



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)



To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Date: 20 March 2001

Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief
Global Environment Div.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

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Lvidaeus@worldbank.org
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wbgefoperations@worldbank.org

From: Emma Torres
Officer-in-Charge and
Deputy Executive Coordinator

Subject: PDF A Funding for Full Project - Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and adjacent Regions

Please find attached for your review and comments, a PDF Block A for funding a full project entitled: 'Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and adjacent Regions'.

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than c.o.b. **Thursday 29 March, 2001.**

Thank you.

PM

GEF PDF-A PROPOSAL

PART I - ELIGIBILITY

<p>1. Project name: Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions</p>	<p>2. GEF Implementing Agency: UNDP</p>
<p>3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented: Barbados, Cuba, France, Jamaica, Mexico, United States of America (Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands), Venezuela</p>	<p>4. Country eligibility: Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and Venezuela are all eligible under para. 9(b) of the GEF instrument.</p>
<p>5. GEF focal area(s), and/or cross-cutting issues: International waters</p>	<p>6. Operational program/Short-term measure: Water Body-based Operational Program 8 – Large marine ecosystem indicative activity.</p>
<p>7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs: All coastal states of the wider Caribbean, particularly Small Islands Developing States have active national programs that focus on coastal and marine management. The countries of the Caribbean have repeatedly indicated the need for attention to shared living marine resource management at the regional and international levels through participation in regional arrangements, and through signing various international treaties and agreements. IOCARIBE Member Countries have endorsed this project at two consecutive Subcommission meetings (1995 and 1999) (see project rationale below).</p>	
<p>8. GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement: Barbados: 7 July 2000 Cuba: 20 November 2000 Jamaica: 24 October 2000 Mexico: 20 September 2000 Venezuela: 13 February 2001</p>	
<p>9. Project rationale and objectives:</p> <p>The Caribbean Sea has been severely impacted by a variety of human uses. These include overexploitation of most coastal and offshore marine resources, destruction of coastal habitats by tourism, industrial and urban development, and degradation of the marine environment by pollution from land and ship-based sources. Caribbean coastal states, especially small-island developing states are highly dependent on the marine environment for their economic, nutritional and cultural well being. Fisheries play a major role in Caribbean countries. Small-scale fisheries are particularly important, but are often undervalued. As near shore resources have become depleted, attention has turned to offshore resources, which are inevitably shared and already fully exploited by the major fishing nations. Thus, the implementation of measures that will ensure the sustainable utilisation of the shared resources of the Caribbean Sea, and where necessary the rehabilitation of the supporting ecosystems, is vital to the sustainable development of these countries.</p> <p>The Wider Caribbean Region extends from the north coast of Brazil in the south, through the insular Caribbean, Central America, the Gulf of Mexico and north along the east coast of North America to Cape Hatteras. This area also corresponds to the region covered by the FAO Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission. Within this area there are three large marine ecosystems (LMEs): The Gulf of Mexico LME, the Caribbean Sea LME, and the Guianas-Brazil Shelf LME. These ecosystems are closely linked, particularly the latter two, as the oceanography of the Caribbean Sea is strongly influenced by the highly productive upstream Guianas-Brazil Shelf LME. The Gulf of Mexico LME is most influenced by inputs from the Mississippi and other North American rivers.</p> <p>In the past two to three decades the countries of the region have made considerable progress in establishing and enhancing the institutional capacity for collaborative management of their national and transboundary coastal and marine resources. This process has been complex and multifaceted owing to the geopolitical complexity of the region, which includes no fewer than 25 countries and 19 dependent territories of four other countries. Furthermore, the countries of the region range from the largest to the smallest in the world, and from the most developed to the least developed. Some regional initiatives began in the 1970's. These include The UNESCO IOC IOCARIBE program (1975) and the FAO Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (1976). Others had their genesis in the signing of the Montego Bay Convention (UNCLOS III). All have been given added momentum by Agenda 21 and other agreements arising from UNCED in 1992. Elaboration on the Law of the Sea through the International Agreement on Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and Straddling Fish Stocks (1995) has increased the need for urgent action regarding sustainable management of marine resources.</p>	

In addition to those mentioned above, other regional arrangements that are relevant to sustainable marine resource use in the Caribbean include the UNEP Caribbean Environmental Program; the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), the UN ECLAC SIDS Implementation Unit; OLDEPESCA and the Association of Caribbean States. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) comprising 16 states has been a leader in regional integration. It is presently establishing a permanent mechanism for fisheries cooperation among its Member States and between these states and other states of the region. Management of shared resources will be the priority issue for this mechanism.

