



## ***DIALOGUE WITH CARIBBEAN AMBASSADORS***

# **Towards an Effective Sustainable Development Program for the Caribbean**

Presentation by the Department of Sustainable Development to Caribbean  
Ambassadors  
Washington D.C., March 31, 2009



# About DSD

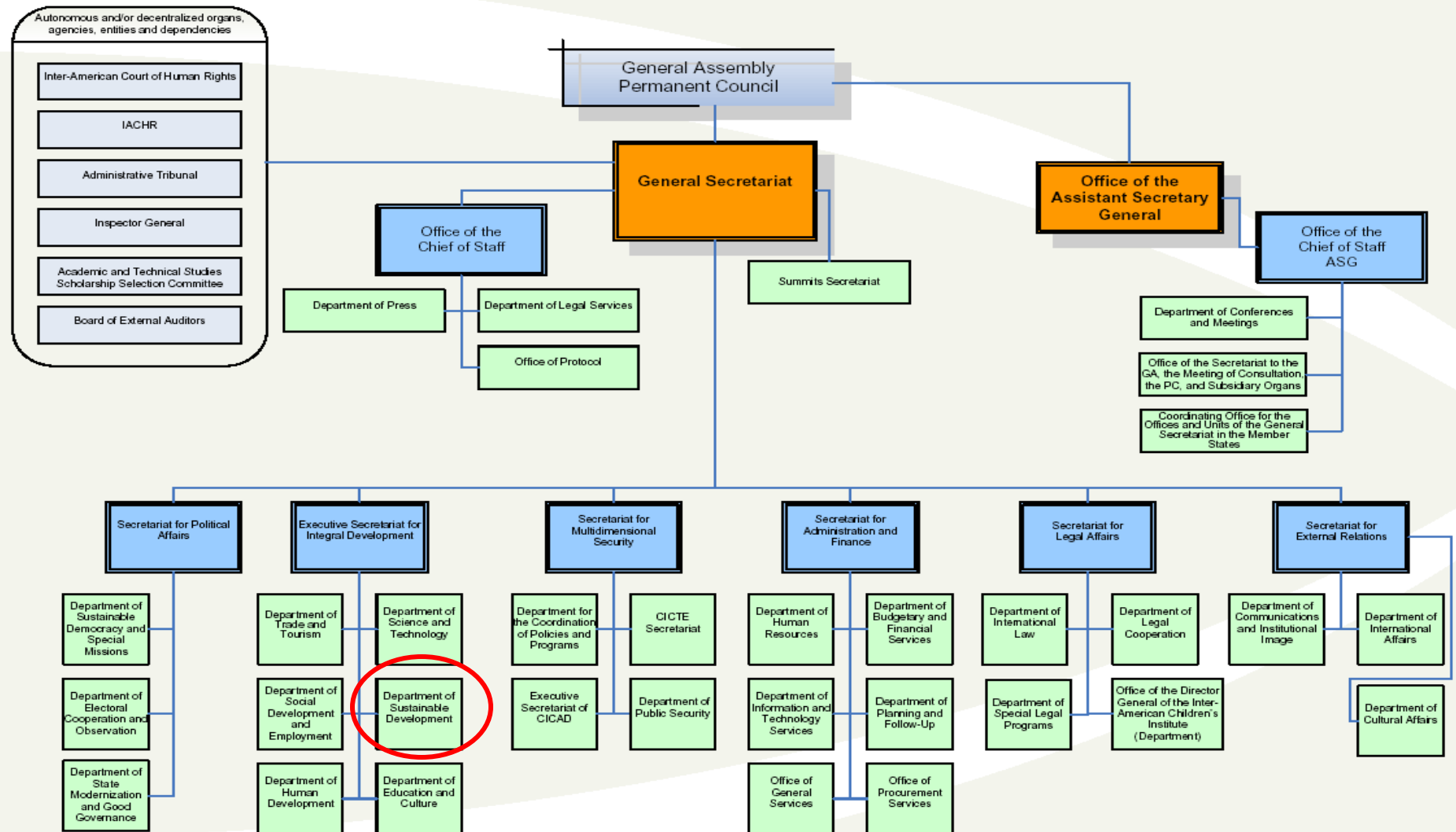
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- **+ 40 years of experience on Sustainable Development and Environment in the Americas.**
- **Principal Technical Arm of GS/OAS, responsible for supporting Political Organs of OAS and meeting technical-policy needs of Member States on Environment and SD.**
- **Facilitates regional exchange of information and cooperation through project execution, policy recommendations, support to political bodies and Ministerial Processes.**
- **Vehicle for Public Participation in Sustainable Development and Environmental Management**
- **Supports Program of Work of the GS in addressing sustainable development and environment in its strategic areas (SG Program of Work for the GS/OAS 2006-2009)**

■ \* See (CP/CISC-17/03)

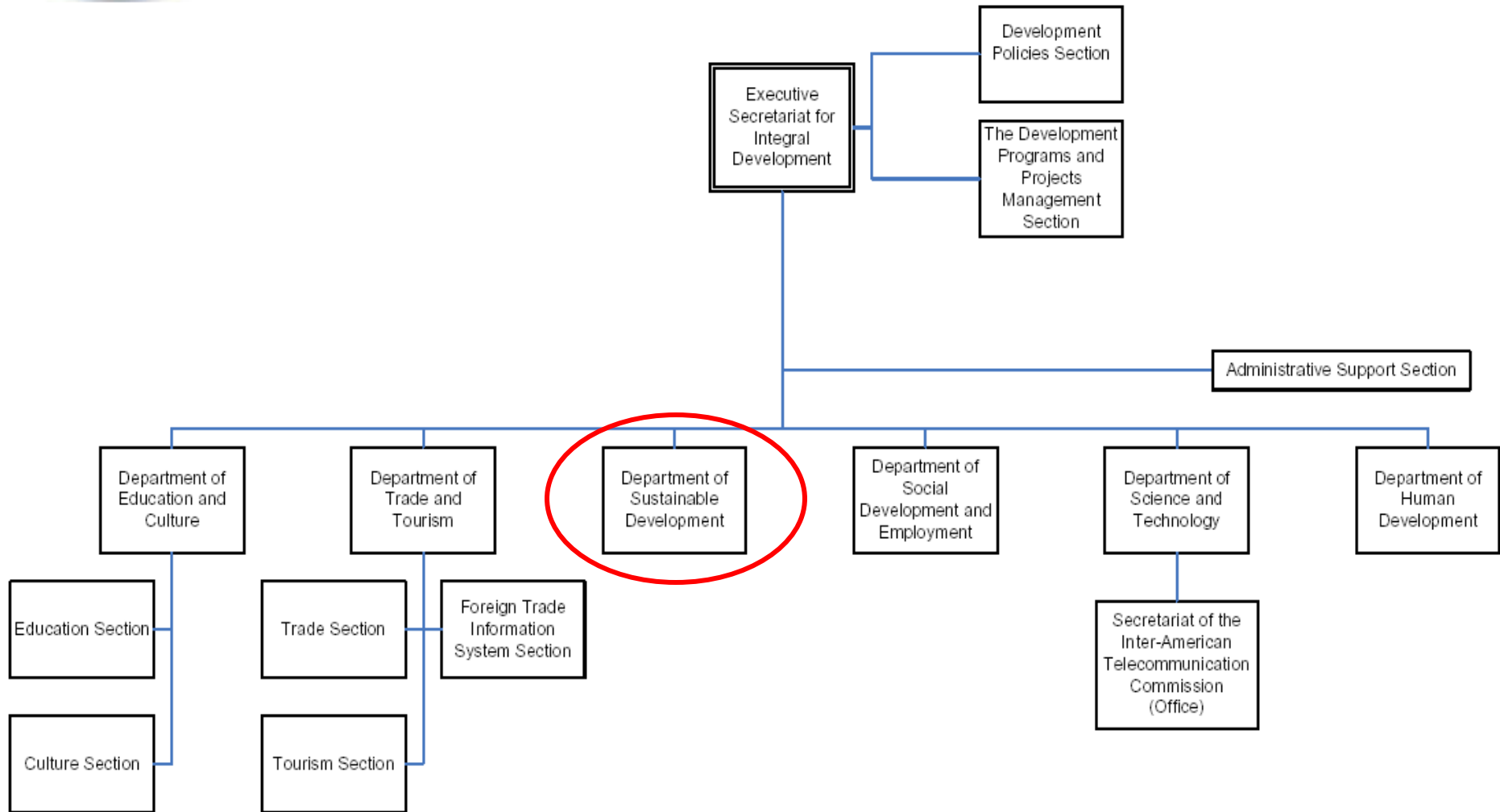


# About DSD (2)





## About DSD (3)





## About DSD (4)

- DSD Directors Office (Mr. Cletus Springer)
- Divisions
  - *Integrated Water Resource management (Mr. Jorge Rucks)*
  - *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (Mr. Richard Huber)*
  - ***Energy and Climate Change mitigation (Mr. Mark Lambrides)***
  - *Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance (Mrs. Claudia de Windt)*
  - *Management of Natural Hazards Risk and Climate Change adaptation (Mr. Pablo Gonzalez)*
  - *Our interns: Mauricio Solano, Cesar Garcia and Diana Galeano*





