Marine Environmental Indicators and the Caribbean Environment Programme - a UNEP Regional Seas Programme

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Oil Spills Protocol
Adopted in 1983
In force since 1986

Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol (SPAW)
Adopted in 1990
In force since 2000

Protocol concerning Land-Based Sources of Pollution (LBS)
Adopted in 1999
Entered into force in 2010
Cooperate in scientific research, monitoring & the exchange of data & other scientific information relating to the Convention

Assess periodically the state of the environment in the Convention Area

(vi) Identify & assess patterns & trends in the environmental quality of the Convention Area;
(xii) Report on the State of the Convention Area;
Reporting template for the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols - process indicators relating to policy-(every 2 yrs)

Report under SPAW Protocol (status of PAs, species, sensitive areas and policies) – awaiting biodiversity MEAs reporting process

Development of the State of Convention Area Report (under LBS Protocol) – process underway (4-6yrs)
CEP Data Bases/Indicators

- CAMPAM database on MPAs and PAs listed under SPAW (biodiversity) Protocol
- GEF IWCAM Indicators Template for SIDS (PI, SRI & ESI)
- GEF RePCAR Project
- Marine Mammal database and maps, hosted by the SPAW RAC - [www.car-spaw-rac.org](http://www.car-spaw-rac.org)
- LBS pollutants loads (CEP Tech Reports, LBS RACs)
Existing Supporting Mechanisms

- Government Experts: Scientific & Technical Advisory Committees (STACs) for Biodiversity & Pollution; Working Groups of Experts
- Regional Activity Centres (RACs) for the Protocols
- Regional Activity Networks (RAN): Collaborating Agencies & Partners
- Network of marine laboratories
- Links to relevant regional and global initiatives
State of the Convention Area Report (SOCAR) under Article XII of the Land Based Sources (LBS) Protocol

Under discussion by Parties:

- Condition of watersheds and coastal areas (US Nat. Coastal Condition Assessment program – “cut values” for physical and water quality parameters on Good, Fair or Poor ratings or Class I or II waters, (also report on HABs, fish kills etc.)
- Description of watersheds, coastal areas, and marine areas (GIS: discharge points, monitoring, urban centers, biological sensitive areas, economic activities, pollution areas)
- Comparison of current environmental information on watersheds and coastal area conditions compared to cut values and previous information (monitoring parameters proposed and “cut value” system)
- BMP to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the convention area
- Challenges for LBS implementation (policy, technical and information)
- Emerging issues

*To report every 4-6 years*
Healthy Reefs for MAR - www.healthyreefs.org

Most comprehensive ecosystem-based set of indicators – 58 tailored to MAR, 4 main indicators for score card:
1. coral cover. 2. macroalgal 3. herbivorous fish 4. commercial fish (plus environmental conditions e.g., salinity, temperature, nutrients)
Ongoing/Planned Projects

- **GEF CReW(IDB & UNEP)** - Harmonized data base for wastewater & Visualization Tool
- **GEF IWEco(UNEP & UNDP)** – Implementing water, land & ecosystem management in Caribbean SIDS
- **GEF CLME+ project (UNDP)**

- **SocMon for Coastal Managers in the Caribbean**
- **Economic indicators of “Caribbean Coastal Capital Guide”** (wri.org)
Strategic Linkages

- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership [http://www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)
- UNEP GPA Partnerships on Wastewater, Nutrients & Marine Litter
- UNEP Live – GEO Processes
- World Bank GPO - Pollution and Water Quality Assessment for Caribbean
- Caribbean Marine Atlas – IOC

- Regular Process of United Nations
- Post 2015 Development Agenda - Targets on Oceans
- Ocean Health Index
Limited systematic data collection and analysis (mostly basic water quality parameters, project oriented)

- EB indicators not widely used
- Lack of national and regional centralised databases
- Poor access and availability of data
- Water quality information is restricted (e.g. recreational waters)
- Lack of translation of data into useful information for policy /decision making
- Limited financial and human resources
- Integration of indicators and reporting with other regional, global initiatives (e.g. MEAs)

**EBIs agreed must not only be science-based and integrated but useful and simple (realistic). UNEP RS core set of EBIs is welcomed**