The operations and programmes of these organisations are supported by a variety of treaties and agreements. Some key examples are:

- The Treaty of Chaguaramus (1973), forming the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), in particular the recently signed Protocol V pertaining to agriculture and fisheries;
- The Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena Convention, 1983) and its Protocols on Special Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW), and Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS);
- The Barbados Accord and Programme of Action of Barbados regarding Small Island Developing States (1994). In addition, most countries of the region are signatory to the international agreements that provide the basis for future cooperative management of coastal and marine resources.

Most recently, the concern of Caribbean countries for the future of the Caribbean Sea is reflected in the United Nations General assembly Resolution (54/225, February 2000) "Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development". This resolution recognises the dependence of Caribbean countries upon the marine environment as well as the vulnerability of the Caribbean Sea and calls for the countries and international agencies to develop an integrated management approach.

Despite the progress described above, and heightened awareness throughout the region that an integrated approach is required for the Caribbean region, the knowledge base and technical and institutional capacity that are required to give effect to the variety of agreements and commitments is a severe constraint for most of the countries in the region. Even for those countries with substantial capacity at the national level, the regional institutional network that is required for Caribbean-wide integrated management is lacking. Furthermore, although there may be good technical information for some areas of the Caribbean LME, there are many gaps that must be identified and filled before ecosystem level management can be approached.

There are GEF projects in progress or in preparation that will address some of the needs identified above. The project "Integrating management of watersheds and coastal area in small island developing states in the Caribbean" now being developed with PDF-B funding will focus on reduction of land-based impacts on the coastal marine environment through activities relating to waste management, freshwater resource management, land use, soil degradation and watershed management in Caribbean SIDS. It should be noted that these problems are also of concern in mainland coastal states of the Caribbean. Two projects on ship generated wastes for the OECS and wider Caribbean countries are underway, as is the CARICOM Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change project (CPACC). There are several other regional or multilateral projects and programs that also address aspects of coastal and marine resource use, e.g., the CARICOM Fisheries Resources Assessment and Management Program (Belize), the Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity Program (CARICOMP), the OECS Coastal Resource Management Initiative; the UN ECLAC SIDS POA.

The present project for the Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions will complement existing projects that focus on technical and institutional aspects of sustainable coastal and marine resource use. The majority of present projects have a focus that is primarily coastal. Several include only sub areas of the wider Caribbean LME. The present project will expand this focus to offshore systems. In so doing it will seek to improve the knowledge base regarding the productive and ocean transport mechanisms that are essential for sustainable management of the shared renewable resources of the Caribbean LME.

The emphasis of this project will be on LME-scale processes, particularly offshore as they relate to management of shared living resources. The majority of these will be exploited resources, but unexploited resources will also be considered. The project will also examine the links between the LME-scale processes and the national/local scale processes that have hitherto been the main areas of concern. Expanding the focus to offshore systems will emphasise ecosystem aspects of fisheries but will also be relevant to other aspects of marine management.

The need for attention to the management of shared marine resources in the wider Caribbean Region is well documented. In recent years, it has been a main subject for discussion by WECAFC and was stressed at its last Commission Meeting in 1999. Other fora at which these issues have been discussed and agreement reached on the need for a coordinated

regional effort on shared resources include: The ACP-EU Fisheries Research Initiative, Third Dialogue Meeting, Caribbean, Pacific and the European Union, Belize City, Belize (1996); and the IOCARIBE Workshop on Fisheries Oceanography of Highly Migratory and Straddling Species of the Intra-Americas Seas, Miami (1995).

