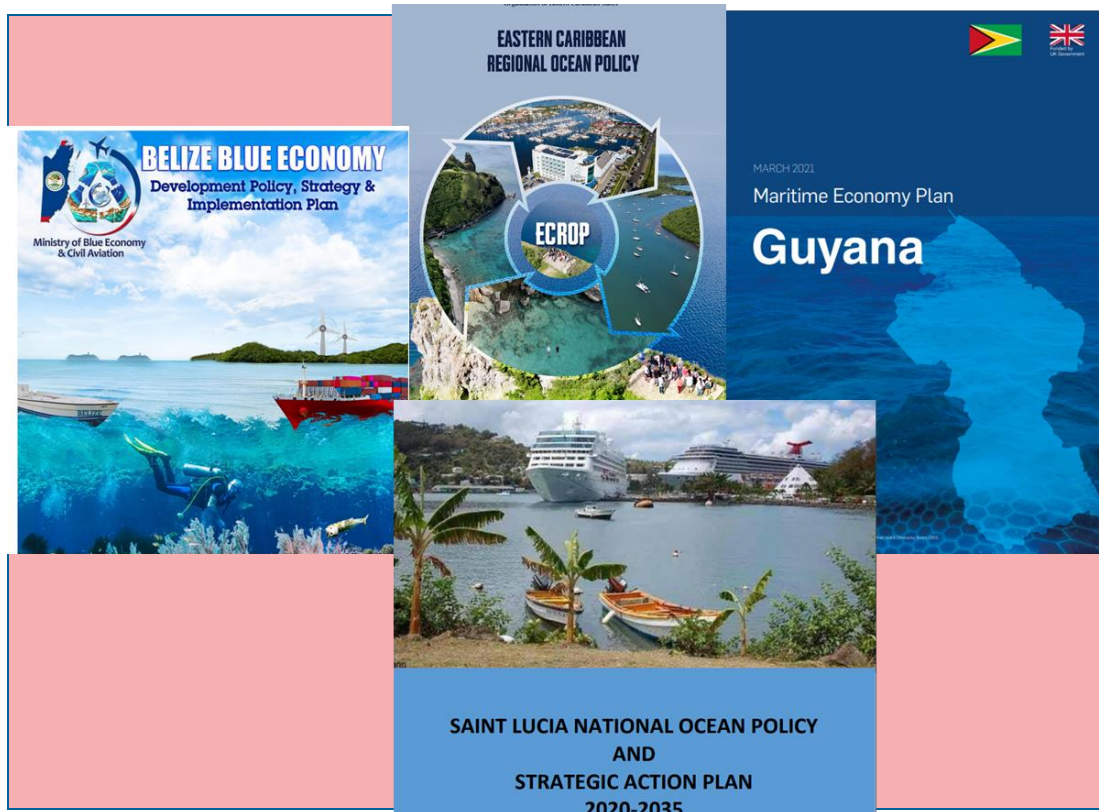


Fisheries Sector in the Caribbean



- ★ Small- scale, mixed fishery operating mostly in coastal waters
- ★ Primary source of income for many coastal communities.
- ★ Approx. over 120,000 people directly employed; and 180,000 indirectly.
- ★ Fish caught are either exported or sold locally.
- ★ Fisheries also hold a non- consumptive value for the tourism industry through dive and snorkeling tours.
- ★ Accounts for more than 7% of some countries GDP. (this is much higher)

Challenges and Opportunities



Opportunities

- ★ The marine space of CARICOM countries is substantially larger than land area- over 80% of marine space under national jurisdiction.
- ★ The fisheries sector presents many economic opportunities which are not exploited by CARICOM Member States.
- ★ Blue Economy development ambitions

Issues facing Caribbean Fisheries

- ★ Habitat Degradation and Ecosystem community modification
- ★ Unsustainable Fishing practices
- ★ Pollution
- ★ Increase user conflicts
- ★ Limited data and infrastructure to support decision making