## Our mandates

- Executive Order No. 96-6 (Creation of DSD)
- Summit of the Americas Process**
- General Assembly Resolutions
- CIDI and CIDS Resolutions
- Santa Cruz +10 Declaration
- Inter-American Program on Sustainable Development (PIDS) 2006-2009
- Strategic Plan for Partnerships for Integral Development 2006-2009
- Declaration on Security in the Americas (October 28, 2003)
- PC Committee on Hemispheric Security
- Joint Consultative Organ (JCO) on Natural Disasters
- National Focal Points

“Securing Our Citizens’ Future  
by Promoting Human  
Prosperity, **Energy Security** and  
Environmental Sustainability”





# Energy and Climate Change

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## Purpose:

Support OAS Member States in efforts to ***increase the sustainability of the energy sector***

- Reduce costs
- Increase reliability
- Expand access to modern energy services
- Reduce local and global environmental impacts



# Energy and Climate Change

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- Strategies for energy sustainability in the Caribbean:
  - ◆ Diversify energy sources (i.e. renewables)
  - ◆ Efficiency and conservation
  - ◆ Increase cooperation and integration between countries
  - ◆ Improve governance and management of the sector





# Energy and Climate Change

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- Current activities for energy sustainability in the Caribbean:
  - ◆ Caribbean Sustainable Energy Program (CSEP)
  - ◆ US-Brazil Biofuels Partnership
  - ◆ “Bilateral” Technical Assistance Activities
    - ☞ Belize Cellulosic Ethanol
    - ☞ Geothermal Development (SKN, StL, Dominica)
    - ☞ St. Kitts and Nevis Renewables
    - ☞ Solar Hot Water Heating Initiatives (Grenada, StL)
  - ◆ Sustainable Energy Partnership for the Americas (SEPA)



# Caribbean Sustainable Energy Program (CSEP)

**Project Purpose: Address market conditions for the development and use of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems by mitigating the barriers to their implementation and use**

- ◆ Countries: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines
- ◆ Project Partners: OAS\*, CARICOM, CARILEC, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)
- ◆ Project Duration: 36 months
- ◆ Project Funding: €1.4MM (EU) plus €0.570MM (partners in-kind)





# US-Brazil Biofuels Partnership

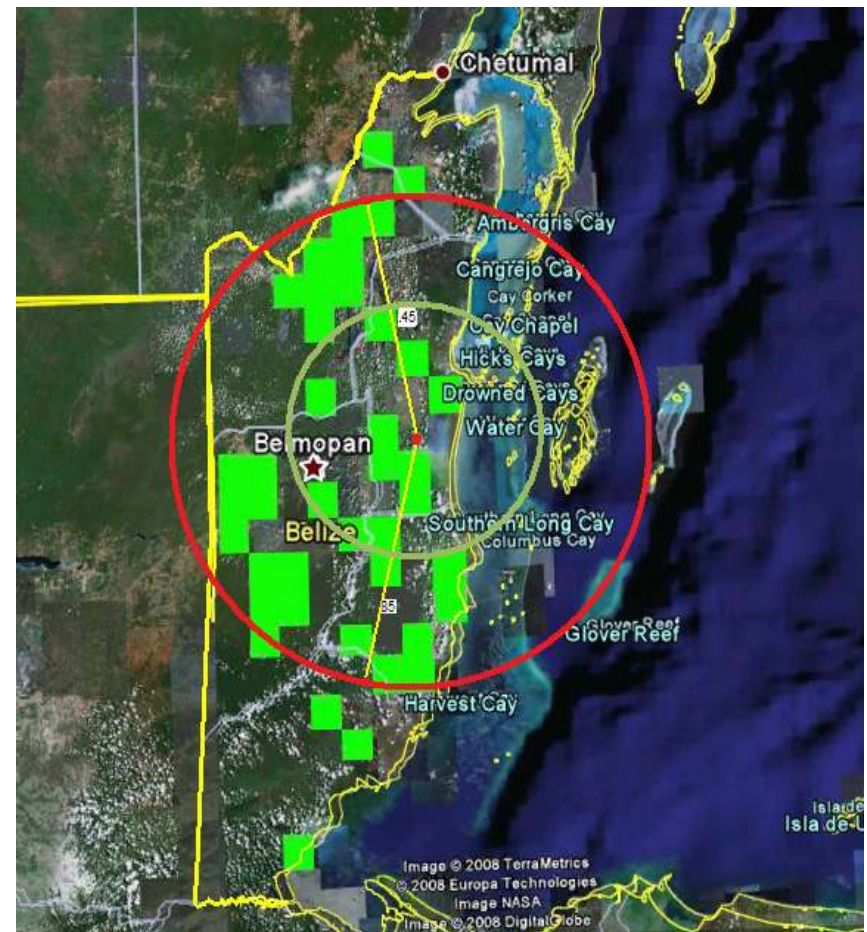
- OAS is providing technical assistance on behalf of the USA and Brazil to several “third-countries” in the Partnership, including:
  - ◆ Dominican Republic
  - ◆ Haiti
  - ◆ St. Kitts and Nevis
  - ◆ Jamaica





# Cellulosic Ethanol: An Assessment of the Potential Market in Belize

- Explore the potential for the development and use of cellulosic ethanol
- Undertook: Stakeholder consultations; research; field investigations; expert reviews...
- Results: Outline a pathway for development





# Geothermal Technical Assistance Activities

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# What Next? Planned Activities

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- Waste-to-energy program
- Belize sustainable energy
- Build on biofuels partnership
- Work with WB, OECS, CARICOM... toward regional electricity regulation



# Challenges and Opportunities

- Lack of energy sector governing capacity
- Monopolistic electricity sector
- Nationalistic versus regional approach
- “Shot gun” approach infrastructure development decisions





# **Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance Division**





# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## World Summit on Sustainable Development [Plan of Implementation, Article 4]:

- Good governance
- sound environmental, social and economic policies
- democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people
- the rule of law
- enabling environment for investment

**...are the basis for sustainable development.**



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## The DSD

- promotes environmental governance through national institutional capacity building and the strengthening of national environmental laws and their application; and
- works to improve sustainable development policies and programs, legal and institutional frameworks, including access to and the flow of information among key stakeholders through mechanisms that ensure civil society involvement.



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## Objectives:

- 1) Enhance the effectiveness of environmental laws, policies and institutions in the region.
- 2) Improve the capacity of government and civil society in the different areas of environmental law and enforcement, including the negotiation and implementation of agreements.
- 3) Promote mechanisms that advance the incorporation of sustainable development concerns into decision-making.



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## The Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance Division:

- Contributes to the growth and development of environmental institutions and law in member States on the subject of environment and sustainable development.

...through platforms such as:

- **The Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA)**
- **The Environmental Law Advisory Group**



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## The Inter-American Forum on Environmental Law (FIDA):

- Network of experts and officials in environmental law and enforcement
- Forum to exchange knowledge and experiences in environmental law
- Facilitates training and capacity building
- OAS-DSD serves as the Secretariat

### 4 Priority Themes:

- 1) Trade, investment and environment
- 2) Water law and policy
- 3) Climate change and the domestic environmental law agenda
- 4) Conflict prevention and management of shared natural resources

**Most Caribbean Member States have designated Focal Points**



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## Current Initiatives in the Caribbean

- Trade and Environment in the Americas Project
- Caribbean Emergency Legislation Project (CELP)
- Assessing and Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change on Coastal Infrastructure in Jamaica (Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Project)
- Sustainable Development in the Caribbean: Contemporary Issues, Challenges and Opportunities (Publication)



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## Trade and Environment in the Americas Project:

- **Respond to trade-related capacity building needs in the area of environmental management. The project addresses priority challenges of OAS member States in the following areas:**
  - (a) Sound management of chemicals
  - (b) Public participation and effective enforcement of environmental laws
  - (c) Market-based approaches to the conservation of biological diversity, through the support of PES
  - (d) Trade and environment capacity building



## Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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### Trade and Environment in the Americas Project:

*Some activities:*

- Database of existing and proposed trade Agreements that contain environmental provisions (including the recent EC-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement)
- Develop 'tool kit' on trade and sustainable development
- Drafted a Trade and Environment Program for the Caribbean





## Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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### Caribbean Emergency Legislation Project (CELP):

Objectives:

- Build legislative capacity to enhance legal and institutional frameworks for state of emergency and budget appropriation.
- Develop recommendations on how to improve legislative channels and administrative procedures during, and immediately after, the occurrence of a natural disaster.



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## Vulnerability Assessment of the Coastal Infrastructures of the Caribbean to the Impacts of Climate Change:

### Objectives:

- Assess the vulnerability risks and macro-economic impacts associated with the adverse impacts of climate change on the integrity of social and economic infrastructures.
- Identify engineering and other solutions for strengthening the resilience of infrastructure determined to be at the highest risk.
- Strengthen technical capacities of the building professionals in conducting effective vulnerability risk analyses.



## Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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### **Publication: Sustainable Development the Caribbean: Contemporary Issues, Challenges and Opportunities:**

- Only known publication on the subject contained a compilation of presentations made at an International Conference held in Jamaica in 1990 published by the International Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP).
- OAS-DSD Publication “was conceived to aggregate the diverse initiatives, including successes, challenges and opportunities of the Caribbean SIDS, related to key aspects of sustainable development...”