The CARICOM Fisheries Programme has been working towards the participation of CARICOM countries in ICCAT. A main problem is that the countries of the Caribbean, many of them SIDS, that presently take only a small proportion of the catch of species managed by ICCAT, may, by virtue of the size and productivity of their EEZs, be entitled to a larger share, but lack the technical basis for making this case. At the CARICOM Symposium on the Sustainable Utilization of Fisheries and Other Ocean Resources (1999) Ministers endorsed recommendations addressing these problems, that included the need for attention to the information base for shared resources.

The large pelagic species that are assessed and managed by ICCAT are the most high profile species with ocean wide distribution sustaining the largest catches often by distant water fleets. However, numerous other large migratory pelagic species that are not managed by ICCAT are important to the fisheries of Caribbean countries, e.g. dolphinfish, blackfin tuna, cero and king mackerels, wahoo, bullet tunas. The information base for management of these species is virtually non-existent. These are species for which a regional effort at management is urgent. Dolphinfish is a prime example. It is an important sport and food fish throughout the region and is the mainstay of eastern Caribbean fisheries. A review at the Workshop on the Biology and Fishery of Dolphin-fish and Related Species, Majorca, 1997, revealed that catches had been increasing steadily for at least the past two decades, with no attempt at management and no information to determine the pattern of sharing or the status of the resource.

Whereas, there is the tendency to think primarily of migratory large pelagic fishes when considering shared resources, it should be noted that reef fishes, lobster, conch, small coastal pelagics, and many other marine organisms may be shared resources by virtue of larval drift. Therefore even these coastal resources have an important transboundary component to their management. They are the resources that have been most heavily exploited by Caribbean countries and are severely depleted in most areas. Their status has been discussed and documented by FAO and WECAFC for several decades. An improved understanding of the role of physical and biological offshore processes to sharing and recruitment patterns of coastal resources with planktonic early life history stages would be a valuable contribution of this project; in particular their relationship to the local versus the remote impact of Marine Protected Areas. The effectiveness of MPAs may be largely determined by their location as it related to the downstream supply of early life history stages. Conversely, the sustainability of coastal ecosystems may be dependent on the strategic upstream location of MPAs. Thus the proposed project will have important linkages with tourism as well as fisheries.

Recreational fishing, an important but unknown contributor to tourism economies, is another link between shared resource management and tourism as the preferred species are mainly migratory pelagics. This aspect of shared resource management has received minimal attention in most Caribbean countries.

As indicated above, some key issues for shared resources will be migratory routes, dispersal of early life history stages and critical habitats. These relate also to biodiversity conservation through establishment of strategically located marine protected areas based on knowledge of sources and recipients of recruitment production. Although this will not be a focus of the project, the offshore information to be acquired is also vital to understand the dispersal of pollutants and solid wastes through the LME. The project will follow through to the development and implementation of a strategic approach to incorporating LME level considerations into regional and national level management of transboundary marine resources.

IOCARIBE, at its Fifth Session held in Barbados, in December 1995, adopted the resolution "to develop a proposal for submission to the GEF to fund a project formulation for an LME monitoring and assessment program for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions in conjunction with member countries and other relevant regional organizations." (Recommendation SC-IOCARIBE-V.4 part A). At its Sixth Session in San Jose, Costa Rica, in April 1999, the Member Countries of IOCARIBE further endorsed and committed continuing support to the ongoing efforts to develop an LME project for the Caribbean Sea. (Recommendation SC-IOCARIBE-VI.5). In February 2000, the IOCARIBE Executive Committee appointed an *ad hoc* Regional Project Coordinator for the Caribbean LME Project with the aim of developing and implementing the project as soon as possible.

10. Expected outcomes:

An improved information base, strategic directions, implementation plans, strengthened international capacity and institutional arrangements for monitoring, assessment and sustainable management of the shared living resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and adjacent regions.

11. Planned activities to achieve outcomes:

- Compilation and synthesis of existing information on the Caribbean LME and its shared living resources;
- Establishment of a collaborative framework or mechanism for consultation and collaboration in the development of an LME approach for the Caribbean;
- An analysis of the key issues pertaining to transboundary living resources, to identify needs and problems;
- A regional strategic action programme to address needs and problems identified in the analysis;
- Monitoring and assessment systems for the Caribbean LME;
- Harmonisation of policies and legislation relating to present and future use of shared marine resources.

