



CARIBBEAN REGIONAL OCEANSCAPE PROJECT (CROP) Glossary of Terms

Blue Economy - A Blue Economy is the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health. It offers a way for us to capitalize and benefit from our shared ocean wealth while improving ocean health through smart planning and improved governance of ocean resources.

Blue Growth - Blue Growth is economic growth that is dependent on the marine space or marine resources. It often consists of a long-term strategy to support sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors.

CLME - Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), 3.3 million km², is bounded to the south and west by the North Brazil Shelf LME and the coasts of northern South America and Central America, to the north by the southeastern limits of the Gulf of Mexico LME and of the USA, and to the east by the Antilles chain of islands. The Caribbean Sea is an ecosystem with overall moderate productivity rates that show considerable variability over space and time. The Sea supports a broad array of commercial and subsistence fisheries and constitutes a sub-area of a distinct and globally important biogeographical area of coral reef development with high levels of endemism.

CMP - Coastal Master Plan. The Coastal Master Plans being prepared under the CROP are dynamic long-term planning documents that will guide future growth and development, and present a suite of priority interventions and investments in coastal and marine spaces. These plans reflect both the risks associated with human ecosystem interactions and the economic opportunities present in the coastal and marine environments.

COMES - Council of Ministers for Environmental Sustainability of the OECS. At the ministerial level, the Council of Ministers for Environmental Sustainability of the OECS sets the policy framework for the Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP) under the Eastern Caribbean Regional Ocean Policy (ECROP).

CMSP - Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning - an integrated approach to the use and development of coastal and marine environments. It encompasses the management of coastal and marine spaces inclusive of economic, social, environmental and ecological assets

and resources. Also referred to as Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), it is an integrative, holistic and interactive process for addressing complex interactions and user-conflicts that exist in the land/sea interface.

CRFM - The **Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)** was officially inaugurated on 27 March 2003. It is an inter-governmental organization whose mission is "to promote and facilitate the responsible utilization of the region's fisheries and other aquatic resources for the economic and social benefit of the current and future populations of the region." The CRFM consist of three bodies - the Ministerial Council; the Caribbean Fisheries Forum; and the CRFM Secretariat. Its members are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

CROP - The **Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP)** is a project of the OECS, funded by the Global Environment Facility through the World Bank. The CROP is being implemented in Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It seeks to strengthen Ocean Governance as well as Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning in these five Member States, and develop a regional Marine Spatial Plan for the wider OECS region.

EEZ - The **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** is the area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea over which a state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including fishing as well as energy production from water and wind.

Territorial Sea - The Territorial Sea is the area that extends up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of a country's coastal state, which is under the jurisdiction of that particular country.

EBM - **Ecosystem-based Management (EBM)** is an environmental management approach that recognizes the full array of interactions within an ecosystem, including humans, rather than considering single issues, species, or ecosystem services in isolation. Marine protected areas and marine management areas are examples of ecosystem-based management.

ECROP - The **Eastern Caribbean Regional Ocean Policy** (ECROP) and its **Strategic Action Plan** (SAP) was endorsed by OECS Heads of Government in 2013. The ECROP guides the future use of the region's marine waters and provides a basis for enhanced coordination and management of ocean resources within the Eastern Caribbean. In 2019 the ECROP was revised to align with the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development - SDG 2030.

FP - Focal Point. The country representative who serves on the OECS Ocean Governance Team (OGT).

GEF - The **Global Environment Facility** (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided close to \$20.5 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$112 billion in co-financing for more than 4,800 projects in 170 countries. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has provided support to nearly 24,000 civil society and community initiatives in 133 countries. The CROP is being funded by GEF.

GRM - A **Grievance Redress Mechanism** (GRM) has been established for the life of the CROP. The GRM allows for receipt of concerns, addressing these concerns, and informing on the status of redress. The GRM is a means through which people and communities affected by the CROP can raise their concerns. After the project has ended, and coastal and marine spatial plans are being implemented, negative impacts may arise. It is expected that Member States will establish suitable GRMs to allow persons to raise concerns and have these concerns addressed.