# Environmental Law, Policy and Good Governance

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## Challenges

- Financing
- Regional cooperation
- National and regional coordination
  - ◆ Communication

## Opportunities

- Secure greater funding with the support of Member States
- Replicate successful initiatives
- Deepen cooperation with domestic and regional stakeholders



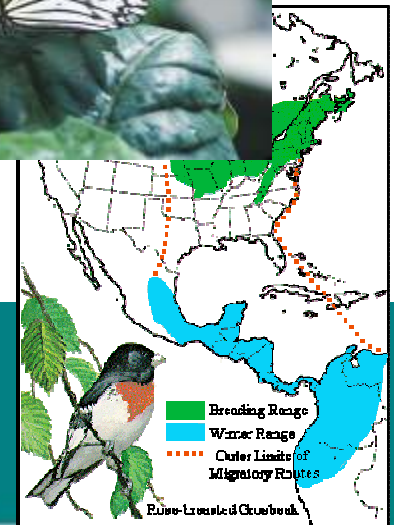
## **Biodiversity and Land Management Division**

# Inter American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN)

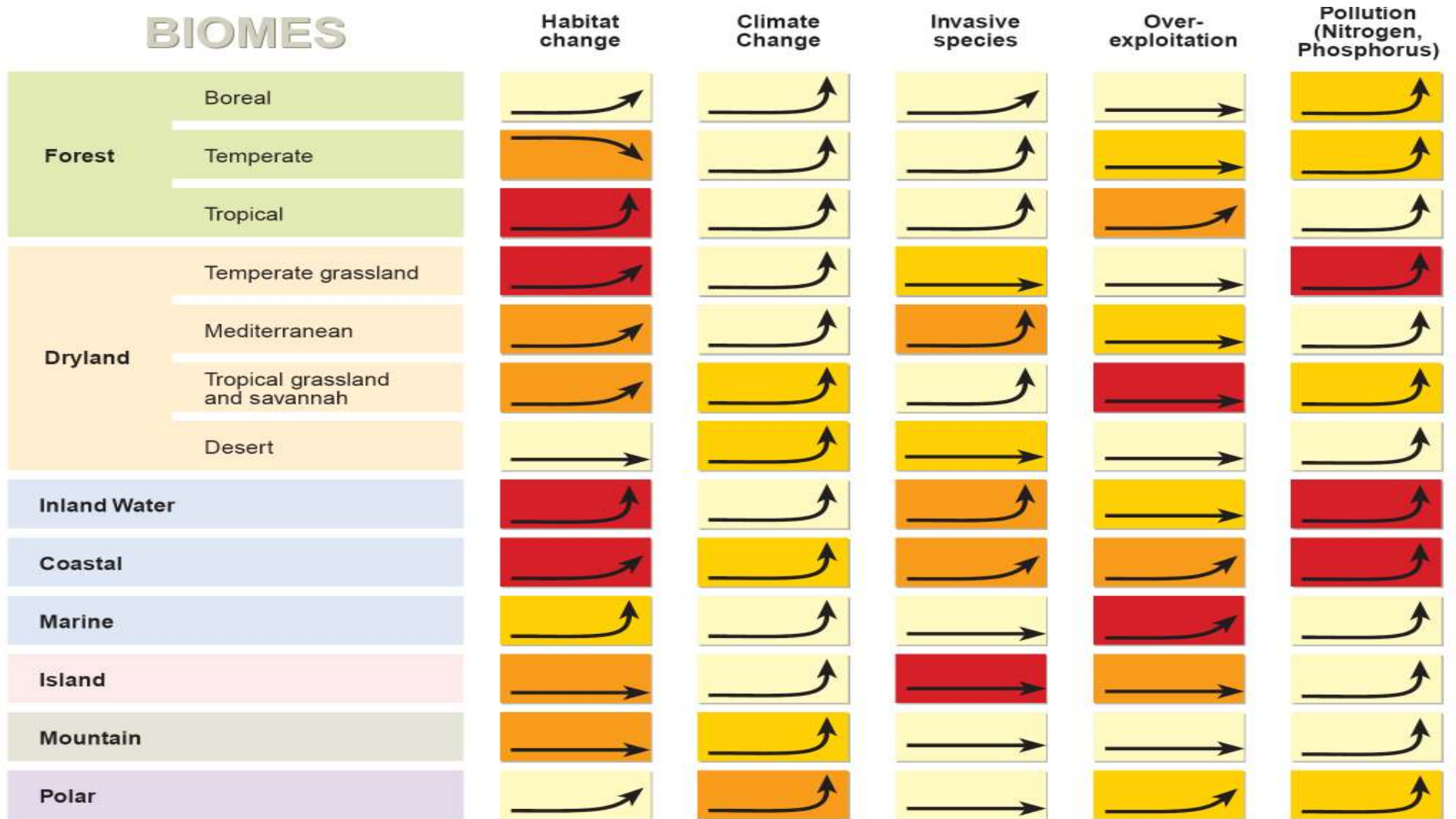
1. Specimens
2. Species
3. Ecosystems
4. Invasive Species
5. Pollinators
6. Protected Areas



Photo by R. Westbrooks.  
U. S. Geological Survey, 2001.

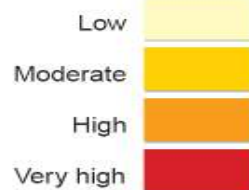


# BIOMES



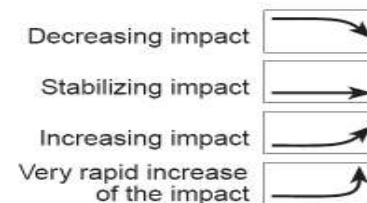
## RESULT OF PAST EVOLUTION

Driver's impact on biodiversity over the last century



## WHAT HAPPENS TODAY

Driver's actual trends



# ReefFix Valuation of Marine Ecosystems

- ❑ **Parque Nacional del Este -- DR**
- ❑ **Moriah Harbour Cay National Park in Exuma in the Bahamas**
- ❑ **Grenada System Plan for National parks**
- ❑ **Haiti's Caracol's Mangroves Park (N-E of Haiti)**
- ❑ **Montego Bay Marine Park Trust, Jamaica**



# Establish Payments for Ecological Services

**Carbon markets** the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

**Water markets** (Mexico) provide payments for nature's hydrological services filtering of water through wetlands, creation from cloud forest.

**Biodiversity markets** (Costa Rica) pay annual fee e.g. \$40/ha/yr for the management and preservation biological processes as well as habitat and species.

**Bundled payments** (Caribbean?) secure all or a combination of carbon, water, and biodiversity services. Bundled payments also include certified timber or certified agricultural produce.



## Shrimp farms replacing mangroves in Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras



1987-1999: shrimp farms and ponds have mushroomed, carpeting the landscape around the Gulf of Fonseca, Honduras, in blocks of blue and black shapes

# Urban encroachment on Florida's Everglades, United States



- 1973: Rapid urban expansion has converted farmlands to cityscapes

- 2002: Existence of vast wetlands “Everglades” threatened by urban encroachment

# Haiti – Value of Reefs, Mangroves



# Ecosystems under threat from Climate Change

Coral Reef bleaching/ Marine Parks with no take fishery zones



Deforestation/Smartwood



Integrated coastal zone management/ Ecotourism



Monoculture/ Shade Nutmeg, Cacao, coffee alternative

Forest/wetlands  
Payments eco services

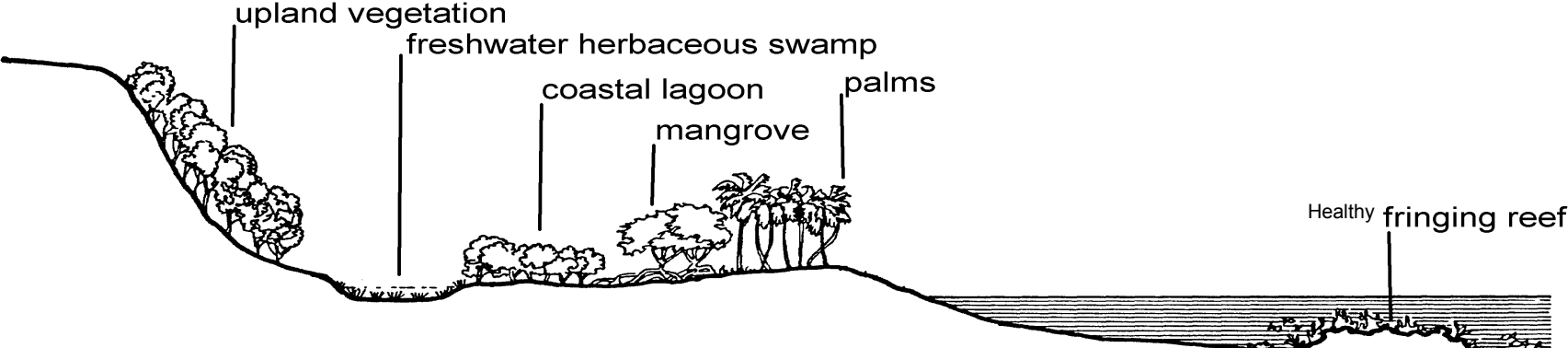


**Areas of work:** policy strengthening – technology transfer/data – capacity building - strategic alliances – adaptation measures –

