

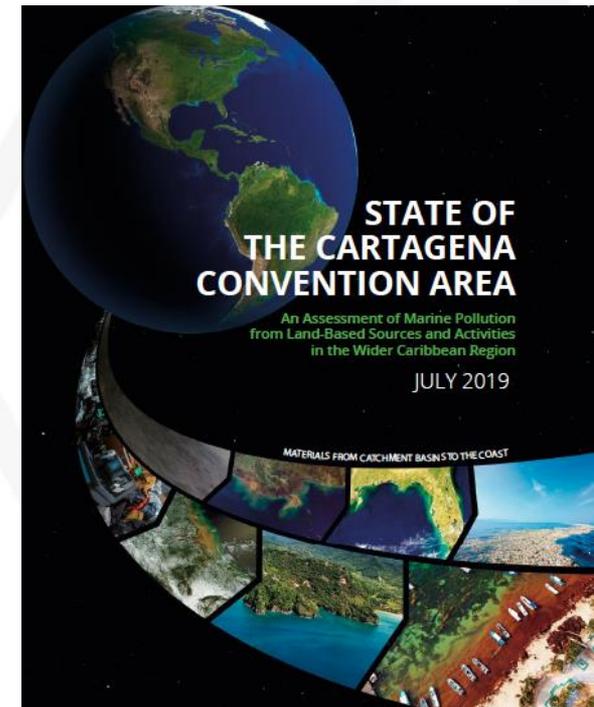
Clean Oceans

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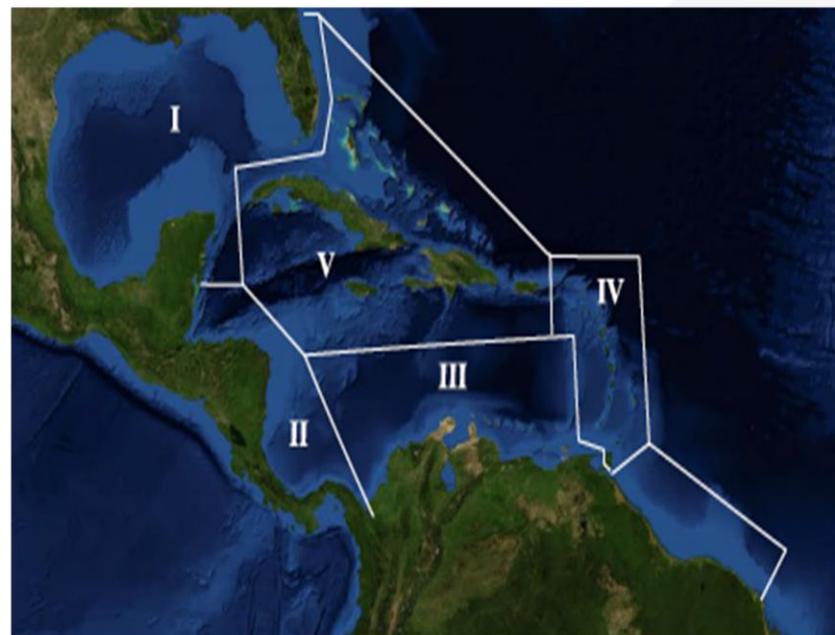
Setting the Context

- The Open Ended Working Group on monitoring and assessment
 - Providing technical insight on the implementation of the LBS Protocol
- Key Obligations under the Convention
 - The SOCAR
- Annex III of the LBS Protocol
 - Discharge guidance
- Guidelines for receiving waters
 - IGM18/COP15, LBS COP4



The Challenges

- Strengthening the role of science
- The importance of causality
- A paucity of quantitative data
- Data Gaps
- Data comparability
- Consensus guidelines
- Funding, funding, funding



The not so Minute Minutiae

- Laboratory capacity
 - National budgetary constraints
 - HR deficiencies
- Laboratory coordination
- Class I or Class II waters?
- Discharge vs receiving water guidelines
- The right parameters to monitor
 - Addressing the issue of nutrients
- Comparable SOPs
- Equipment compatibility
 - Detection limits

Parameter	Effluent Limit
Total Suspended Solids	30 mg/l*
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	30 mg/l
PH	5-10 pH units
Fats, Oil and Grease	15 mg/l
Faecal Coliform (Parties may meet effluent limitations either for faecal coliform or for <i>E. coli</i> (freshwater) and enterococci (saline water).)	Faecal Coliform: 200 mpn/100 ml; or <i>E. coli</i> : 126 organisms/100ml; enterococci: 35 organisms/100 ml
Floatables	not visible

* Does not include algae from treatment ponds

Plan of Action

- Strengthening national capacity
- Institutional considerations
- Aligning national and regional priorities
 - Obligations and necessities
- Developing a research culture
- A system of support
 - Lab network
 - RACs
 - bilateral
- Addressing the resources dilemma



*Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management
in Caribbean Small Island Developing States*

#CaringForOurFuture



- Thank you for your attention