

Coastal Ecosystems – Services and Values



GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON LAND-OCEANS CONNECTIONS
'Towards Greener Coastal Economy'

Manila, Republic of The Philippines
23-24 January 2012

Agenda



11:00 - 11:20	Session overview, objectives	Jerker Tamelander
11:20 - 11:50	Coastal Ecosystem Services – values, assessment approaches, policy applications, and financing tools	Tundi Agardy
11:50 - 12:20	Coastal Ecosystem Carbon – addressing climate change and financing ecosystem management	Linwood Pendleton
12:20 – 12:50	Coastal ecosystems as flagships for integrated management – policy tools and mechanisms	Richard Kenchington
12:50 - 14:00	LUNCH	
14:00 - 14.45	Panel Discussion	
14.45 - 15:00	Recommendations and conclusions	

Documents: UNEP/GPA/WG.1/2: Session information note
UNEP/GPA/IGR.3/INF/5: Coastal Ecosystems Information Paper



Presenters / Panelists

Tundi Agardy

Programme Director, Forest Trend
Marine Ecosystem Services Programme

Linwood Pendleton

Director, Ocean and Coastal Policy, Duke University Nicholas Institute; and
Senior Economic Advisor, NOAA

Richard Kenchington

Visiting Professor, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security,
University of Wollongong

Moderator: Jerker Tamelander, UNEP

Rapporteur: Louisa Wood, UNEP-WCMC



Session Objectives

To identify effective tools/instruments/policies to maintain and protect the multiple benefits that coastal ecosystem services provide, including mitigation and adaptation

To find the most appropriate approaches for embedding the values of ecosystem services in management and adaptation actions for coastal habitats

Expected recommendations

- Appropriate tools/instruments/policies to maintain and protect ecosystem services in coastal habitats
- Effective ways to incorporate ecosystem services into coastal habitat management, adaptation and mitigation decision-making
- Enabling factors for considering ecosystem services in policy setting, e.g. collaborative platforms, capacity, incentives

GLOC => GPA IGR-3



GLOC breakout group sessions

- Issues-based: Coastal Ecosystems; Marine Litter; Nutrients; Wastewater; Deltas
- Management and policy tools: Regional Seas; GEF; IWRM; EBM

=> Breakout groups report to GLOC plenary, with a view to reaching consensus on conclusions and recommendations

=> GLOC report to IGR-3 on Wednesday 25 January during technical segment under agenda item 4, for consideration by delegates

=> Forwarded to high-level segment of the IGR3 to incorporate recommendations into relevant IGR-3 outcomes, e.g. GPA PoW and Manila Declaration