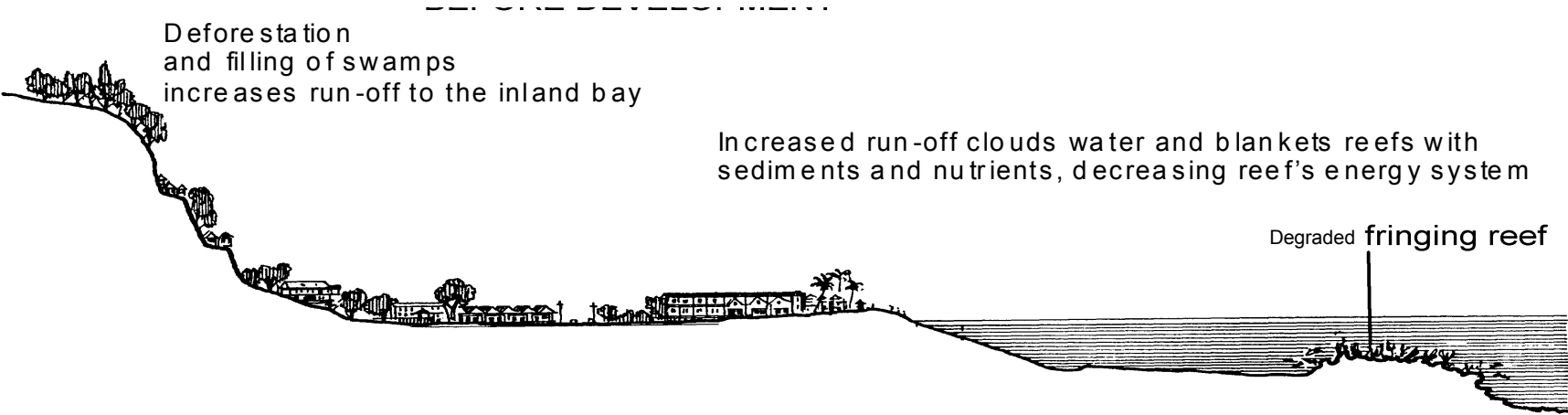
# Economic Valuation of the Montego Bay Marine Park



**Natural Environment before Development**

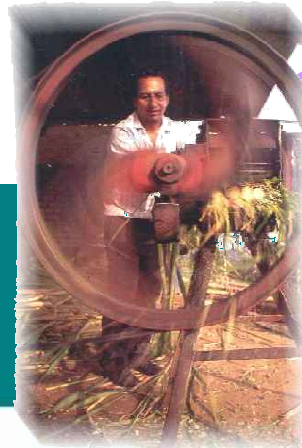
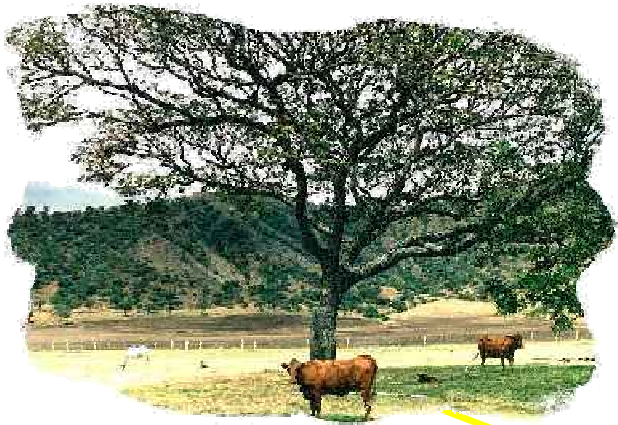


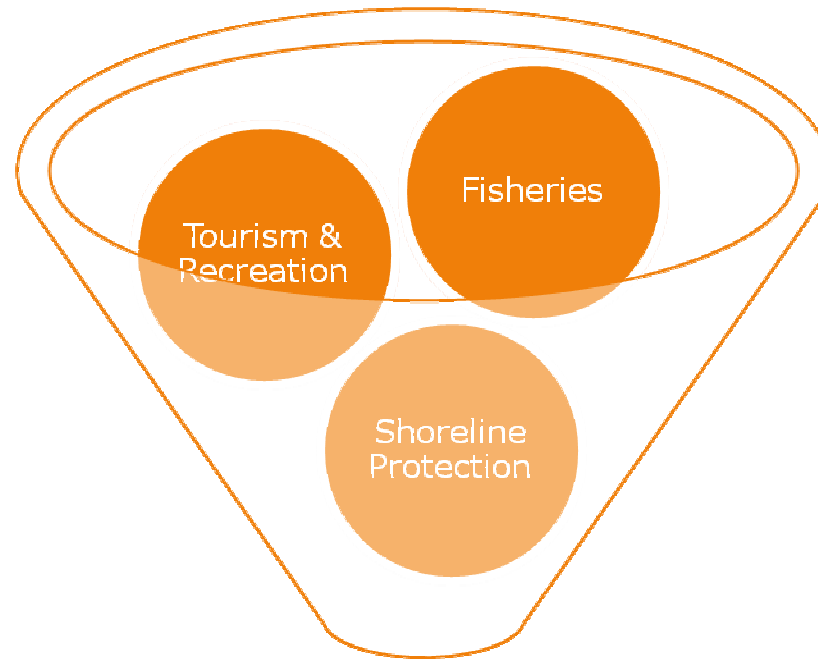
**Impact on Ecosystem after Development**











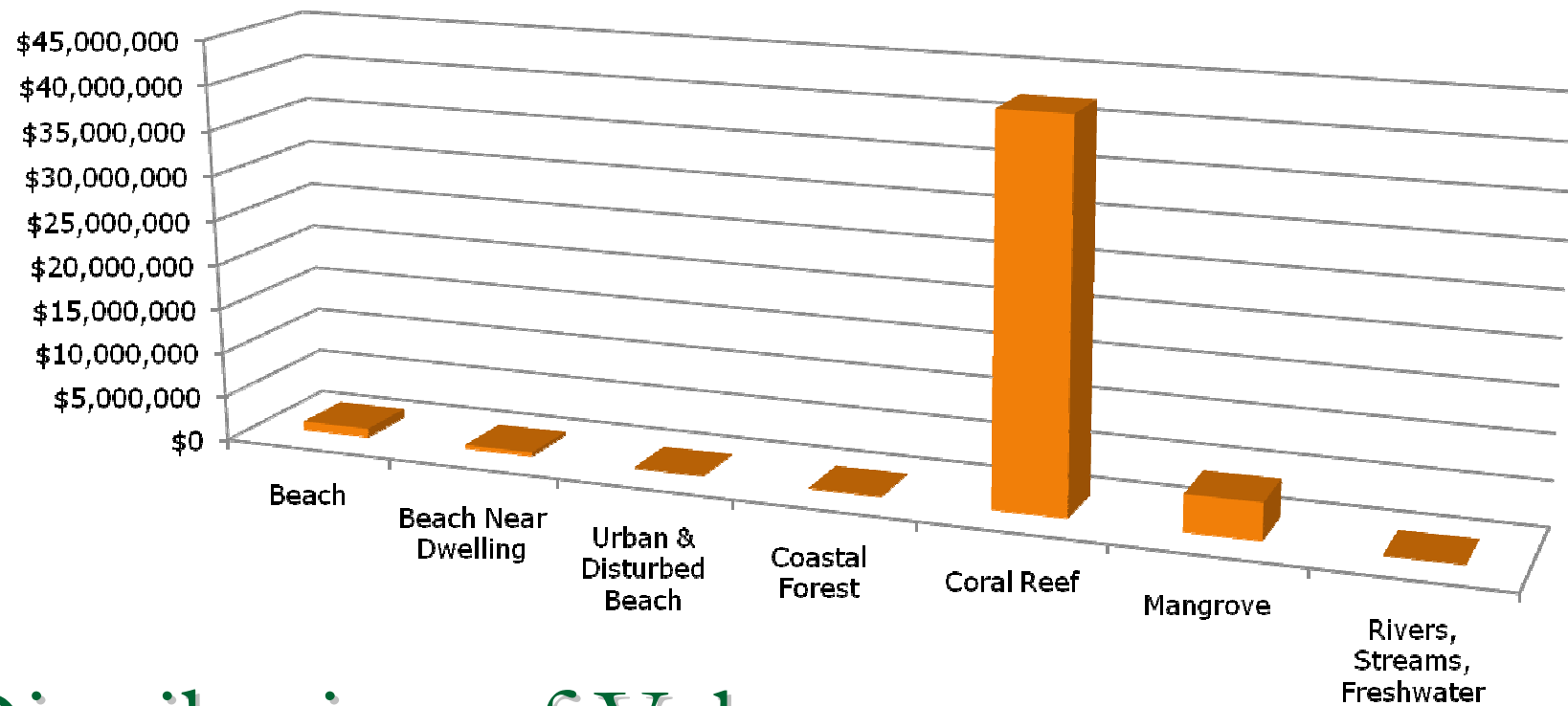
**Economic  
Valuation of  
Coral Reefs**

