Status and Trends of Puerto Rico's Coastal and Marine Spaces

...mainstreaming conservation, using best science and building resilience.



PR Coral Reef Program Meeting-Worskshop San Juan, Puerto Rico August 2016



Overview

- NOAA's Coral Reef Program: Coral Reef Threats
- Legal and administrative framework: Variables and tools influencing Program development
- Puerto Rico's state of the coast and marine spaces
- Development of Puerto Rico Coral Reefs Conservation Priorities ...an integrated, science-based and participative process
- Towards a new approach to develop Puerto Rico's Local Action Strategies



NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program

Coral Threats:

- Unsustainable fishing
- Climate Change
- Land based sources of pollution

Puerto Rico's priorities? LAS? Future projects? Funding? Expanding partnerships? Legal and administrative framework: Variables and tools influencing Program development

- US Coral Reef Conservation Act (2000) and relevant Federal laws and regulations
- PR Coral Reef Protection, Conservation and Management (Law 147, 1999) and relevant PR laws and regulations
- PR DNER Administrative Order 2016-01, as amended
- Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act'' or ''PROMESA''

Caribbean Region: Facts and figures

- 75% of coral reefs across the Caribbean currently face medium or high levels of threat, (World Resources Institute, 2011).
- Coral reefs across the region on the verge of collapse, with less than 10% of the reef area showing live coral cover (World Conservation Union, IUCN, 2012).
- 70% of the beaches in the region are eroding at a significant rate, in part due to declining coral reefs.
- All major commercially important fishery species are "fully developed" or "over-exploited", and 70% of reefs across the region are threatened with overfishing (Caribbean Sea Ecosystem Assessment, 2007).

Puerto Rico's coastal facts and figures







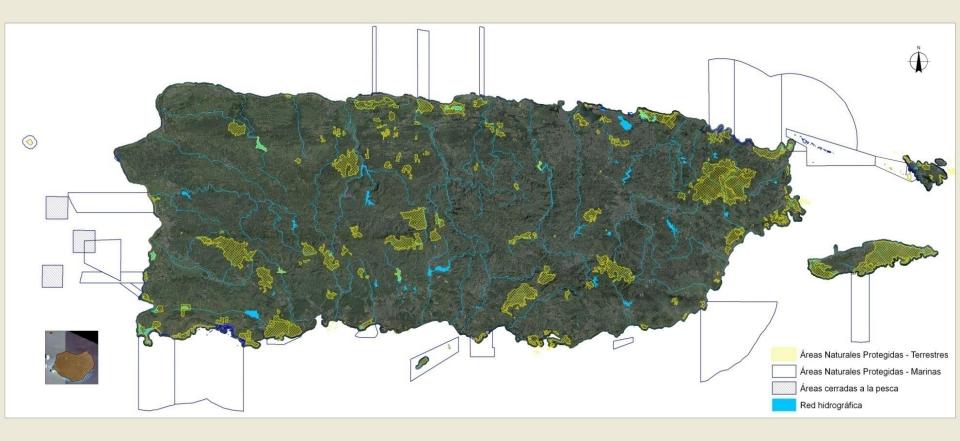




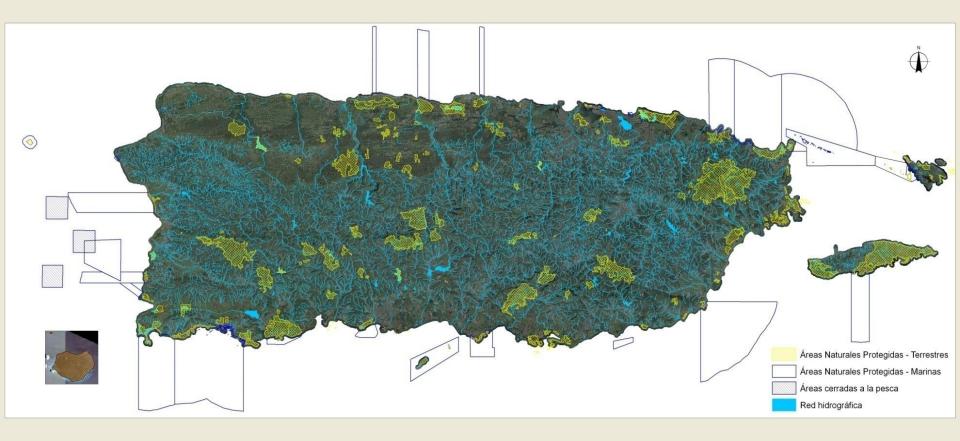
- Population: **3.5 million**
- Coastal population: 2.3 (~60%)
- Coastal Zone : \geq 1Km inland (A=368.3 mi²)
- Territorial waters: 9 nm (A=5,078.9 mi²)
- Coastline: 799 mi / 1,225 beaches
- Built up areas/coastline: 24%
- Coastal municipalities: 44
- GDP: ~\$65 billion/yr (45% Manufacture/10% Tourism)
- Airports: 11
- Ports: **12**
- Miles of primary roads: 27,982.0 Km (GDB)
- Power plant systems: 7 (5 public and 2 private)
- Sanitary infrastructure at coastal zone: 1,080 miles
- Waste water treatment plants : 13 (coast)
- Industrial parks: 81 (coast)
- Protected Areas (Land): 8.7% (2015)*
- Protected Areas (Marine): 27.2%
- Shallow coral reefs and associated communities designated for protection: **49%**