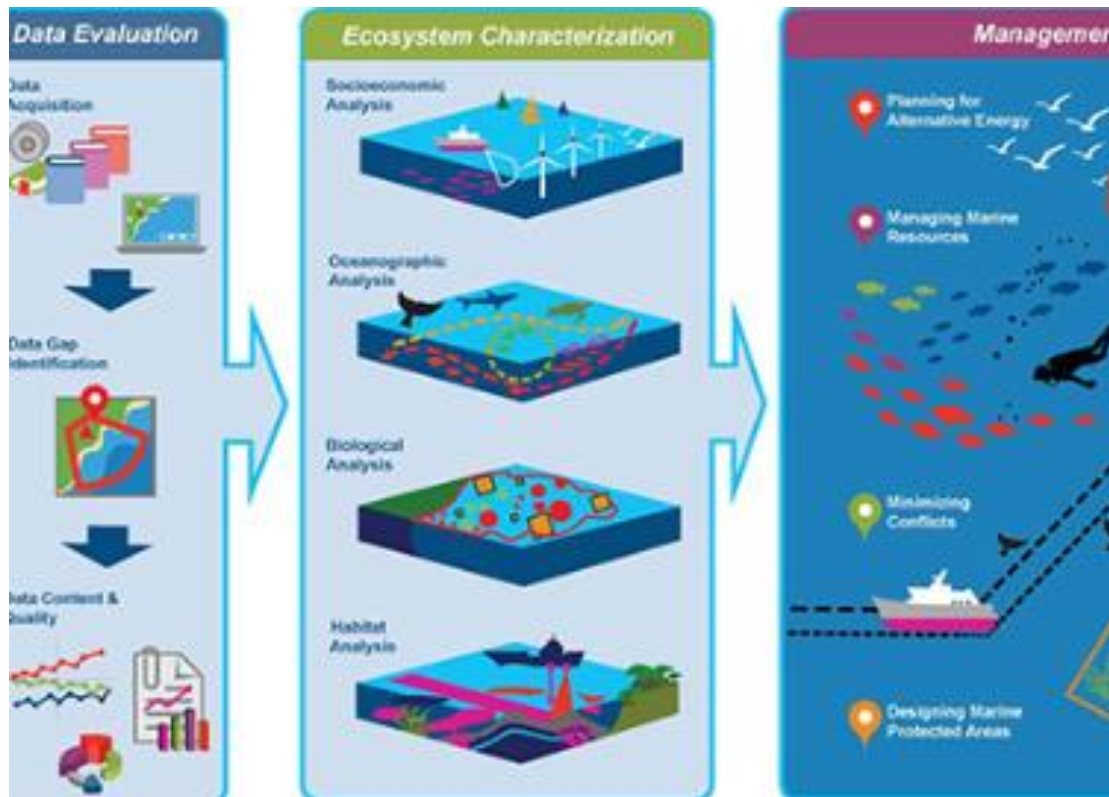
BE CLME+ Project

“Promoting National Blue Economy through Marine Spatial Planning in the CLME Plus”



- ❖ Marine Spatial Planning and Strengthening Marine Protected Areas
- ❖ Promotes and implements an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.
- ❖ Focuses on the Value Chain Approach on the sustainable use of biodiversity resources.
- ❖ Regional Cooperation and Knowledge Management