12. Stakeholders involved in project:

- National government departments responsible for fisheries, marine affairs, and environment;
- National and regional marine research institutions, universities;
- Regional and international fisheries management and development organisations, e.g. FAO, ICCAT, CARICOM, OECS;
- Donor agencies that are active in the Caribbean region;
- Non-governmental and private sector organizations involved in Caribbean LME transboundary living marine resource issues.

PART II - INFORMATION ON BLOCK A PDF ACTIVITIES

13. Activities to be financed by the PDF:

The PDF-A funds being sought in this proposal will be used for a meeting of stakeholders to prepare a PDF-B proposal for funds to conduct initial work on this project and to prepare a proposal for the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project for submission to the GEF.

The funds will cover travel costs for the meeting participants from GEF-eligible countries and consultant fees for coordinating the workshop and finalising the submission.

Stakeholders from regional and international fisheries management and development organisations, as well as from donor agencies will be invited to take part in the meeting.

A consultant will provide a review of the past, present and planned activities of these agencies in the project area, so that they can be adequately accommodated in the project plans.

13. Expected outputs and completion dates of the PDF A:

The output will be a PDF-B proposal for the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project. The meeting will be held within 1 month of the approval of this proposal, and the proposal for Block B funding will be completed within 1 month of the meeting.

14. Other possible contributors/donors and amounts:

The US NMFS will provide a meeting room and administrative support for the meeting, which will be held in Miami. The University of the West Indies will provide administrative support for the coordination of the meeting.

Participants will contribute their time, which will comprise about four days each.

16. Total estimated project budget and information on how costs will be met at PDF-A stage:

Item	Cost (US\$)	Source	(%)
Travel – 7 Participants from GEF eligible countries	12,236	PDF-A	34.3
Travel – 4 Participants from non GEF eligible countries	5,244	US NMFS, Caribbean Fishery Management Council	14.7
Meeting costs	600	US NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center	1.7
Participant time input (11 persons x 4 days)	11,000	Various organisations that pay participant's salaries	30.1
Meeting coordination, proposal preparation (5 days), reviews of donor/fisheries institutional activity (4 days) (consultant fees)	4,500	PDF-A	12.6
Communications	500	PDF-A	1.4
Executing agency support costs	1,600	PDF-A	4.5
Project Total	35,680		
GEF total	18,836		

PART III - INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

17. Name: IOCARIBE, IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions, Apartado Aereo 1108, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia	18. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership: IOCARIBE was established in 1968. The Chairman is Dr. Bradford Brown, Director, NOAA Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Miami, Florida
19. Mandate/terms of reference: IOCARIBE is responsible for promotion, development and coordination for marine scientific research programmes and ocean services in the Caribbean Sea and adjacent areas.	20. Sources of revenue: IOCARIBE is supported by the IOC of UNESCO

21. Recent activities/programs, in particular those relevant to the GEF:
IOCARIBE has several regional projects relating to GEF's mandate in International Waters, most of which are part of the larger global program of IOC. These are in various stages of development or implementation, and include: Tsunami Warning System Project; the Caribbean component of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) project; the Caribbean component of the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) project; Whales Eastern Caribbean Project; Harmful Algal Blooms in the Caribbean; Global Oceanographic Data Archaeology and Rescue Project; Hurricane Effects and Mitigation in the IOCARIBE Region. Aspects of most of these projects, particularly the oceanographic information, are relevant to understanding and managing transboundary resources.

PART IV - INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

22. Project identification number:

23 Implementing Agency contact person
Nick Remple
DC1-2272
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212 906 5426; fax 212 906 6688
email: nick.remple@undp.org

24 Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):
Given likely relationships between coastal marine habitats and the productivity of transboundary marine living resources, the proposed project would need to be closely linked with the UNEP/UNDP project "Integrating management of watersheds and coastal areas in small island developing states in the Caribbean" currently in preparation. For similar reasons, linkages should also be explored with the UNDP project "Preserving biodiversity and socio-economic value of mangrove ecosystems in tropical America" which includes activities in the Caribbean island states.