Theory

Ecosystem Type	\$/ha/yr	Total Hectares	Total Contribution
Beach Near Dwelling	\$88,000	10.92	\$960,849.54
Urban & Disturbed Beach	\$117,000	3.47	\$405,493.69
Beach	\$0	0.46	\$0.00
Coastal Forest	\$1,826	23.41	\$42,749.49
Coral Reef	\$100,000	422.27	\$42,226,522.50
Mangrove	\$37,500	108.61	\$4,072,913.20
Rivers, Streams, Freshwater	\$1,595	2.10	\$3,348.74
<b>MONTEGO BAY MARINE PARK - TOTAL ESV</b>			<b>\$47,711,877.16</b>

## Value Transfer - Results

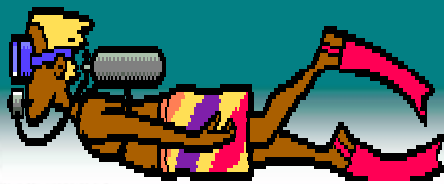
## MBMP Ecosystem Service Values

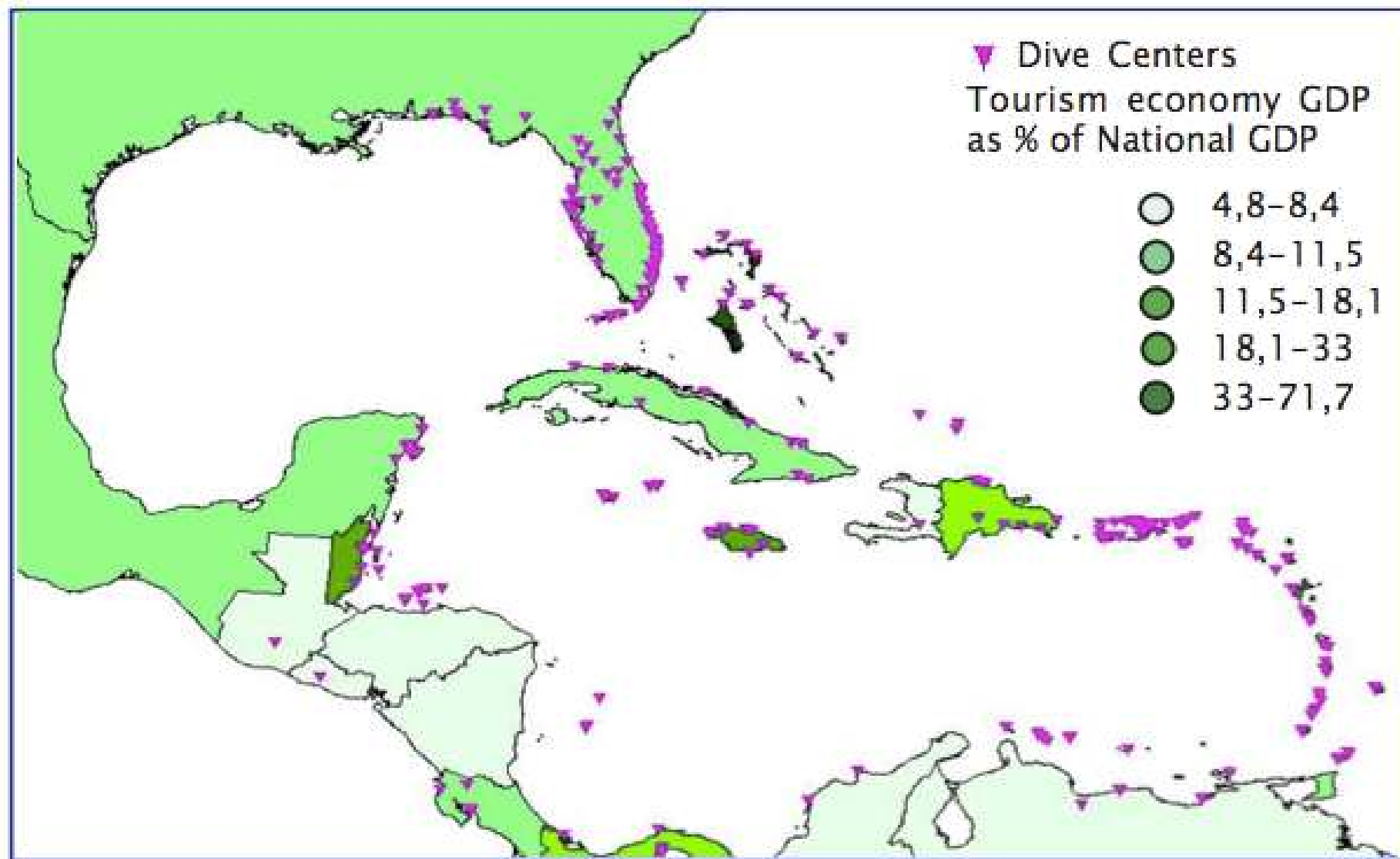


## Distribution of Values

## Economic benefits: Diving in the Caribbean

- The Caribbean attracts about 57% of the world's 10 million active SCUBA divers
- By the year 2005, diving would generate about \$1.2 billion annually
- Dive tourism growing at a rate of 20% per year

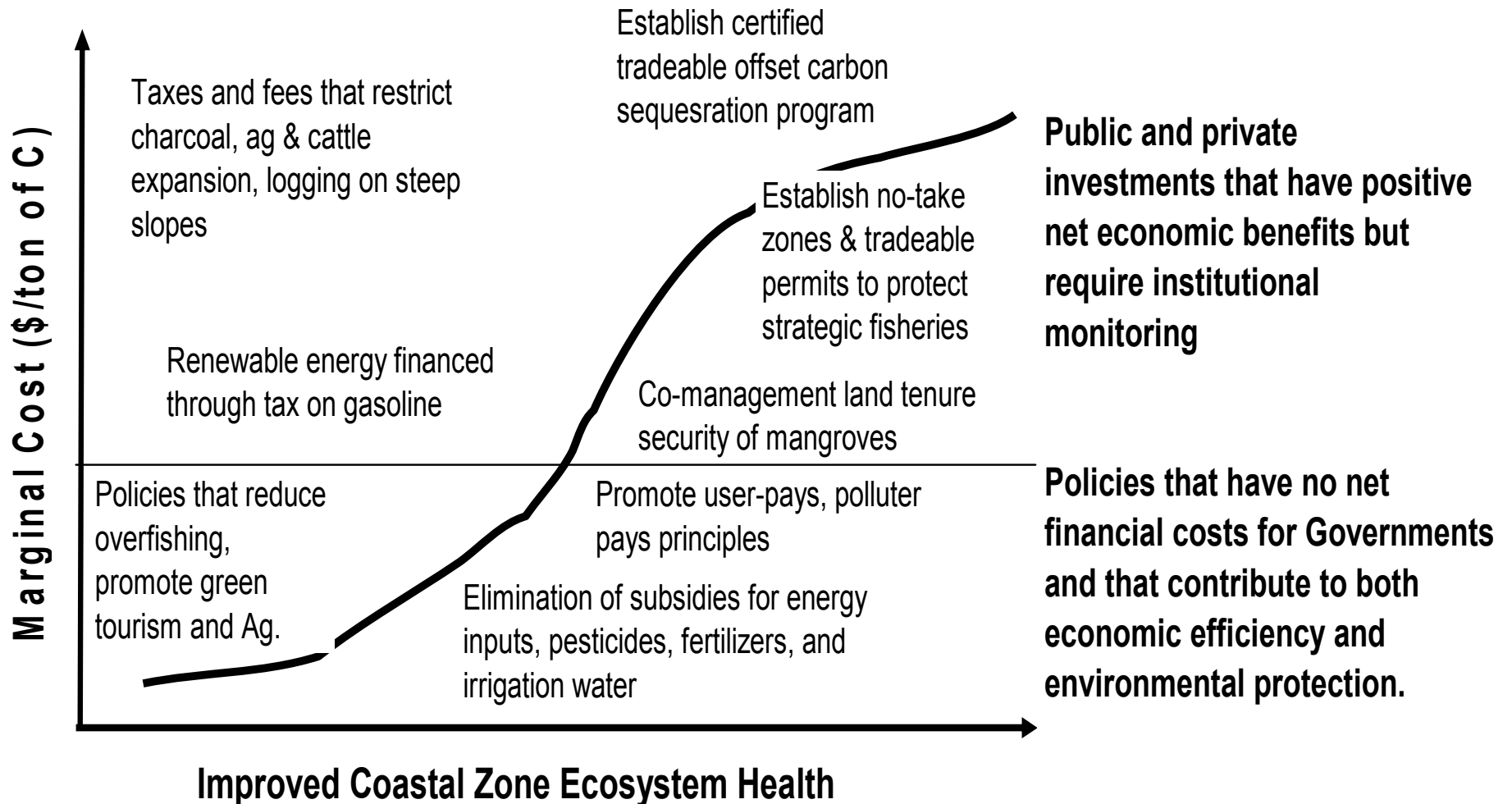




*Figure 5: Dive Centers and Tourism Economy as percentage of GDP in the Caribbean*

Source: Preliminary data from Reefs at Risk in the Caribbean project, WRI (unpublished), based on [15] and UNEP-WCMC dive centers.


