Regional Seas indicators

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Takehiro Nakamura
Coordinator, Marine Ecosystems Unit, UNEP





Indicators and indices

- Indicators are to simplify, quantify, standardise and communicate complex information as a contribution to assessing conditions
- Indicators are based on verifiable data
- Indices are normally composites of two or more indicators. E.g. Human Development Index



Why using indicators in the marine and costal environment?

To assess and monitor the State of the marine and coastal environment, particularly, describe chronological changes of the state of the marine and coastal environment.

Regional seas – regularly carry out the state of the marine and coastal environment assessment. So far, the SOME reports are based on anecdotal information, and chronological changes cannot be tracked down.

Contribution to the global assessment – World Ocean Assessment (WOA), Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP)

Track down the achievement of the defined and agreed management targets Regional seas action plans, GEF IW Strategic Action Programmes, projects

Contribution to global goals – possibly the Sustainable Development Goals



State of the Marine Environment

DPSIR framework

- 1. Driver (D)
- 2. Pressure (P),
- 3. State (S),
- 4. Impact (I), and
- 5. Response (R)

OECD, EEA, Global International Waters Assessment, **UNEP GEO TWAP**

Drivers

Over-investment in fishing fleet Population change Climate change

Monitoring

Pressures

Over-fishing By-catch

Habitat loss

Change in ocean temperature and/or circulation

Coastal development

Response

Reduced size of fishing fleet Fisheries closures Marine Protected Areas declared

Restore environmental river flows

State

Size of remaining fish stock

Numbers of seabirds

Area of modified/unmodified habitat

Trends in ocean temperature, pH, sea level

Trends in freshwater discharge to coast

Impact

Loss of fisheries income

Loss of tourism and aesthetic value

Reduced fish recruitment

More frequent coral bleaching events

Changes in coastal marine ecosystems

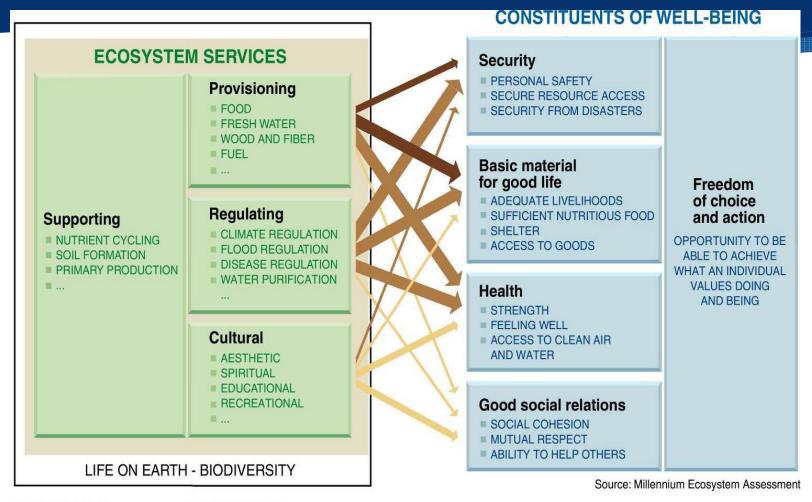


Ecosystem Approach

- The ecosystem functional ecological systems including biotic and abiotic elements, which are interacting to each other.
- Ecosystem services the benefits human populations derive, directly or indirectly from ecosystem functions.
- Ecosystem approach a conceptual framework incorporating human activities at sustainable levels as an accepted element of ecosystem functioning



Ecosystem services



ARROW'S COLOR Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors	ARROW'S WIDTH Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being
Low	Weak
Medium	Medium
High	Strong

Regional Seas

- 18 Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs) spanning the world
- Priority issues

 - Monitoring and assessment
 Land-based sources of pollution (LBS)
 Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA)
 Oil spill contingency/recovery plans
 Coastal habitat management
 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
 Marine Litter, including ship generated marine pollution
 Regional legal and institutional frameworks







完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12287