CLCC PA-CAT: 16% (2016)

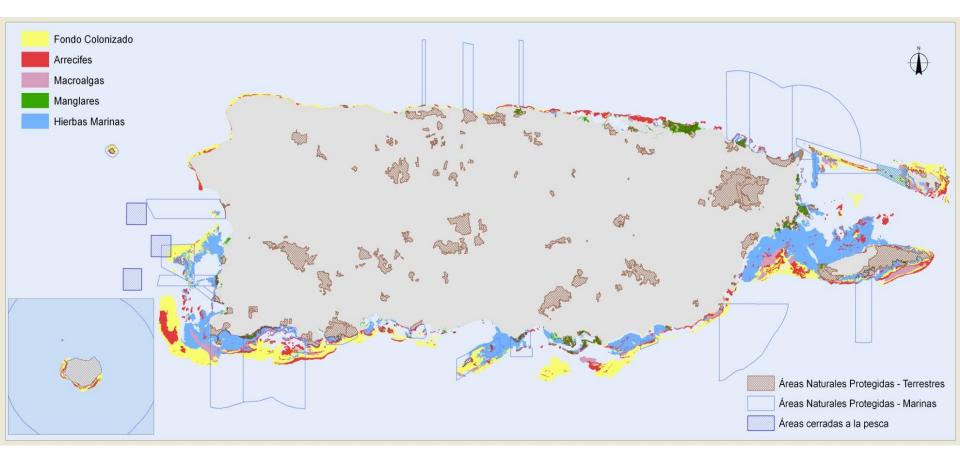
LBS, Biodiversity, connectivity and watershed management



LBS, Biodiversity, connectivity and watershed management



Shallow water coral reefs and associated benthic communities

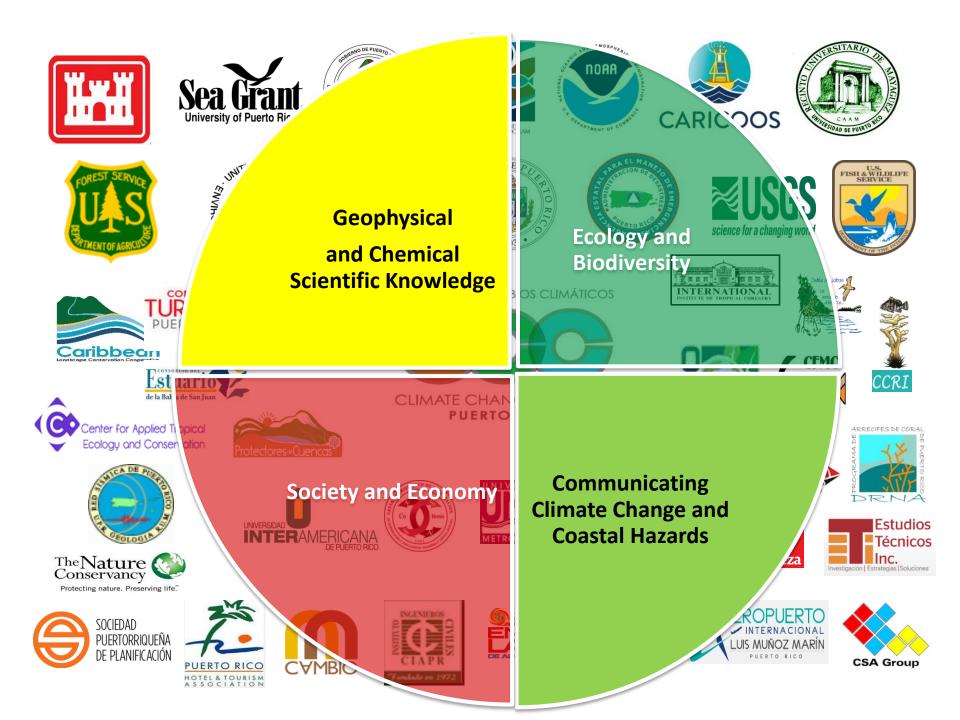


Diagnosis

- Status of Puerto Rico Coral Reefs (2002, 2005 and 2008)
- Local Action Strategies (2011 2015)
- Monitoring reports
- Scientists/Researchers publications
- <u>http://www.coris.noaa.gov/</u>
- MPA managers
- Commercial and Recreational Fishers
- Resource users
- Other relevant stakeholders
- Surveys, face-to-face meetings, griffin group

Coral Reefs values and services

- Biodiversity
- Fisheries
- Tourism and recreation
- Medicine
- Coastal protection



INTERCOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMPATE CHARGE **Climate Change Impac** in the United States

