"You can't manage what you can't measure"

The role of periodic assessment in informing policy: scenario setting and governance

Partnership on Science to Policy Forum
Mahe, Seychelles, 11-12 October, 2016

Decision CP8/11: National and Regional State of Coast Reports

1. To urge Contracting Parties to consider the findings of the Regional State of Coast Report for the Western Indian Ocean Region in their decision-making processes;

2. To welcome the national reports presented by the Contracting Parties and to request Contracting Parties to fulfill their obligations under the Article 17 and 23 of the Convention, to prepare national state of coast reports periodically, as a contribution to the Regional state of coast report;

3. To request the Secretariat, jointly with the Contracting Parties, to prepare a Regional State of Coast Report every five years for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

State of the Environment (Coast)

The term **State of the Environment** normally relates to an analysis of trends in the **environment** of a particular place This analysis can encompass aspects such as water quality, air quality, land use, ecosystem healt and function, along with social an cultural matters.

A State of the Environment (SoE) report is designed to communicat credible, timely and accessible information about the condition of the environment to decision-makers and society.

Look for human activities that are **Drivers**...
Examples:
•Population growth
•Climate change

That may put **Pressure**...
Examples:
•Increased water use for new houses
•Sea level rise

On the **State of the Environment**...
Examples:
•Loss of biodiversity
•Pollution

And which **Impact** our country...
Examples:
•Water shortages
•Human well-being suffers

And need a **Response**
Example:
•Polices and regulations to make users less wasteful

What is happening to the environment and why?
What are the consequences for people and the environment?
What is being done and how effective is it?

1ˢᵗ Global Integrated Marine Assessment

"The First Global Integrated Marine Assessment, also known as the "World Ocean Assessment I", is the outcome of the first cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects.

The first World Ocean Assessment provides an important scientific basis for the consideration of ocean issues by Governments, intergovernmental processes, and all policy-makers and others involved in ocean affairs. The Assessment reinforces the science-policy interface and establishes the basis for future assessments."

Ban Ki-moon, 2016 United Nations

1ˢᵗ WIO Regional State of Coast Report

Regional State of the Coast Report
Western Indian Ocean

"First Regional Seas Programme to produce its Regional State of Coast Report, based on the format and structure of the UN-coordinated World Oceans Assessment. This is setting the standard for other Regional Seas Programmes to follow.

…by linking the production of this report with the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, a new dimension is added to the Convention's efforts to bridge the science-to-policy interface."
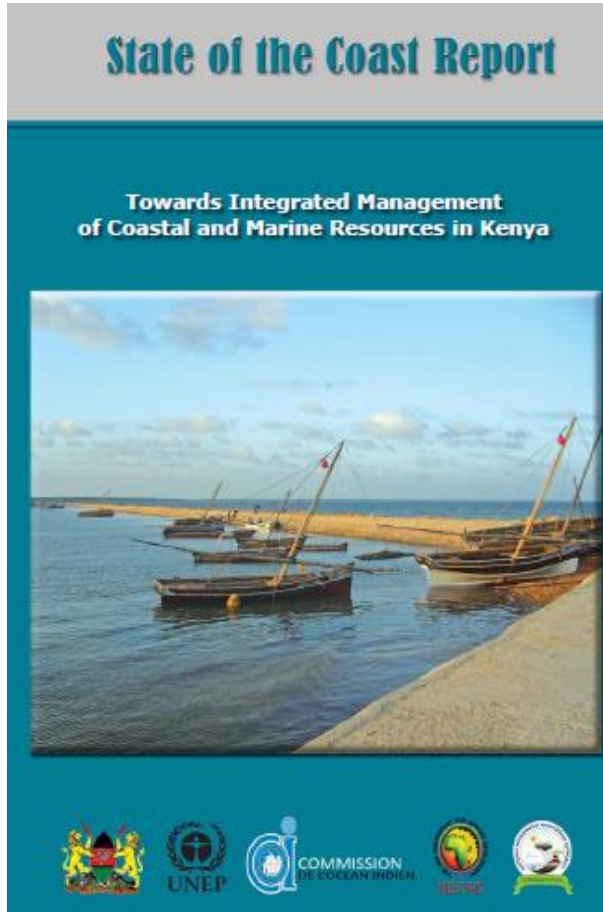
Achim Steiner, 2015, United Nations

2ⁿᵈ South African Environmental Outlook 2016

State of environment reporting is an important step in the process of refining the information and knowledge base on which decisions about development are made.

The 2nd South Africa Environment Outlook (SAEO) focuses on the major environmental issues, so as to draw attention to them, and informs the setting of a national environmental policy agenda for the next five to fifteen years

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2nd South Africa Environment Outlook

A report on the state of the environment

Executive summary

Chapter 9

Oceans and coasts

Ocean and coasts ecosystem services are important as they directly and indirectly impact on human livelihoods, food security and agriculture, trade and industry.

1ˢᵗ Kenya State of the Coast Report

The first assessment report will inform national coastal and marine management policy development and rational programme planning.

The report will therefore play a crucial role in the formulation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZM) to guide sustainable coastal development in of the coastal environment through conservation of our vital coastal and marine resources.