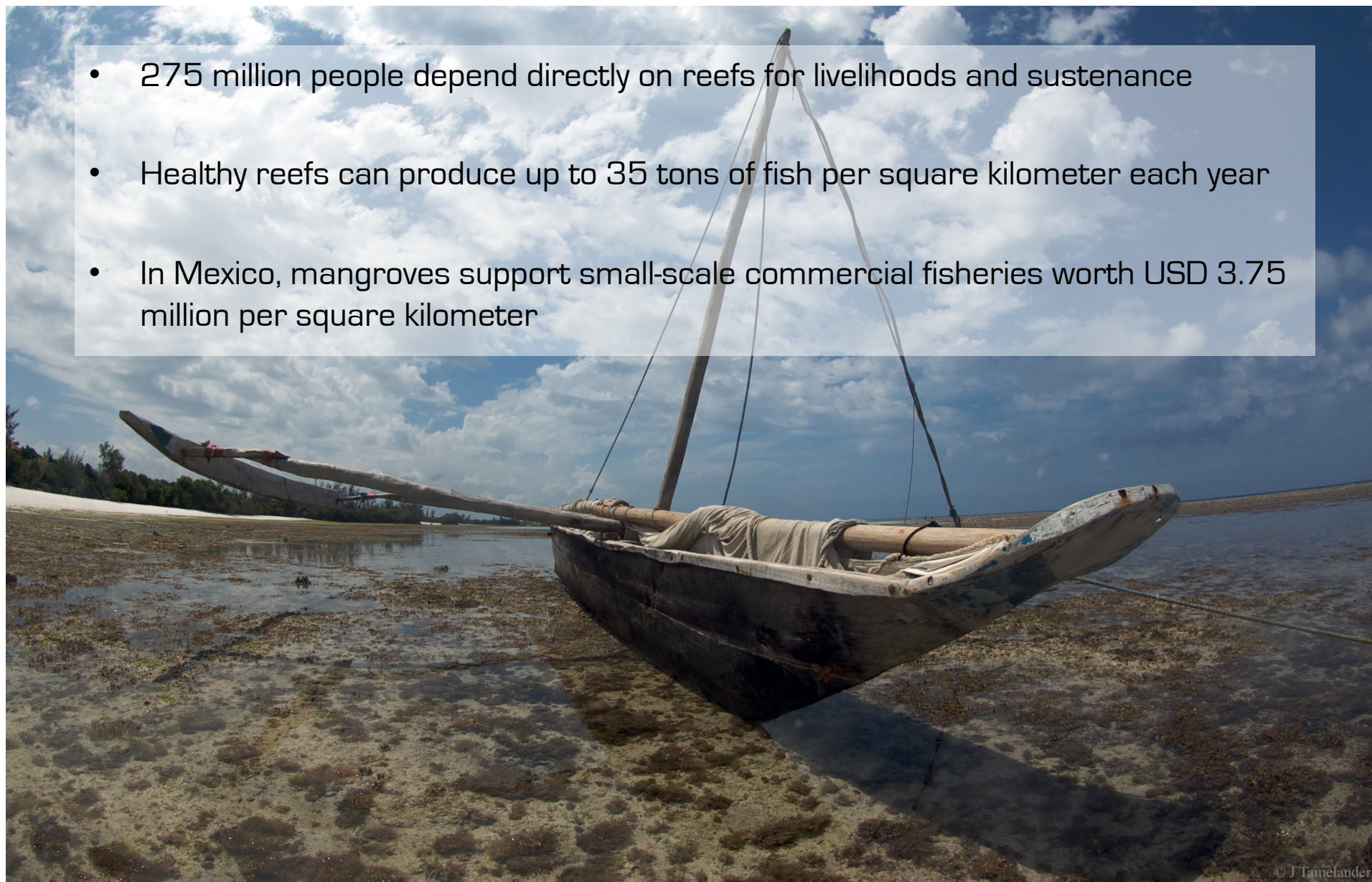


The Land-Ocean Interface

- 60% of the world's population lives within 100km of the seashore, and 14 of the world's 17 largest cities are located on the coast
- 90% of the world's goods is transported by sea
- 95% of the world's annual marine fish catch is from coastal/shelf fisheries
- Coastal ecosystems sustain and regulate our living environment, provide food and livelihoods, and a source of recreation, culture and spiritual wellbeing
- *Coral reefs, mangrove forests, seagrass meadows and saltmarshes are particularly valuable for the ecosystem services they provide*

