

Coastal Assessments - information to guide development

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*Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities*



1995 Washington Declaration – GPA programme

1998 GPA Coordination Office, The Hague

2001 1st Inter Governmental Review meeting

2006 IGR-2



State of Environment on GPA issues



When adopting the GPA the representatives expressed their ***commitment*** by:

- (a) according priority to the implementation of the GPA, taking into account regular ***assessments of the state of the marine environment***; and
- (b) setting as their common goal sustained and effective action to deal with all land-based impacts, specifically from ***sewage, persistent organic pollutants, radioactive substances, heavy metals, oils (hydrocarbons), nutrients, sediment mobilization, litter, and the physical alteration and destruction of habitats.***



..... *Coastal assessments*

- Global International Waters Assessment
- GEF/Large Marine Ecosystems (LME's)
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)
- Global Environment Outlook (GEO)
- LOICZ Synthesis



Questions

Where are we?

Where do we go?

Where do we want to go?

What progress do we make?



1. Where are we ?

State of environment

Trends

Prospects

2. Where do we go ?



Priority issues

- Inadequate collection, treatment and disposal of sewage, and its health effects
- Excessive nutrient loads, mainly from agriculture and its effects on eutrophication and algal blooms
- Destruction of coastal habitats by overexploitation and inadequate management of coastal zones
- Reduced sediment loads and freshwater flow as a result of damming
- Inadequate management of solid waste, including marine litter.

GEF/LME's

- Depleted fish stocks by overfishing,
- Degraded coastal habitats
- Nitrogen over-enrichment and eutrophication of coastal waters



Expected 50% increase of nitrogen until 2005:

.... alarming for a future of increasing harmful algal bloom events, reduced fisheries, and oxygen depleted zones (hypoxia) that further degrades marine biomass yields and biological diversity

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

- Conversion of forest and natural land to cropland
- In last decades 20% of coral reefs were lost and 20% degraded and 35% of mangrove area was lost
- Since 1960 4x amount of water behind dams, 2x water withdrawals from rivers and lakes - 70% of water use worldwide is for agriculture
- Since 1960, 2x flows of biological available nitrogen in terrestrial ecosystems and 3x flows of phosphorus
- Since 1750 the atmospheric concentration of CO₂ has increased by about 32%



3. Where do we want to go ?



Ecological assessment (EU Water Framework Directive) classification & presentation

Chemical status

Bad status

Good status

yardstick

biotic elements

Bad status

Poor status

Moderate status
(differs moderately from type specific conditions)

Good status
(slight changes from type spec. conditions)

High status
(close to undisturbed conditions)

abiotic elements

target status

max. ecol. potential

reference

Ecological status

Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:

Target 2: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*

MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability:

Target 9: *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and reverse the losses of environmental resources.*

Target 10: *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.*



An aerial photograph of a terraced rice paddy field in a mountainous region. The terraces are arranged in a series of steps down a hillside, with some filled with water and others with green rice plants. The background shows more terraced fields and dense green forests on the surrounding mountains under a hazy sky.

Realisation of MDG 1 will have immense environmental consequences.

.... and this is apart from the actual worldwide emerging issue of nitrogen over-enrichment and its expected increase by 50% within the next 50 years

!! Urgent need to examine

- the **environmental footprints of agricultural development** in the next decades for river catchments and their coastal and marine environments
- investigate different **development scenario's** in a catchment-coast IWRM context in close cooperation with the agricultural sectors.
- Goal: to explore **sustainable policy options** for the agricultural sector in cooperation with water and environment sectors.



World agriculture: towards 2015/2030

AN FAO STUDY

Edited by Jelle Bruinsma



EARTHSCAN



Water and Agriculture: 30 year Visions for the Environment

What progress do we make ?

Yardstick

Progress indicators

Progress markers



Questions

Where are we?

Where do we go?

Where do we want to go?

What progress do we make?

Strategies

Priority issues

Prospective studies

Multi-sector policies

Mark progress





Session 13 Coastal Assessments (1)

A. Kannen

**Changing human demands in marine areas:
Implications for governance and use of
integrated management concepts**

J. Rullkoetter

**Interdisciplinary assessment of fundamental
driving forces and transformation processes in a
tidal basin, southern North Sea**



Session 13 Coastal Assessments (2)

V. Fernandez-Ramos

GIS techniques for coastal habitats conservation in the Rio de la Plata

N.Pirrone

Assessment of chemical pollution in the Mediterranean: preliminary driver-presue analysis

S.Taljaard

A proposed framework for managing (land-based) marine pollution sources in the BCLME region