COPY

For Dr. R. Mahon
D. Jones
2000-07-13



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES



REF. NO.: GEF 7

DATE: July 7, 2000

United Nations Development Programme
GEF Co-ordinating Unit
304 East 45th Street, 10th Floor
New York, New York 10017
U.S.A.

COASTAL
JUL 12 2000
MANAGEMENT

Dear Sir,

IOCARIBE Large Marine Ecosystem Proposal

The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, GEF National Operational Focal Point for Barbados, endorses the project, "Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine (C.L.M.E.) and Adjacent Regions" as submitted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (IOCARIBE).

Please confirm receipt of the project proposal.

Yours faithfully

Lisa Sandiford

LISA SANDIFORD (MISS)
for Permanent Secretary

cc: Director
Coastal Zone Management Unit

I.S./meb

INCOMING MAIL
UNDP/GEF
TO: RA/ET
ACTION: A. Hudson
N. Rample
L. Paparone
DATE
CC: MAR 09 2001
FILE: Chron

Post-It [®] Fax Note	7671	Date	# of Pages 1
To	ANDY HUDSON	From	ROBIN MAHON
Co./Dept.	UNDP	Co.	
Phone #		Phone #	
Fax #	212 906 + 6998	Fax #	246-432-7415

Noted.
Lr.
See noted. N. for copy
to Dr. Robin Mahon.
Kathy file Jackson
2000-07-13

CH 1



SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO

Ause

DIRECCION GENERAL DE CREDITO PUBLICO
DIRECCION DE ORGANISMOS FINANCIEROS INTERNACIONALES
Subdirección de Proyectos Ambientales y de Desarrollo Urbano

Oficio No.- 305. VI. 4.- 240

México, D.F., a 20 de Septiembre de 2000.

Laura

LIC. JOSE LUIS SAMANIEGO LEYVA
Coordinador de la Unidad de Asuntos Internacionales
Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca
Lateral del Periférico Sur 4209, Piso 6,
Colonia Jardines en la Montaña
C i u d a d

Hago referencia a su Oficio UCA#4499/00, de fecha 14 de septiembre de 2000, relativo a la propuesta del Proyecto regional " Integrated Assessment and Management of the Gulf of Mexico Large Marine Ecosystem ". que será apoyado con recursos del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF).

Sobre el particular, a través del presente me permito comunicar a usted que en virtud de que el proyecto de referencia cuenta con el aval técnico de la Secretaría de Medio ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (SEMARNAP), esta Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público está de acuerdo en que dicha propuesta se someta a consideración del Secretariado del GEF en Washington, a través del PNUD como Agencia Instrumentadora del GEF en México; lo anterior, en virtud de que su financiamiento contribuirá al cumplimiento de metas sectoriales de desarrollo.

Mucho le agradeceré nos mantenga informados del trámite que guarden estas gestiones, y sin otro particular por el momento, aprovecho la ocasión para reiterar a usted las seguridades de mi más atenta y distinguida consideración.

A t e n t a m e n t e .
SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.
El Director de Organismos Financieros Internacionales

Ricardo Ochoa

Ricardo Ochoa

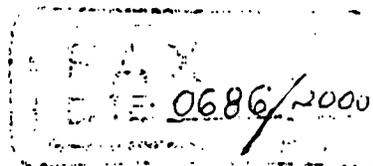


MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE
Dirección de Colaboración Internacional



CITMA

Ciudad de a Habana, 20 de noviembre del 2000

**URGENTE**

DCI:

Sr. Luis Gómez-Echeverri,
 Coordinador Residente del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas
 Oficina del PNUD
 Cuba
 FAX: 24 15 16

ASUNTO: Proyecto GEF "Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem" (PDF A).

Estimado Sr. Gómez-Echeverri:

Es un placer confirmarle nuestra aceptación para que el proyecto de la referencia sea presentado al GEF con vistas a su aprobación.

Esta propuesta se enmarca en las prioridades del trabajo medioambiental de nuestro país y contribuirá de manera significativa al mejoramiento del manejo de ese importante ecosistema.