Implementing cross- sectoral Marine Spatial Planning

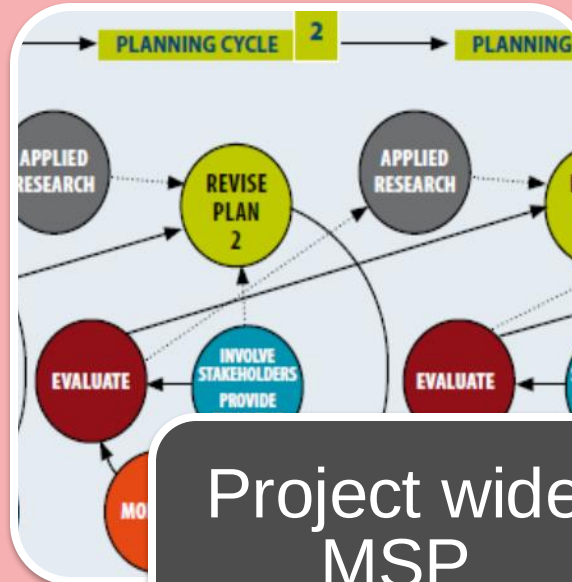


- National MSP conducted , with a participatory, climate and gender- sensitive approach.
- National BE Strategies designed, validated and deployed.
- Nationally relevant data- driven decision support systems
- Newly created/ expanded MPA or OECMs in target countries
- Enhanced MPA and MSP management Capacity

National MSP conducted , with a participatory, climate and gender- sensitive approach.



Data Gaps
and Needs
Assessment
to inform
MSP



Project wide
MSP
Protocol
considers
data needs



Stakeholder
driven MSP
following
MSP
Protocol

- There is some basic data that can be used during the early stages of the MSP process.
- There are some methodologies such as participatory mapping that can be applied to collect initial data (e.g., fisherfolks, experts, etc.).
- There is some technical and resource capacity within national agencies to support data collection, analysis and reporting but that needs strengthening.

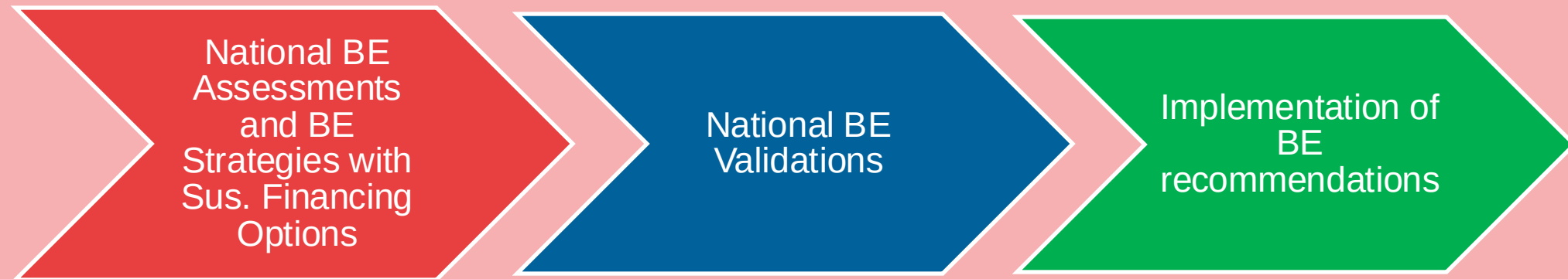


- Current data is **limited and dispersed** (not centralized).
- Current data was **obtained with specific** objectives, timeframes, methodologies, scales, and resolutions.
- Most of the current information is located **nearshore** with limited data in the rest of the EEZ.
- There is **paucity of information** to support the growth of some potential opportunities (e.g., mariculture).



- **Stakeholder engagement** (participatory mapping) at early stages of the MSP process.
- Increase **funding and support** through the BE initiatives.
- Develop and **customize a platform** for data curation and sharing, presenting timely interactive results that promote collaboration among stakeholders (e.g., dashboards, discussion forums, etc.).
- **Reorganization of human assets** within the leading government agencies around the activities of MSP; and the need to **establish capacity building programme**.
- Incorporation of **long- term research needs into a MSP priority research assessment** to guide the long-term collection of crucial research data for MSP.

National BE Strategies and Sustainable Financing Strategies designed, validated and deployed.



National BE Strategies and Sustainable Financing Strategies designed, validated and deployed.

CAF DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

CRFM Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

BE-CLME+ Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus (BE-CLME+) Project

Ψ A BLUE ECONOMY ROADMAP FOR BARBADOS



Photo © CRFM, 2024
Credit: Adriel Jackman, Barbados Fisheries Division

The fisherfolk of Oistins and Bridgetown undertook a participatory mapping exercise to identify current fishing grounds and fish nursery areas in the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Barbados.

