



Examples of EBM indicators in the Southeast Pacific

Fernando Félix

Permanent Commission for the South Pacific

Guayaquil, Ecuador

www.cpps-int.org

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Political Context

- CPPS is an intergovernmental organization created in 1952
- Coordination of maritime policies
- Countries: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
- Executive Secretariat of the Southeast Pacific Action Plan (1981) in which Panama is also Party





Ecological Context

- The Southeast Pacific includes 2 LME, Humboldt Current (13) and part of the Pacific Central American (11)
- The Humboldt Current LME is considered a Class I, highly productive ($>300 \text{ gC/m}^2\text{-yr}$)
- The Pacific Central-American Coastal LME is considered a Class II, moderately high ($150\text{-}300 \text{ gC/m}^2\text{-yr}$) productivity





The Southeast Pacific Data and Information Network in Support of Integrated Coastal Area Management (SPINCAM Phase II)(IOC-UNESCO/Flanders/CPPS) (2013-2016)

► Objectives

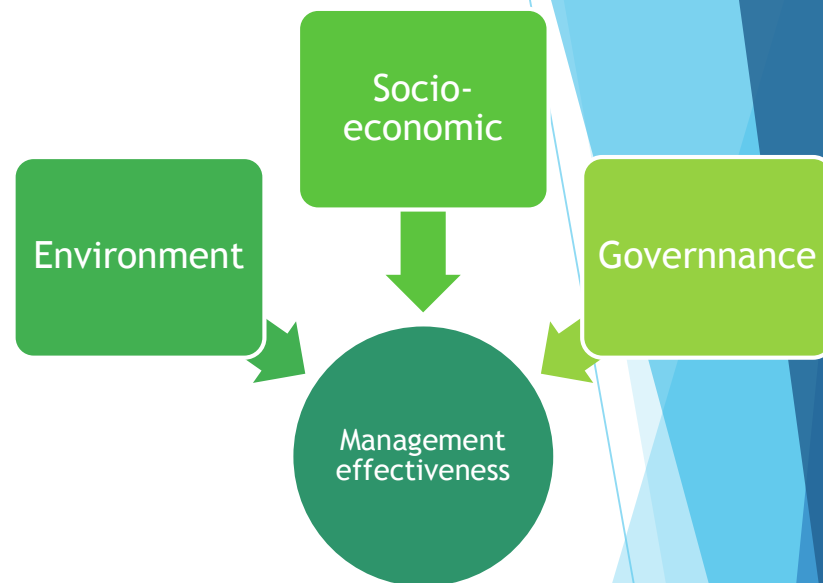
To support the development of decision-making tools and implementation of ICAM through improved data and information management capacity, knowledge, communication and networking at national and regional level.

To establish an integrated coastal area management (ICAM) indicators framework in the countries of the Southeast Pacific



MCI indicators framework

- State of the coast and its resources
- Support decision making
- Promote partnerships among coastal stakeholders
- Improve collaboration between institutions



Incremento en la superficie de áreas protegidas marino costeras por país 2004–2015 (1)

Increase of surface on marine and coastal protected areas by country 2004–2015 (1)





SPINCAM INDICATORS (i)

1. Protected areas

- i. General info (number, type, ecosystems, legal, shapes)
- ii. Surface (ha)
- iii. Category (IUCN)

2. Coastal key ecosystems (mangrove, estuaries, coral reefs, sea turtle nesting beaches)

1. General info
2. Surface (ha)
3. Extension (km)





SPINCAM INDICATORS (ii)

3. Artisanal fisheries

- I. Effort (fishers, boats, fishing gear)
- II. Ports
- III. Landings (t)
- IV. Main species for human consumption



4. Water quality

- I. WQ Index (O_2 , PO_3 , NO_3 , BDO_5)
- II. Concentration of coliforms





SPINCAM INDICATORS (iii)

5. Population dynamics (coastal municipalities)

- I. population density (inh/km²)
- II. Net migration (persons)
- III. Floating population (persons)

6. Coastal concessions

- I. Aquaculture facilities (ha and species)
- II. Ports (location, TEU)

7. Vulnerability to meteorological events

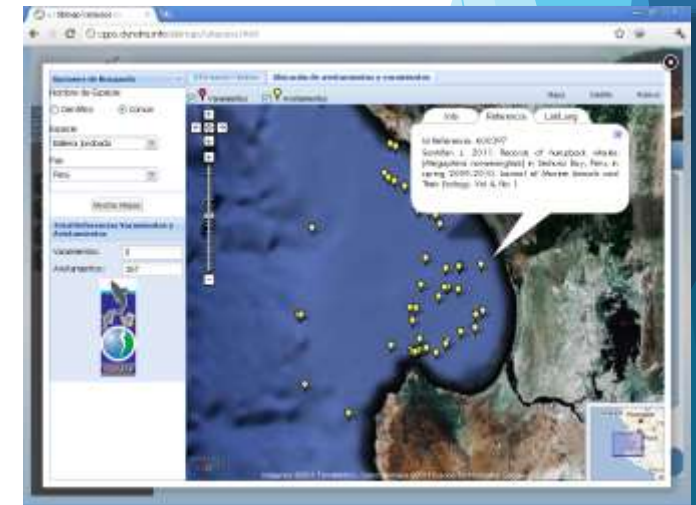
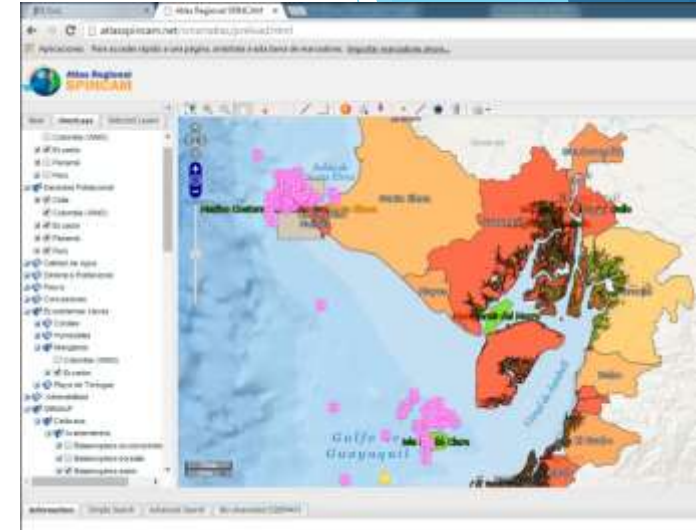
- I. Persons affected (flooding, coastal erosion, tsunamis, storms)





SPINCAM Products

- ▶ National (dozens) and regional (n=9) MCI indicators
- ▶ Geoportals SPINCAM and SIBIMAP
 - Graphic representation of ICAN indicators
 - Integration with environment information and marine biodiversity information
 - <http://atlasspincam.net>: <http://sibimap.net>
- ▶ 5 national atlas
- ▶ Technical capacity improved (GIS, coastal indicators, data and information management, MSP)
- ▶ Experts network
- ▶ 5 pilot projects (on going)





Challenges/lessons

- ▶ Place institutional arrangements at national level
- ▶ Mainstreaming SPINCAM within planning and budget of national institutions
- ▶ Agree on standards for data and formats
- ▶ Indicators respond to national/regional needs for decision making
- ▶ Appropriated messages at different levels of decision making
- ▶ Indicators updated in the long term