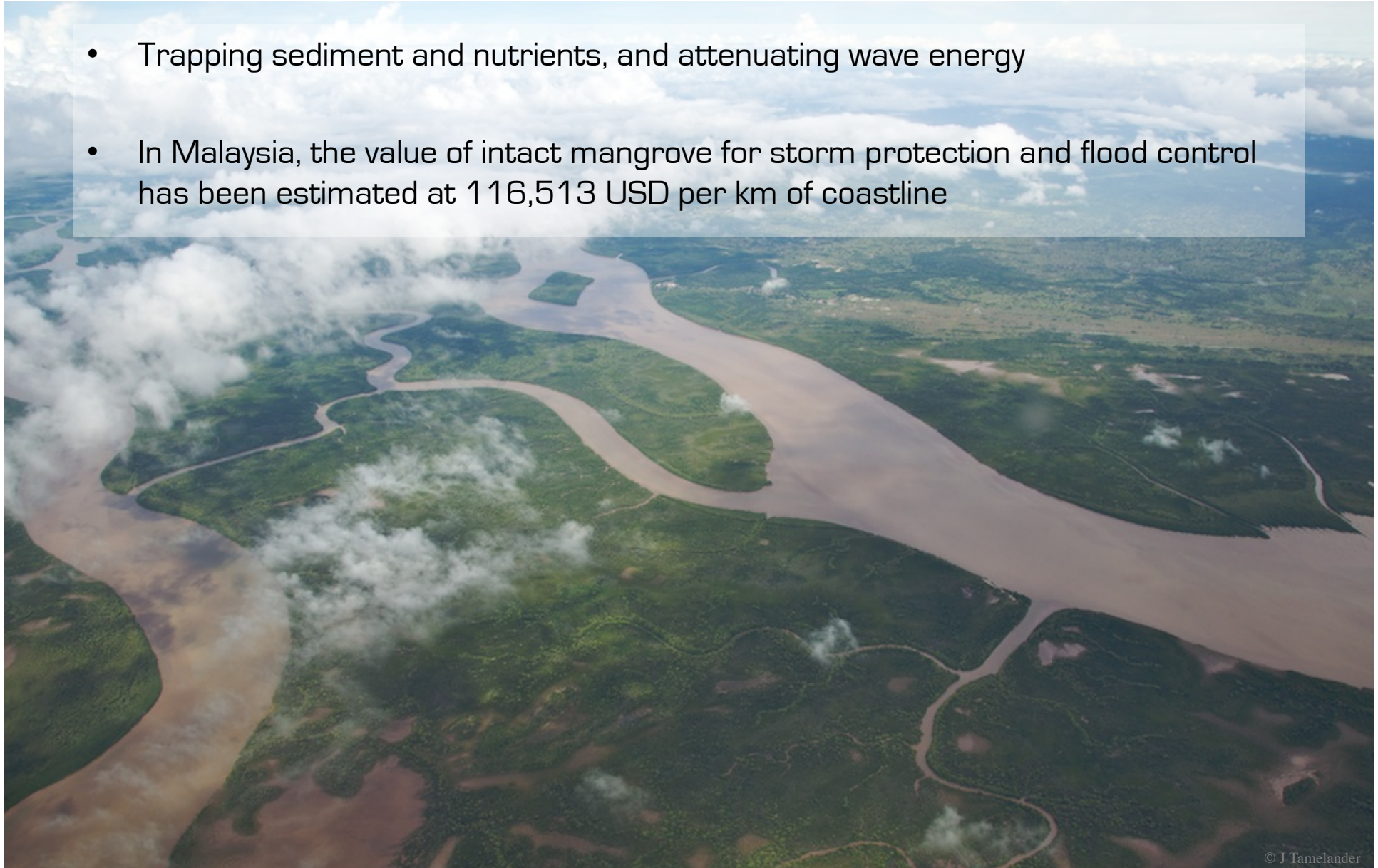
Food and livelihoods

- 275 million people depend directly on reefs for livelihoods and sustenance
- Healthy reefs can produce up to 35 tons of fish per square kilometer each year
- In Mexico, mangroves support small-scale commercial fisheries worth USD 3.75 million per square kilometer



Shoreline protection

- Trapping sediment and nutrients, and attenuating wave energy
- In Malaysia, the value of intact mangrove for storm protection and flood control has been estimated at 116,513 USD per km of coastline



Tourism and recreation



- Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors worldwide, making up 5% of global GDP, 6% of jobs and 10% of investments
- Income from reef and beach tourism in the Caribbean makes up two thirds of the region's GDP



Climate change



- Healthy coastal ecosystems decrease vulnerability to climate change effects and extreme events, and reduce costs of infrastructure maintenance
- Healthy mangroves, seagrass beds and salt marshes are globally important CO₂ sinks, but become sources of emissions when degraded



Status and trends



- Up to half of the world's mangrove forest and tidal marsh area has been lost, and the global area of seagrass has declined by a third in the past century
- A fifth of the world's coral reefs have been lost, and more than 60 % is under immediate, direct threat





Panel Discussion

How can the natural capital of coastal ecosystems and the challenges they face be turned into an opportunity to develop and showcase the multiple benefit accrued through a green economy that incorporates coastal habitat management, climate change mitigation and adaptation?

- What approaches can promote wider understanding of ecosystem services and integration into policy and financing decisions?
- Are there methodological and data limitations related to ecosystem loss and functioning, including carbon storage? How can these be addressed?
- What tools, approaches and guidance is needed, e.g. for dealing with uncertainty in predicting climate change effects and interactions with direct stresses?
- How can effective, multi-stakeholder platforms for integrated and ecosystem-based management be created?
- What mechanisms are needed to build and enhance science to policy linkages?



Issues arising from the session

- GPA source category prioritization
- Ecosystems services consideration in addressing source categories; valuation (economic, otherwise) and application in decision making. Science-policy mechanisms
- Emerging issues, e.g. coastal carbon services - awareness of the opportunities, and tools for utilizing coastal carbon in management and financing
- Addressing synergistic threats, managing for ecosystem resilience
 - Recognize CC risks and adaptation and mitigation values
 - Balance conservation and restoration
- Innovative financing mechanism and scope for complementing existing finance. Partnerships, multi stakeholder platforms including private sector
- Recognize and internalize environmental costs of development, consider time-dimension, tenure and benefit sharing
- International/regional collaboration, goals and - national implementation