# Marginal Cost Policies for Improved Coastal Zone Management



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http://test.whmsi.net/index.php?option=com\_content&task=view&id=19&Itemid=63&lang=en



# WHMSI

Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative

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## What is WHMSI?

WHMSI are the English initials that refer to Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative

### MISSION

Contribute to the conservation of migratory species in the Western Hemisphere by strengthening cooperation among nations, international treaties and organizations of civil society, as well as by expanding the active commitment on the part of political levels and the public at large.

### VISION

The Western Hemisphere migratory species, as well as their key habitats and migratory routes are conserved, thus benefiting people and strengthening conservation of biodiversity.

### BACKGROUND

- In 2001, during the [Americas Summit](#) held in Quebec, Canada, the leaders of the Western Hemisphere made a call to develop strategies to support the conservation of migratory species everywhere in the Americas.
- In response to that call, in 2003 the representatives of around 25 nations and more than 40

one Internet



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## Caribbean Birdwatch: SCSCB Bird Monitoring Program

[Join Workspace](#)



This workspace is being built as a place to share information, resources and files related to our new Caribbean Regional Bird Monitoring Programme and recent Bird Monitoring Training Workshop in Nassau, Bahamas, Feb. 19 - 23, 2009.

This is a [Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative](#) (WHMSI) project, funded by [OAS](#) and USFWS ([Div. of International Conservation](#)). We are very grateful for the support we have received from many [partners and sponsors](#). As new material becomes available it will be added to the workspace, so check back often.



# Marine turtle tourism in the Western Hemisphere

- Barbados, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, St Lucia, St Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, USA (Florida), ...
- 15 nations, at least 50 sites, and increasing ...

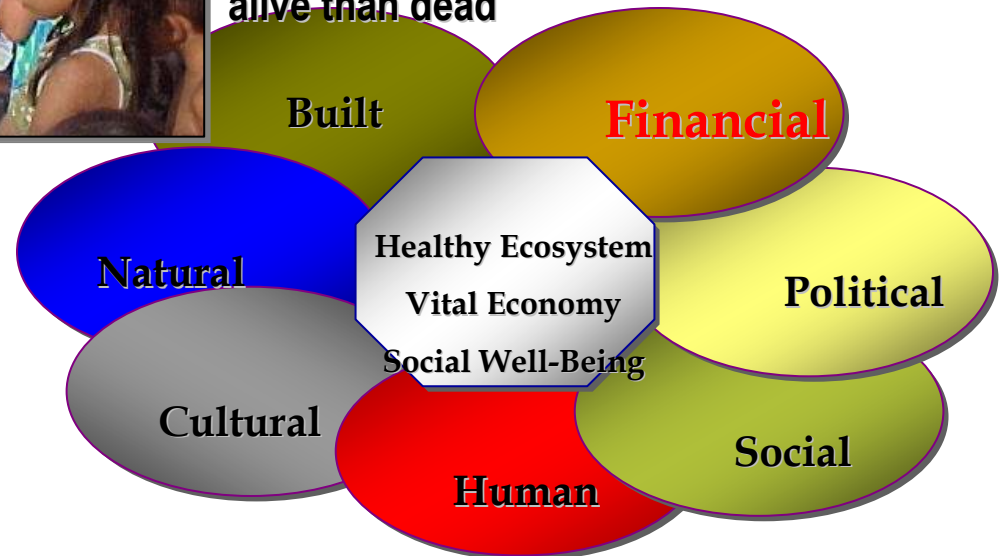




# Marine turtles: a driver of cash income



- Two thirds of countries with developing economies have marine turtles
- 175,000 turtle tourists / year, more than 90 sites in more than 40 countries.
- 2002 - US\$ 6.7 mio in Tortuguero (235 guides, 26.292 visitors)
- 1,280 employees (60% female) in Brazil by Projeto TAMAR (merchandizing & tourism)
- Gross revenue 3 x higher for use of turtle alive than dead





# **Disaster Risk Management Division**

# Disaster Risk Management Division



- **Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action Regional Platform of the Americas with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), and other Inter-American and UN System agencies**
- **Sharing information and knowledge and good practices on disaster mitigation: Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM) –AG/RES. 2314 (XXXVII-O/07)**
- **Increasing resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities to Climate Variability and Climate Change**

# Disaster Risk Management Division



- **Integrating natural hazards risk into land-use planning and physical infrastructure retrofitting (i.e. schools)**
- **Promoting community-centered EWS for floods,** integrating weather forecast and remote sensing data into community-operated systems, and ICT applications for Disaster Mitigation
- **Using cost-benefit analyses, residual risk transfer, and financial instruments** to urge more investments in vulnerability reduction.

# Disaster Risk Management Division



## Some projects in the Caribbean:

- *“Central America Small Valleys Flood Alert and Vulnerability Reduction Program (SVP): Regional Platform Development”* – with support from the German Government through the United Nations Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (UN/PPEW), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR),
- *“Applying Information and Communication Technology for Disaster Mitigation”* – with support from ICA-IDRC
- *Regionalization of the Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) Program in the Caribbean: Haiti*

# Disaster Risk Management Division



## The Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM)

### Background:

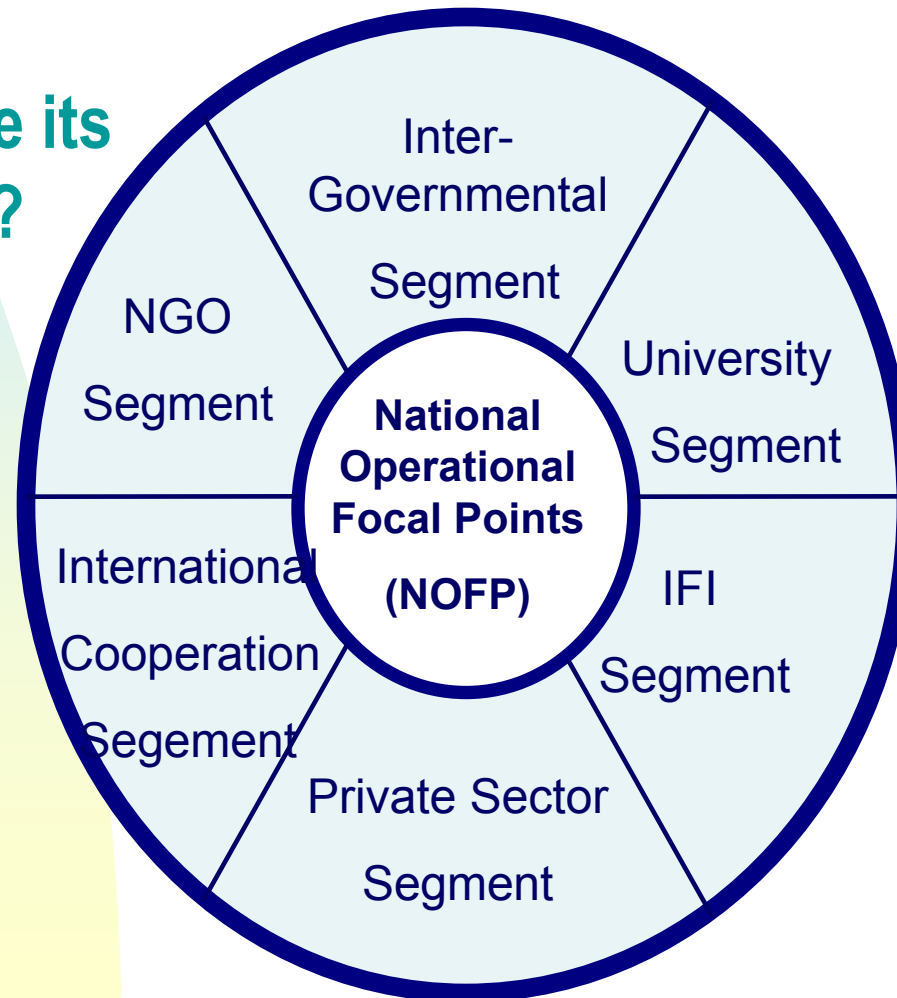
- **Dec 3-5, 2006:** Santa Cruz +10, First Inter-American Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of Sustainable Development;
- **Jun 5, 2007:** XXXVII (AG/Res. 2314), OAS Member States resolved to “*recognize the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation (INDM) as the permanent hemispheric mechanism for strengthening practical cooperation among intergovernmental agencies in the area of disaster reduction, especially by sharing technical information and best practices*”.