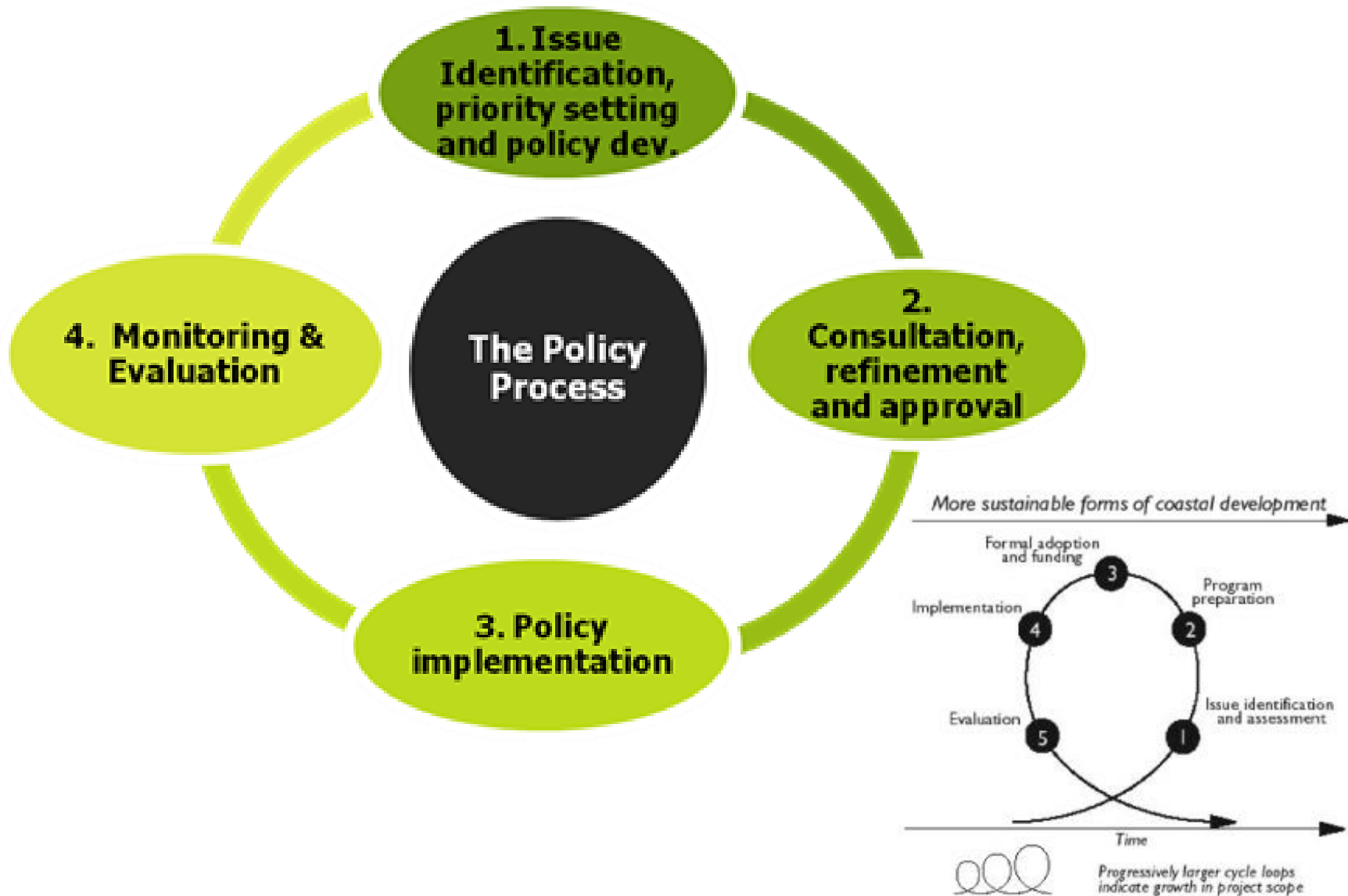Hon. John Michuki, EGH, MP, 2010

The policy process

Figure 1. The ICM policy cycle (adapted from GESAMP, 1966).

World Ocean Assessment 2016

WIO Regional State of the Coast 2015

Kenya SoC 2009

South Africa SAEO 2016

Others

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is the intergovernmental body which assesses the state of biodiversity and of the ecosystem services it provides to society, in response to requests from decision makers.

1. Capacity & Knowledge Foundations

2. Regional & Global Assessments

3. Thematic & Methodological Issues

4. Communication & Evaluation

IPBES Deliverables

- **Reports** - means the main deliverables of the Platform, including assessment reports and synthesis reports, their summaries for policymakers and technical summaries, technical papers and technical guidelines.

- **Assessment reports** - are published assessments of scientific, technical and socioeconomic issues

- **Synthesis reports** - synthesize and integrate materials drawing from assessment reports, are written in a non-technical style suitable for policymakers and address a broad range of policy-relevant questions. They are to be composed of two sections: a summary for policymakers, and a full report.

- **Summary for policymakers** - is a component of any report providing a policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive summary of that report.

- **Technical summary** - is a longer detailed and specialized version of the material contained in the summary for policymakers.

- **Technical papers** - are based on the material contained in the assessment reports and are prepared on topics deemed important by the Plenary.

How does the WIO Science to Policy Platform?

- Create enabling conditions for national SoC reporting?

- Promote the regional consistency of national SoC?

- Develop regional indicators relevant to national context?

- Relationship between National; Regional and Global SoC?

- Create feedback mechanisms between regional SoC and National SoC reporting?

- Coordinate the timing of NSoC & RSoC?