IPPF - An **Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework** (IPPF) has been prepared to guide decision making and ensure that the concerns and needs of the Kalinago People of Dominica are incorporated into the outputs of the CROP, including the coastal master plans and marine spatial plans.

IRPF - An **Involuntary Resettlement Policy Framework** (IRPF) was prepared for the CROP. The purpose of the IRPF is to establish resettlement objectives, principles, organizational arrangements, the overall design of the resettlement programme, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement operation that may be required during the implementation of the coastal and marine spatial plans post-CROP. The IRPF defines what constitutes

resettlement, identifies resettlement impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and outlines a viable pathway for the delivery of compensation or other resettlement assistance.

ISM - The **Islands Systems Management** (ISM) Framework recognises that, despite physical and natural resource limitations, integrated planning and management is critical if the islands are to become economically, socially and ecologically resilient. The goal of ISM is to attain sustainable development of all-natural resources; to reduce vulnerability 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 EEZ.

IW:LEARN - GEF **International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network** has partnered with the World Bank in the execution of the CROP. IW:LEARN seeks to facilitate enhanced delivery and foster sustainability of CROP outcomes within participating countries through increased knowledge on MSP and sharing of the experiences of other Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

KAP - **Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices** - a tool used to ascertain the knowledge, attitudes and practices of a segment of a population or demographic towards a particular subject or issue. KAPs are used to inform policy and strategy as well as effect behaviour change.

KM - **Knowledge Management** is mainly geared to ensure information being produced that can better inform decision-making and learning is easily shared and accessible among many stakeholders. The objective is to improve knowledge sharing and data exchange among partners, as well as lessons learnt, case studies, and the like. IW:LEARN is a knowledge management platform.

Large Ocean States - On average, the actual area of the marine space of most of the island states of the OECS is more than 70 times greater than their landmass, with many sectors depending directly or indirectly on the marine environment. Consequently, OECS Member States, typically categorized as Small Island developing States (SIDS), have been urged to realign themselves as large ocean states, ready to explore the vast potential of their ocean resources. The coastal and marine assets of OECS Member States offer unprecedented opportunity for further development of their economies, reduce poverty, and unemployment.

MEA - A **Multilateral Environmental Agreement** (MEA) is a treaty set up between three or more countries with the purpose of reaching an environmental goal. MEAs are international legal instruments that have a goal of environmental protection (sustainable development); take measures to remedy, mitigate or otherwise deal with global and/or regional environmental concerns. OECS Member States are party to several MEAs including, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD).

MOW - **Mapping Ocean Wealth**. The OECS is partnering with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) who will use data and information collated under the CROP to expand and enhance the Mapping Ocean Wealth platform. The Mapping Ocean Wealth platform allows the aggregation of existing data and information relevant to ocean management and governance, and uses tools and maps to make ocean science more accessible and relatable to all audiences through highly visual and impactful means for informed decision making.

MMA - **Marine Management Areas** (MMA) are geographic areas designed to protect or manage resources within the marine environment for the purpose of managing a variety of marine resources and their use. These resources may include any type of marine life (mammals, fishes, invertebrates, algae, corals, etc.) and their habitats.

Marine Management Areas in the OECS include:

- Scotts Head Marine Reserve* - Dominica
- Marine Multi-Use Zone for the Grenadine Islands* - Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Soufriere Marine Management Area* - Saint Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area*

MPA - **Marine Protected Areas** (MPAs) are areas of the ocean set aside for long-term conservation aims. Marine Protected Areas include marine reserves, fully protected marine areas, no-take zones, marine sanctuaries, ocean sanctuaries, marine parks, locally managed marine areas, to name a few. Many of these have quite different levels of protection, and the range of activities allowed or prohibited within their boundaries varies considerably. MMAs are a type of MPA.

MSP - **Marine Spatial Planning** (MSP) is a practical way to map out and plan for the balanced use of ocean and

coastal resources so that marine ecosystems are protected while social and economic goals are achieved. MSP is particularly important in guiding decision-making to reduce conflicts over multiple uses such as marine tourism, recreation, conservation of biodiversity, fisheries, oil and gas, mining, and shipping. Under the CROP, a Regional Marine Spatial Planning Framework is being developed for the wider OECS region.