The BE-CLME+ project is being executed by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, in partnership with GEF co-implementing agencies: CAF and FAO.

secretariat@crfm.int (501) 223-4443

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Building resilience into Artisanal Fisheries

Potential for accessing pelagic Fisheries Beyond National Jurisdiction
Waste Management

Improving Sustainability of High-Value Capture Pelagic Fisheries

Mariculture Development

Marine Biotechnology (Sargassum)

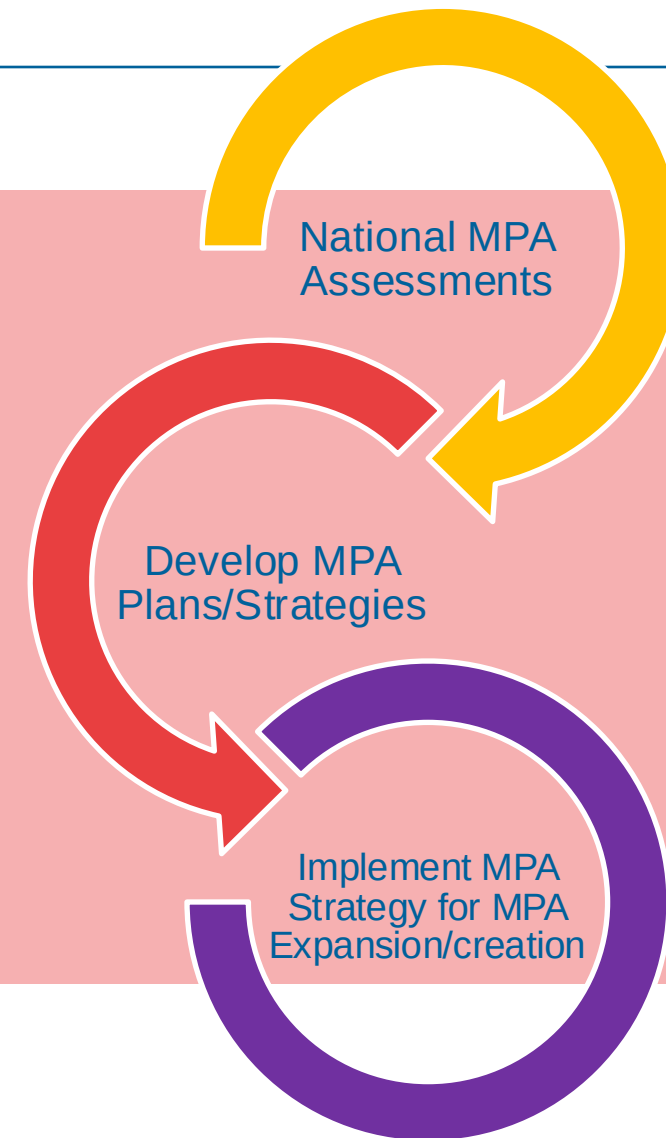
Digitalization of fisheries sector services

High Value Capture Fisheries Value Chain Development

Improved access of artisanal Fisherfolk to High value capture fisheries

Protection of critical fish habitat through established/expanded MPA and Improved Management Effectiveness

- ❖ Over **290,000 hectares** of Marine Protected Areas created or under improved management for Conservation of Sustainable use.



Enhance MSP and MPA Management Capacity and Decision Support



- Develop MPA Management Training Materials and deliver regional and national training of MPA managers.
- Develop recommendations for nationally relevant data driven decision support systems



Key enabling conditions for regional collaborations

Challenge to overcome

**Sustained
Private and
Public
Sector
support to
drive
process at
all levels**

**CRFM
Ministerial
Council and
Forum**

**Regional and
National GEF
Projects eg
PROCARIBE+**

**UNEP, CBF,
TNC**

**OECS
Commission –
NOGCs**

**UWI-
CAVEHILL &
MONA**

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Preguntas y Respuestas

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Sesión 2b. Economía Azul Sostenible-DIÁLOGO

Moderador: Tadzio Bervoets, *Fondo Caribeño para la Biodiversidad (CBF)*

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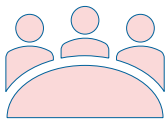