Dada la importancia de este proyecto para Cuba, nuestro país emitirá un nuevo documento de endoso en una próxima fase del proyecto negociada a mayor escala.

Atentamente,


 Lic. Humberto Arango Sales
 Director Colaboración Internacional
 Punto Focal Operacional GEF
 Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente



CC: Pedro Morales
 Director DOEL, MINVEC
 FAX: 24 31 83

Dr. Alan Duncan
 IOC Acting Secretary of IOCARIBE
 FAX: (575) 660 0407

Atención: Sr. Alan Duncan
Fax- 00575-6600407

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Cartagena

DGSECI/UMA 000068

TELEFAX

PARA: SEÑOR
MIKY SABIANCIC
REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE DEL
PROGRAMA DE NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL
DESARROLLO (PNUD)
FAX: 283-78-781

DE: DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE ECONOMIA
Y COOPERACION INTERNACIONALES/UMA

ASUNTO: RESPALDO A PROYECTO GEF: MANEJO SUSTENTABLE DE
LOS RECURSOS MARINOS COMPARTIDOS DEL ECOSISTEMA
DEL GRAN CARIBE.

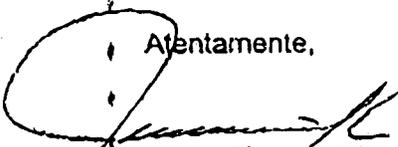
FECHA: 13 FEB 2001

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en la oportunidad de referirme al proyecto *Manejo Sustentable de los Recursos Marinos Compartidos del Ecosistema del Gran Caribe* que desarrollará la Sub-Comisión para el Caribe (IOCARIBE) de la Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental en varios países de la cuenca del Caribe

Al respecto, le informo que Venezuela se suma a los apoyos otorgados por otros países de la región en el sentido de que se asignen fondos del Servicio de Formulación y Preparación de Proyectos (PDF-Bloque A) del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) para la realización de un taller en el cual los países involucrados discutirán y prepararán la propuesta definitiva del referido proyecto.

Tomando en cuenta que, de acuerdo a la información suministrada por IOCARIBE, el Organismo de Ejecución del FMAM será el PNUD, agradecería su colaboración para que el apoyo de Venezuela sea debidamente canalizado.

Atentamente,


Marietta Maarraoui de Bolívar
Directora General

de Economía y Cooperación Internacionales



FROM : IOCARIBE

PHONE NO. : 6600407

MAR. 08 2001 09:28AM P3

SENT BY: ENVIRONMENT MEH;

10-24-0 2:24PM; 876 9207267 =>

6600407;

#1



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTRY OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT
CHEVON ROAD, P.O. BOX 722, KINGSTON 6, JAMAICA

24 October, 2000

Mr. Alan Duncan
IOC Acting Secretary for IOC Region
(IOC Consultant)
Cartagena de Indias
Colombia
Fax No. (575) 660-0400

Dear Mr. Duncan,

**IOCARIBE - GEF PDF-a Proposal Re: Caribbean Large Marine
Ecosystems**

I refer to the proposal for GEF Block A funds to be allocated for a project on the Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Regions.

The proposal has been reviewed by the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the Natural Resources Conservation Authority and the project concept is considered worthwhile. Some observations are attached.

As GEF Operational Focal Point, I hereby convey endorsement of the project proposal.

My apologies for the delay in responding.

Yours faithfully

Leonie Barnaby
for Permanent Secretary

Comments on proposal: Sustainable Management of the shared Marine resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME) and Adjacent Regions.

The following concerns have been noted:

i. Project linkage to implementing agency programs

Linkages with two regional projects have been mentioned. However, it is not clear how these projects will complement the project being proposed. The CFRAMP project may also provide important linkages to the project by providing baseline data for the "compilation and synthesis of existing information on the Caribbean LME and its shared living resources".

ii. Project rationale and objectives

The rationale and objectives are clear. However, the final paragraph under this section needs to be reworked. For example, it is inadequate knowledge; and technical and institutional capacity which are a constraint.

PIOJ

October, 2000