

Technical Workshop on Selecting Indicators for the State of Regional Seas



Abidjan Convention

Abidjan Convention

**Geneva, Switzerland
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OUTLINE

1. State of the coast reports
2. State of Marine Environment Reports (SoME)
3. World Ocean Assessment - South-Atlantic regions
4. CCLME geo-referenced data-base
5. COPs reporting format
6. Conclusion



1. State of the Coast reports

A. Seven (very descriptive) chapters:

i) Introduction, ii) Coastal ecosystems, iii) Species of special concern and flagship species, iv) Coastal communities, v) Economic activities, vi) Major human and natural impacts on coastal ecosystems, vi) Coastal governance.

B. Not backed up with indicators for analysis

C. Not very useful to influence decision making process with regards to marine and coastal management



2. State of Marine Environment Reports (SoME)

- Based upon the Pressure-State-Impact model (adapted from DPSIR methodology)
- Experts opinion about the condition of the marine and coastal ecosystems and dependent socio-economic sectors
- Draws upon existing disparate datasets and the knowledge-base dispersed across a range of sources and institutions
- Require both data and indicators as current status and trends are analyzed
- Eight sections: i) Description of the marine & coastal environment (summary), ii) Assessment of major habitats, iii) Assessment of marine biodiversity, iv) Assessment of ecological processes, v) Physical and chemical processes, vi) Pests, introduced species, diseases and algal blooms, vii) Pressures – environmental and socio-economic impacts, viii) Risks to the marine environment



3. World Ocean Assessment – South Atlantic regions

Grand-Bassam wkp (4 objectives):

- Enhance dialogue between marine experts within Governments, international government organizations and regional initiatives
- Develop an inventory of environmental and socioeconomic marine assessments
- Consider the linkages among assessments, including driving factors and the state of the marine environment
- Identify marine assessment capacity-building needs and consider means to address those needs.



3. World Ocean Assessment – South Atlantic regions (C'd)

- Group I: Biophysical aspects
- Group II: Food security and safety aspects
- Group III: Socio-economic aspects
- Group IV: Biodiversity aspects



4. CCLME project geo-referenced data-base + maps

- To develop a web-based geo-referenced database and produce regional maps on habitats and biodiversity in the CCLME area
 - Development of data format that will be used to collect data and information and present to countries
 - Collecting all data and information needed to create a web-based geo-referenced data base



4. CCLME project geo-referenced data-base

- Create a web-based geo-referenced database on habitats and biodiversity with a description of the data
- Produce maps of habitats and biodiversity in these ecosystems
- Organize a training in the use of GIS tools choosing the



5. COPs reporting format

- In accordance to Article 23 of the Abidjan Convention, and the Terms of Reference for Focal Points, the Contracting Parties are obliged to transmit regularly to the Secretariat, information on the measures adopted to implement the Convention and its Protocols in such forms as the meetings of Contracting Parties may determine.
 - COP11 adopted national reporting format – questionnaire
 - 2 parts, (i) general information on the Party submitting the report, (ii) information on the measures taken by the party to implement relevant provisions of the Abidjan Convention and its Protocols + effectiveness of such measures in meeting the objectives of the Convention and its protocols



6. Conclusions

1. This initiative is timely
2. Standardized approach is importantbut relevance of indicators (depending on the regions) is key
3. Closely linked with decision-making process
4. Must have a capacity building component
5. Include existing marine and coastal data collecting and collating initiatives



THANK YOU!