NOGC - **National Ocean Governance Committees** are being established in all OECS Member States, to ensure an intersectoral coordinated approach to planning and managing each country's marine space and resources.

NOP - Under the CROP, **National Ocean Policies** have been developed for Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Lucia; Preexisting draft National Ocean Policies of St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are also being enhanced. All national ocean policies are aligned with the ECROP.

OECS - The **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States** (OECS) is an international organisation dedicated to economic harmonization and integration, protection of legal and human rights, and the encouragement of good governance among independent and non-independent countries in the Eastern Caribbean comprising Antigua and Barbuda, Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Martinique and Guadeloupe. -

Ocean Governance - Ocean governance is about how we manage our Oceans; the systems that we put in place to allocate marine space for different uses, and reduce conflict among users; protecting important resources such as coral reefs; and using our oceans in a sustainable manner for the benefit of current and future generations.

OGT - Under the Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP), the OECS has established a regional **Ocean Governance Team** (OGT) of technical experts who serve in an advisory capacity and work towards achieving a harmonized approach to ocean governance in the OECS.

SAP - The **Strategic Action Plan** (SAP) of the ECROP outlines a number of priorities, including Priority 3: Promote Sustainable Economic Development; and Priority 4: Reform Ocean Governance. Actions under Priority 3 include develop ocean (blue) economy and apply marine spatial planning for improving management to achieve economic development. Under Priority 4,

Actions include review, strengthen and/or establish policy, legal and planning arrangements in accordance with national and regional needs and capacities.

SDG - The UN **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all by the year 2030. The SDGs address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The 17 Goals are all interconnected. The overarching theme of SDG 2030 is "leave no one behind."

SGD - The OECS **St. George's Declaration (SGD) 2040** is an agenda that calls for collective action for sound environmental management in the Eastern Caribbean. The OECS recognises that ocean ecosystems are under increasing pressure from many uses, such as fisheries, shipping, offshore petroleum activities, tourism, and recreation. SGD 2040 calls for the coastal and marine resources of the Eastern Caribbean to be sustainably managed to optimize the potential for a Blue Economy and its associated long-term benefits.

SESA - A **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment** (SESA) was conducted for the CROP to provide an overarching, high-level visionary decision-making tool that will inform the project leadership of all the environmental and social opportunities and constraints. The SESA also facilitates the incorporation of priority environmental and social considerations into CROP outputs and outcomes, particularly as it relates to the indigenous Kalinago community in Dominica, and to concerns associated with natural habitats, especially mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds, and their associated biodiversity.

SIDS - **Small Island Developing States** (SIDS) are a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. SIDS were recognized as a special case both for their environment and development at the United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 3 - 14 June 1992. Fifty-two (52) countries and territories are presently classified as SIDS by the United Nations. 38 are UN Members and 14 are non-UN Members or Associate Members of Regional Commissions.

UNCLOS - The **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea** (UNCLOS) lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas, establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources. The Convention was opened for signature on 10 December 1982 in Montego Bay, Jamaica. This marked the culmination of more than 14 years of work involving participation by more than 150 countries representing all regions of the world, and all legal and political systems. The Convention entered into force in accordance with Article 308 on 16 November 1994. Today, it is the globally recognized regime dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea and ocean governance.

WB - The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development** (World Bank) is acting as the implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), for the Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (CROP).

WOC - **World Ocean Council** (WOC) is the international, cross-sectoral alliance for private sector leadership, collaboration and action on ocean sustainability, stewardship, and science. Companies from a range of industries worldwide are distinguishing themselves as leaders in "Corporate Ocean Responsibility", including: shipping, oil and gas, tourism, fisheries, aquaculture, mining, renewable energy, ocean technology and investment. WOC Members are listed here, as part of the WOC Network of 35,000+ ocean industry stakeholders around the world. The WOC is a registered not-for-profit organization in the USA and France.

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