THE STATUS OF REEFS IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN:

A CRITICAL SITUATION





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The Wider Caribbean Region













- Great geographical and political fragmentation (28 States and 10 territories) (both Common and Civil Law, diverse political systems, 5 official languages)
- Disparity in development and economies
- Geographic diversity in size of island States (from 100 to >100,000 Km2)
- Over 200 million people, more than 50% less than 100 Km from the coast
- Influenced by major river systems of the world: Mississippi, Amazon and Orinoco

The Wider Caribbean Region

- > 5,000 islands (2-3% of all vertebrates and plant species)
- High terrestrial island endemism (~50%)
- Two of the 6 major bird migratory routes from N.A.
- One of the 4 biodiversity "hot spots" in the world





Major Issues

Land-based pollution

•Only 10-20% sewage properly treated and <20% of population on sewage systems

•Reef fisheries overexploited, (also spawning aggregations in trouble)

•Beaches are being lost and eroded

•Only 19% of Caribbean land covered by forests



Major Issues: coastal development



- Dredging, land filling and reclamation
- Mining of sand and coral
- Sand dune and beach vegetation removal
- Sedimentation and runoff from soil erosion and construction
- Inappropriate design (from location & size *facilities* to lighting of beaches)

Major Issues

- Climate change (severe coral bleaching, sea level rise, acidification)
- Marine-based activities
- Invasive species (e.g. lion fish)
- Natural events (yearly hurricanes, storms)









Major Issues

- Tourism largest employer (25%) and provides ~ 30% GDP (largest in the world, 25 million tourists/year)
- Cruise ship arrivals increased exponentially last 10 years (58% world wide)
- Four of the 6 major destinations are SIDS (DomRep, Bahamas, Jamaica and Cuba)
- Primarily "Sun, sand and sea" tourism
- Benefits from MPAs but MPAs don't benefit systematically from tourism and only 6% of MPAs considered effective









Impacts on coral reefs



Courtesy Dr. Jeremy Woodley

 Coral ecosystems seriously deteriorated

• ~25% of region's coral reefs have been lost and possibly 50% by 2015

• Up to 80-90% corals died at specific sites from 2005 bleaching event

• Up to \$4 billion could be lost from coral reef services (fisheries, coastal protection, recreation)

Intergovernmental Processes

Cartagena Convention

Adopted 1983 Entered into Force 1986

Oil Spills Protocol Adopted 1983 Entered into Force 1986 Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol Adopted 1990 Entered into Force 2000 Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution Protocol Adopted 1999

The Caribbean Environment Programme







Intergovernmental Processes

- St. Georges Declaration & STS for OECS
- CTO's and ACS Sustainable Tourism Strategy, Plan of Action and Policy Framework
- UNEP's Global Programme of Action (GPA) and NPAs in several countries
- Regional climate change adaptation (CARICOM)
- FAO regional commission (WECAFC)
- CARICOM fisheries management programme





Some Regional and Global Initiatives

- CAST (Better management practices for hotel industry, economic incentives)
- Blue Flag- certification beaches & marinas
- Practices and awareness for marine tourism recreation providers (CORAL, UNEP-CEP)
- Subregional GCRMN nodes (Invemar, UWI, MBRS)
- CaMPAM: network for strengthening MPAs, capacity building, exchanges and small grants





Some national actions

- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans (eg Barbados)
- Integrated Oceans and Coastal Policy (Jamaica)
- Solid Waste (eg Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica) and sewage management plans (St. Lucia, Dominica)
- National coral reef initiatives (a number of countries)
- Payment for environmental services (e.g Costa Rica's water use policy)
- Sustainable Tourism Plans, Master Plans (Dom Republic, Jamaica, etc.)
- More marine reserves, MPAs (e.g. Belize, Bahamas, Colombia, Jamaica) and incipient MPA networks



Different levels of implementation and effectiveness. Some measures inadequate for issues at hand



... so what is missing?







Stronger and more decisive political will and commitment!

- Integrated Coastal Area Planning and Management
- Improve MPA management effectiveness and MPA networks
- Reduce and manage wastes
- Sustainable resource use, e.g. fisheries, mangroves
- Develop tourism sustainably and strategically vis a vis the natural resource base
- Climate change adaptation







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