State of the Climate

Ocean Acidit



U.S. National Clim

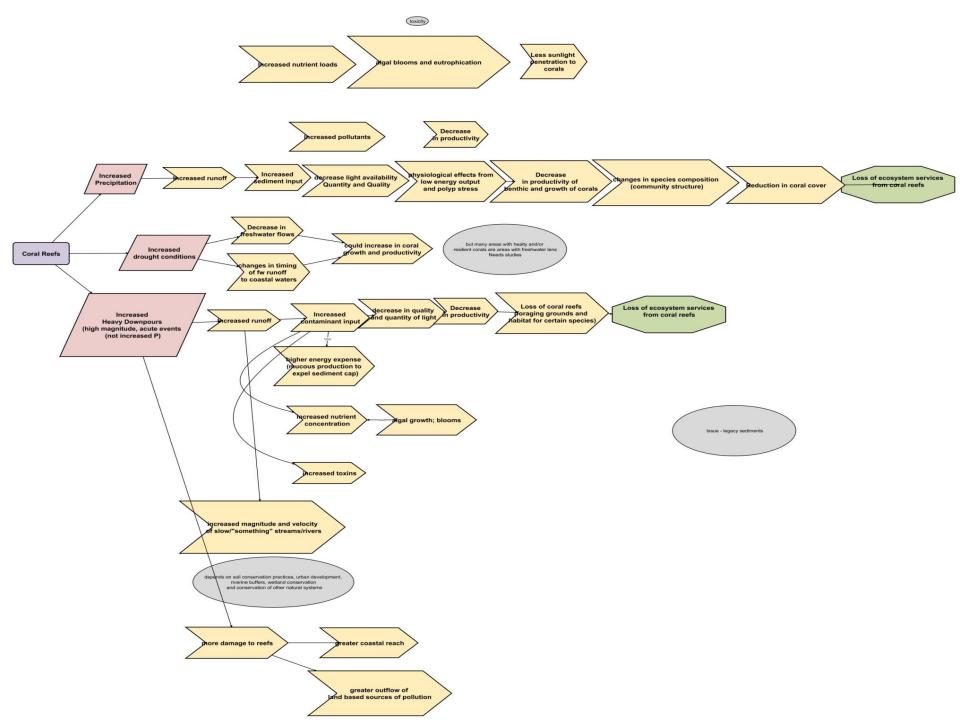
- FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CUM Atmospheric temperature
 - Precipitation

CLIMATE CHANGE 2013

WORKING GROUP I CONTRIBUTION TO I

The Physical Science Basis

- Extreme Events / Hurricanes
- Sea Surface Temperature
- Ocean Acidification
- Sea Level Rise



Coastal Adaptation Strategies



Natural and nature-based strategies

(i.e, wetlands/dunes restoration, artificial reefs, etc.)



Non-structural (i.e., land acquisition, planned retreat, etc.)



Nature-based / Structural (i.e., beach restoration, living shorelines, EbA, etc.)

Structural protection

(i.e., revetments, detached breakwaters, levees, etc.) * change traditional engineering approaches

Guiding principles

- Understand long-term coastal evolution due
 to natural and anthropogenic processes
- Recognize extreme Events: flooding, erosion, and the subsequent recovery
- Expand our knowledge of the physical, biological and chemical processes impacting human and ecosystem health

Coastal-Ocean intelligence ...In-place conservation ... Build resilience !!!





REUNIÓN-TALLER SOBRE PRIORIDADES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE Estrategias de acción local del programa de conservación y Manejo de arrecifes de coral 2016-2020

AGENDA

jueves 11 de agosto de 2016

8:30 - 9:00 am	Registro
9:00 - 9:30 am	Bienvenida / El Estado de la Costa: Tendencias y Proyecciones "Una mirada a la situación actual de nuestros recursos marinos y costeros" Ernesto L. Díaz, Director, Oficina del Programa de Zona Costanera y Cambios Climáticos, DRNA
9:30 - 10:00 am	Programa de Conservación de Arrecifes de Coral de la NOAA y su apoyo al manejo de corales de Puerto Rico Dra. Antares Ramos, NOAA Coral Management Liaison and Coastal Specialist
10:00 - 10:30 am	Avance de las Prioridades del Programa para la Protección, Conservación y Manejo de Arrecifes de Coral (PPCMAC) Tania Metz, Coordinadora, PPCMAC, DRNA
10:30 - 11:00 am	Revisión de las Necesidades del Programa de Monitoreo de Arrecifes de Coral Mariana León Pérez, NOAA Coral Reef Management Fellow, PPCMAC, DRNA
11:00 - 11:30 am	Resultados del Programa de Monitoreo de Arrecifes de Coral Dr. Jorge García (Reni), Consultor
11:30—11:45 am	Sección de Preguntas
11:45–12:00 pm	Introducción a Trabajos de la Tarde – Tania Metz, Coordinadora, PPCMAC
12:00 - 1:00pm	Almuerzo (incluido)
1:00 - 4:30 pm	Taller / Grupos de Trabajo: Discusión sobre prioridades y estrategias para la conservación y manejo de los arrecifes de coral en Puerto Rico
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PR Coral Reef Program Priorities and LAS San Juan, Puerto Rico August 2016