In partnership with:



Hora	Duración (min)	Actividad
17h00 – 17h05	5	Intro por el moderador: Tadzio Bervoets, CBF
17h05 – 18h00	55	Diálogo
18h00 – 18h30	30	Conclusiones

Diseño de las mesas- 12 mesas en total



6 mesas
en Español
(Pares y #11)

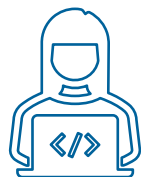


5 mesas
en Inglés
(Impares)

Roles de Mesa



- Modera el debate
- Garantiza la inclusión de todas las voces



Relator/a

- Registra la discusión en la plantilla

Ronda de Diálogo



- 25 min debatir
- Últimos 30 minutos para:
 - 3 retos clave
 - 3 recomendaciones
- 1 pregunta asignada para debatir
Misma pregunta para EN y ES
- Reflexiones sobre experiencias PEM

Mesa #	Idioma ES/EN	Facilitador	Pregunta
1	EN	Claudette Spiteri	What do you think are the governance mechanisms and institutional frameworks that can be effective to ensure policy coherence across sectors in MSP? Based on your experience, how to articulate and keep them functional in the long-term?
2	ES	Alejandro Rojas	¿Cuáles creen que son los mecanismos de gobernanza y los marcos institucionales que pueden resultar eficaces para garantizar la coherencia política entre sectores en la PEM? Basándose en su experiencia, ¿cómo articularlos y mantenerlos funcionales a largo plazo?
3	EN	Joseph Kofi Ansong	What are the key financial barriers to implementing sustainable blue economy initiatives? What specific roles can public and private sectors play in overcoming these barriers while ensuring accountability and environmental responsibility?
4	ES	Natalia Solís-Miranda	¿Cuáles son los principales obstáculos financieros a la aplicación de iniciativas sostenibles de economía azul? ¿ Qué funciones específicas pueden desempeñar los sectores público y privado para superar estas barreras, garantizando al mismo tiempo la rendición de cuentas y la responsabilidad medioambiental?
5	EN	Dayne	From your perspective, what are the key gender-related barriers your team has encountered in marine planning and governance, and how have you worked to overcome them?
6	ES	Aracely Pazmino	Desde su punto de vista, ¿cuáles son los principales obstáculos relacionados con el género que su equipo ha encontrado en la planificación y gobernanza marinas, y cómo han trabajado para superarlas ?
7	EN	Allena Joseph	Can you share an experience where spatial planning tools helped reduce conflicts between fisheries and other marine uses that were putting at risk the advances on MSP, and what lessons can be drawn from it?
8	ES	Claudio González	¿Puede compartir alguna experiencia en la que las herramientas de PEM que hayan contribuido a reducir los conflictos espaciales entre la pesca y otros usos marinos que ponían en peligro los avances de la PEM y qué lecciones pueden extraerse de ella?
9	EN	Susanna DeBeauville-Scott	Based on your experience, what are the key constraints that have hindered the involvement of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and stakeholders in advancing the sustainable blue economy through MSP? What approaches and good practices have been most effective to address these barriers as well as to support and enhance their livelihoods?
10	ES	Michele Quesada da Silva	Basado en su experiencia ¿Qué desafíos han limitado la participación de las comunidades locales, los Pueblos Indígenas y otros actores en la economía azul sostenible a través de la PEM? ¿Qué estrategias y buenas prácticas han sido efectivas para superar estas barreras y mejorar sus medios de vida?
11	ES	Eleonora Veron	Según su experiencia, ¿qué estrategias han funcionado mejor para movilizar el apoyo público a las iniciativas de conservación marina y economía azul?

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Sesión 2c. Economía Azul Sostenible- **CONCLUSIONES**

Moderador: Tadzio Bervoets, *Fondo Caribeño para la Biodiversidad (CBF)*

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Los facilitadores y relatores de cada mesa: dispondrán de **2 minutos** por mesa para presentar al menos **1 recomendación clave** de las principales problemáticas que debatieron