# Disaster Risk Management Division



**INDM - Who are its members?**



**Co-chair:**  
Office of  
Disaster  
Preparedness  
and  
Emergency  
Management  
(ODPEM) of  
Jamaica

# Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation Products and services



Departamento de Desarrollo Sostenible

## Foro de Buenas Prácticas

Riesgos y eventos extremos hidrológicos: alerta temprana y capacidad de resiliencia ante inundaciones

## Good Practices Forum

Risk and hydrological extreme events: Early warning and resilient capacity to floods



Octubre - diciembre 2007, Primera Serie  
October - December 2007, First Serie



### Casos - Cases



**Cuercos del Rio Cobre**  
Las Cuercos de Cusacilla  
Empresa de Fortificación Eléctrica, S.A. de Panamá  
katalia@pfeusa.com.pa



**The Susquehanna & San Antonio River**  
Cameron Akeemian  
Hydrologic Engineering Center, US Army Corps of Engineers  
Cameron.Akeemian@usace.army.mil



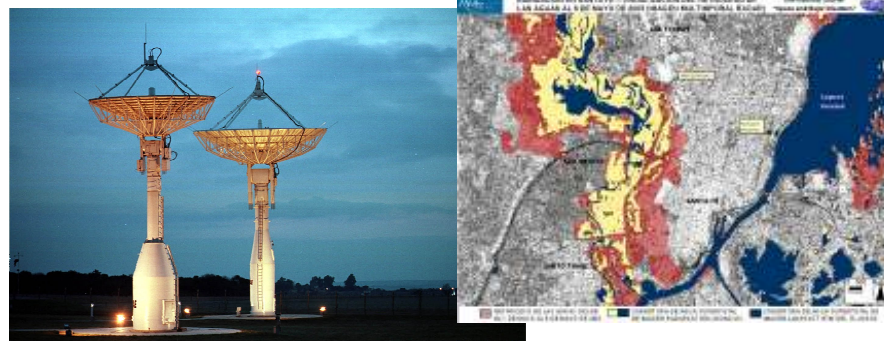
**Un Sistema de Alerta Temprana**  
Juan Carlos Villalón  
Londrina Baptist University  
jvillalon@london.edu

### Moderador - Moderator



**Pablo González**  
Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)  
Pgonzalez@oas.org

RIMD - Technical Secretariat  
Department of Sustainable Development  
General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS)



Vista de los platos de recepción de ondas de radio y telecomunicaciones de satélite, de 7 metros y de 33 metros de diámetro. **Plataforma de la OEA**  
Centro Especializado Técnico de Operación de la Comisión Regional de Actividades Espaciales en Fomento del Comercio, **proyecto de Córdoba**  
Fecha: 03/05/2014-14:24 hrs. 207



# Disaster Risk Management Division

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WHAT'S AHEAD?



# Disaster Risk Management Division

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- 1 An **online Dynamic Institutional Mapping Tool (DIMT)**: with multiple functions and tools for networking among organizations, individuals –experts and policy-makers, and for surfing multiple information sources. *i.e. Calendar of Events.*
- 2 An **online Virtual Discussion Forum Platform** for the exchange and sharing of practical experiences and lessons learned, which through expert judgment and criteria provide the bases for the identification and replication of “good” practices. *i.e. Flood EWS, CQA, Public-private partnerships, School Retrofitting, etc.*

# Disaster Risk Management Division



**3 Face-to-face Thematic Encounters** for promoting exchanges and sharing of practical as well as policy experience and the identification of South-South Cooperation Initiatives (SSCI). *i.e. Second Hemispheric Encounter on “Cost-Benefit Analysis: Making a case to invest on Vulnerability Reduction in the Americas”*

**4 South-South Cooperation** Initiatives drawn from face-to-face Thematic Encounters and Virtual Discussion Forums. *i.e. Expert support for the formulation of project proposals, and mutual cooperation*

# Disaster Risk Management Division



**5 Training and capacity building** within specific areas, partnering with Centers of Excellence in High-tech Applications related to Disaster Mitigation. Also partnering with Leading Institutions (involved in Policy Formulation), Universities and Research Institutions specializing in Risk Management Policy. *i.e. Workshop on Applying Remote Sensing Technology for Flood Risk Management, National Commission on Space Activities (CONAE) of Argentina*

# Disaster Risk Management Division



## Recommendations from the Meeting with the National Operational Focal Points from the Caribbean Small Island States (CARICOM-CDERA Members)

1<sup>st</sup> Session of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA),  
Regional Platform of the Americas in Panama City,  
Panama on March 18, 2009

# Disaster Risk Management Division

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- Rationalize all regional initiatives and promote cooperation among Regional Inter-governmental Organizations, such as CDERA, CEPREDENAC and ACS;
- Use INDM to support the implementation of the National Platforms, by exchanging practical experiences, and promoting exchanges of government officials and specialist who can help other member States in developing their platforms;





# Disaster Risk Management Division

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- Use INDM to capture and make available good practices from the Caribbean among member States of other regions, namely South America and Central America;
- Incorporate UWI and other Caribbean universities, into the Network's segment of universities; and
- Support a broader discussion on Legislation for State of Emergency, throughout the OAS/CARICOM/WB Project; and utilize the Project to convene meetings of the Caribbean National Operational Focal Points.



**Department of Sustainable Development**  
Organization of American States

# Integrated Water Resources Management



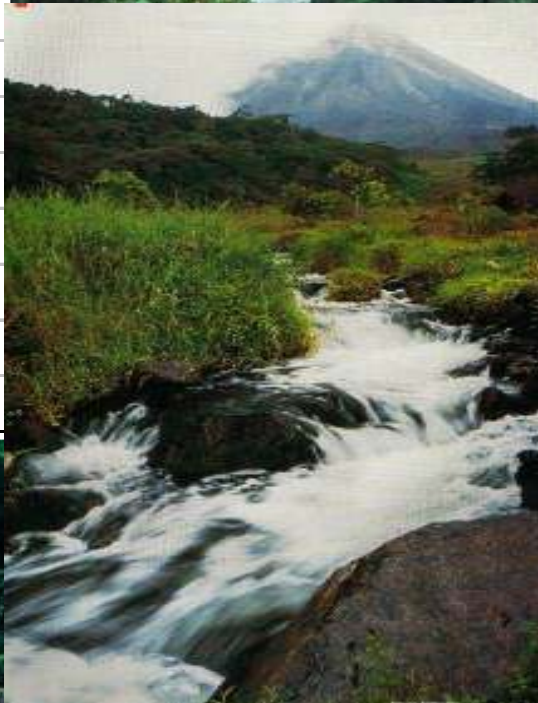
- 30% world precipitation
- 28.000 m<sup>3</sup>/hab/yr
- World average = 7.000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- Scarcity level = 2.000 m<sup>3</sup>



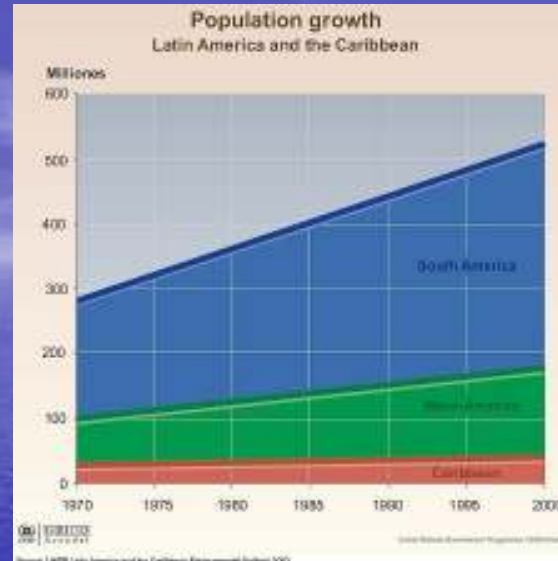
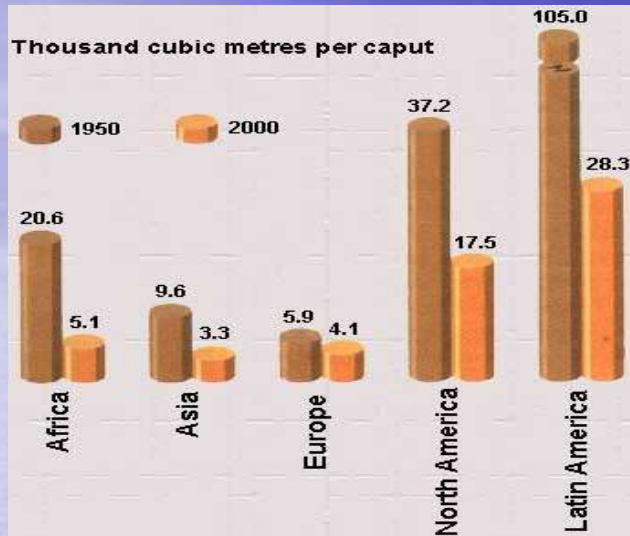
- 1/3 land arid or semiarid
- 1/4 population (100 million) in water-stressed areas
- Drought as a recurring natural phenomena
- 76 million with no access to potable water
- 116 million with no sanitation services

# Water Supply ... water capital

Country	Water resources available per capita (m <sup>3</sup> /cap)
Jamaica	3,651
Trinidad & Tobago	2,968
Puerto Rico	1,814
Antigua & Barbuda	800
Saint Kitts & Nevis	621
Barbados	307
Bahamas	66
<b>Central America</b>	<b>31,064</b>
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>74,546</b>
<b>Peru</b>	<b>74,546</b>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>61,135</b>
<b>Chile</b>	<b>60,164</b>
<b>Venezuela</b>	<b>51,021</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>50,635</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>48,314</b>



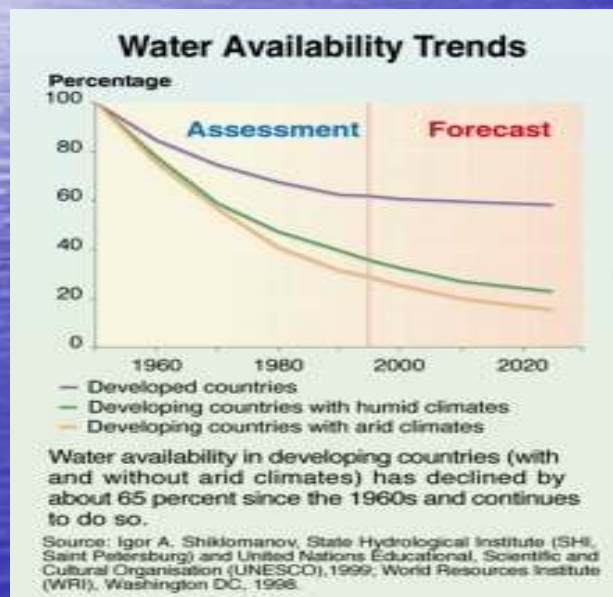
# Pop. & Econ. growth → Demand Growth



- Last 100 years: Pop. x 3; water use x 6

- In 20 years, water supply/person to be reduced by a third

- In 2050, 7 billion people in more than 60 countries will be affected by water scarcity



- Projected increases in sectorial demands for water: 70% in 25 years

# Water crisis: human induced



Degradation of  
Upper watersheds

Contamination of  
water sources

Poor farming  
practices

Agricultural runoff

Mining/industrial  
residues

Overexploitation of  
Aquifers

Water losses

Management  
frameworks

# CLIMATE CHANGE



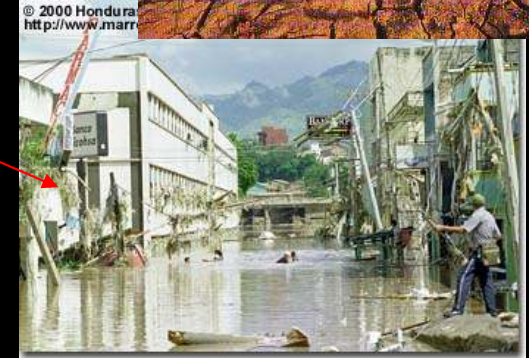
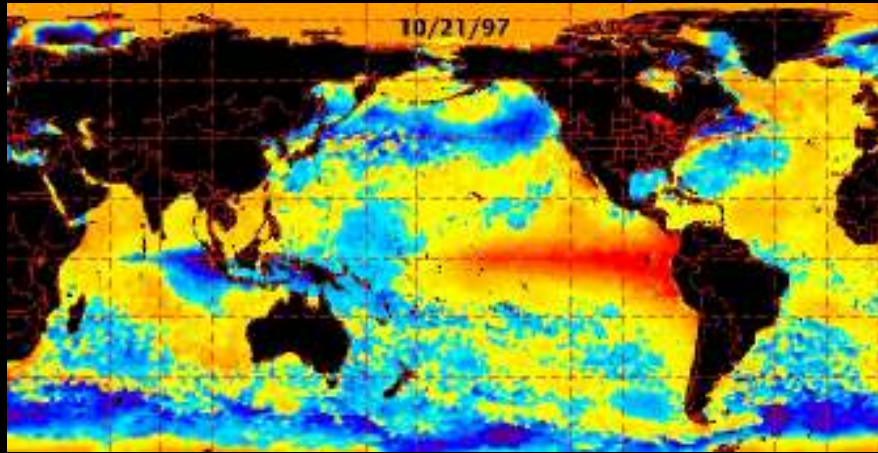


# Water supply climate dependant....

Droughts

Climate variability

Floods



Climate Change

Changes in rainfall patterns  
Increase in extreme events

Water Security implications



## **OAS/DSD Water Resources Program**

**Objective: Support member States in their efforts to improve the management, conservation and sustainable use of water resources, within the framework of social and economic growth**

**Development of policies and strategies for integrated water resources management**



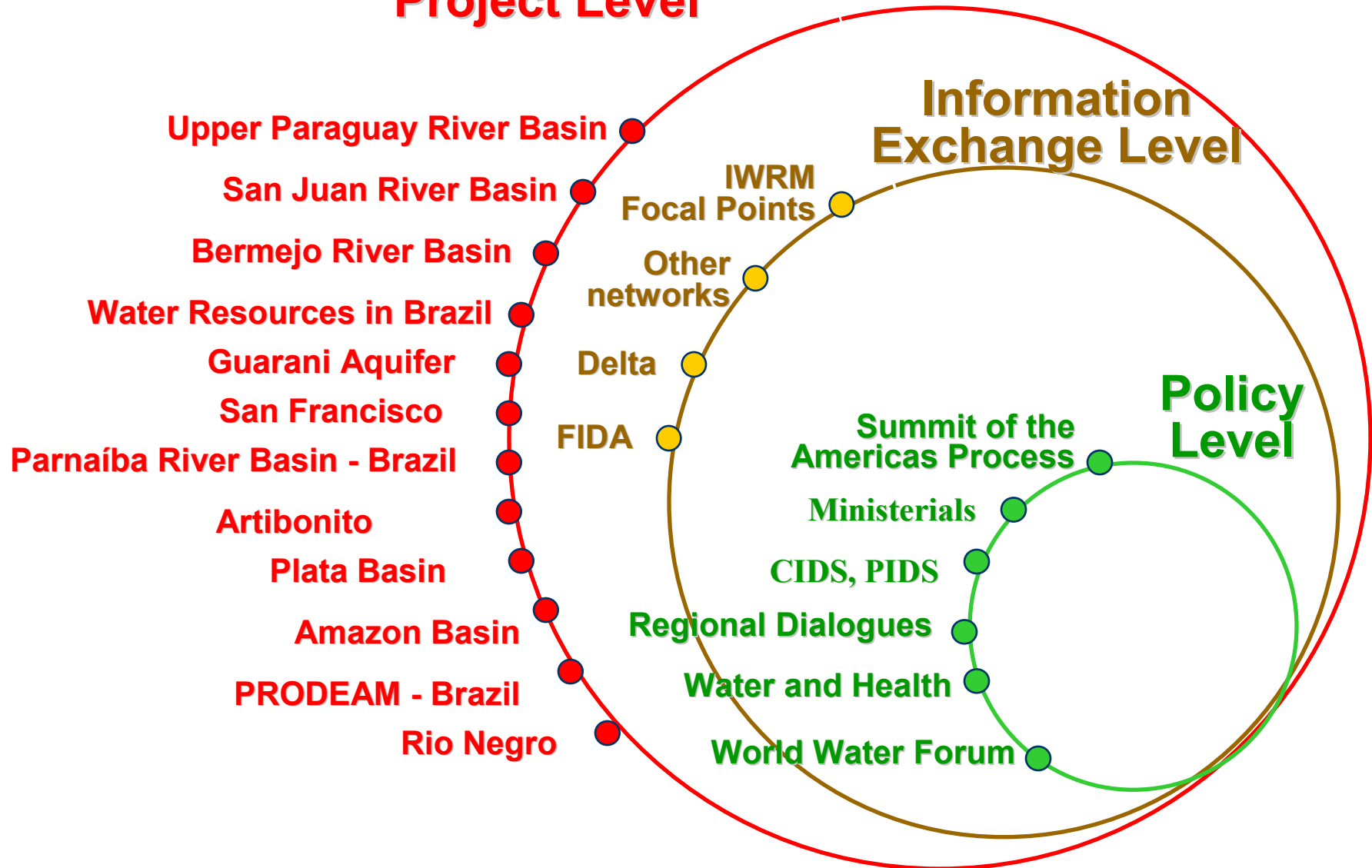
# Specific Actions

- Focus on transboundary river basins
- Policy dialogues for Integrated Water Resources Management
- Generation and exchange of information and experiences
- Support to the development of legal and institutional frameworks for IWRM
- Capacity building in regional, national and local institutions
- Awareness and public participation



## IWRM: Levels of Approach

### Project Level





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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT





# Actions in the Caribbean

- **Strategic Utilization of the Transboundary Groundwater Resources of Hispaniola (Artibonito/Masacre)**
- **Development of Integrated Water Resources Management Policies in the Americas**
- Potential areas for action: (regional approach)
  - Water and sanitation (wastewater plans)
  - Strengthen institutional capacities for forecasting and adaptation
  - Aquifer management/Saline intrusion
  - Alternative technologies for freshwater augmentation
  - Water resource legislation



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**Thank You.**

# Organizational Challenges

- Absence of an effective national and regional policy framework
- Lack of absorptive capacity due to brain drain and staff turnover
- Inefficient use of resources
- Preoccupation with meeting ISDA requirements over national imperatives
- Fragmented institutional arrangements - lack of effective coordination mechanisms
- Absence of country ownership
- Lack of sustainability
- Way OAS-DSD is perceived locally – as a foreign entity not as an extension of Governments



# Financial Challenges

- Dramatic decline in funding to region due to change in geographic focus of donors
- Donor fatigue
- More intense competition for available resources
- Presence of more and stronger regional intergovernmental agencies
- Changes in operational policies of donors such as GEF
- Lack of transparency and predictability in operational procedures of some donors

# Opportunities

- Non-traditional donors
- Fostering closer fit between diplomatic relationships and national/regional interests
- Emphasizing enhanced technology transfer
- Emphasizing enhanced technical cooperation
- Promoting stronger role for national level agencies in program design, implementation and evaluation