# Promoting Collaboration, Cooperation and Coordination among Relevant Ocean-related Initiatives and Processes

Marjo Vierros

Coastal Policy and Humanities Research

#### Some relevant initiatives and processes

- UNCLOS
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Aichi Targets + Post-2020 framework
- UNFCCC, including NDCs
- Ramsar Convention
- World Heritage Convention
- Convention on Migratory Species
- Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ process)
- SAMOA Pathway, including partnerships

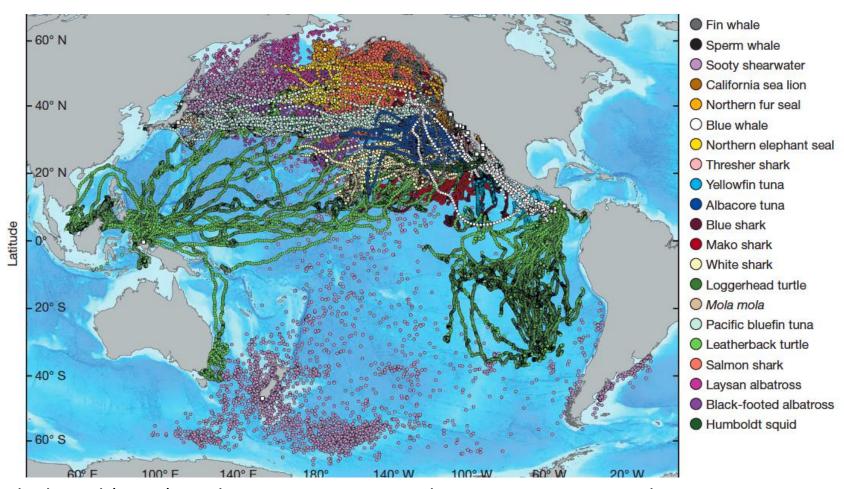
- Regional Seas programmes
- Regional Fishery Bodies
- Large Marine Ecosystem partnerships
- Man and Biosphere program
- UN Oceans
- Our Ocean Conference, including commitments
- World Ocean Summit
- Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference
- World Conference on Marine Biodiversity
- IUCN World Conservation Congress
  - UN Decade of Ocean Science
  - UN World Ocean Assessment
  - UN Regular Process

#### Some relevant initiatives and processes

- UNCLOS
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Aichi Targets + Post-2020 framework
- UNFCCC, including NDCs
- Ramsar Convention
- World Heritage Convention
- Convention on Migratory Species
- Intergovernmental Conference on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ process)
- SAMOA Pathway, including partnerships

- Regional Seas programmes
- Regional Fishery Bodies
- Large Marine Ecosystem partnerships
- Man and Biosphere program
- UN Oceans
- Our Ocean Conference, including commitments
- World Ocean Summit
- Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference
- World Conference on Marine Biodiversity
- IUCN World Conservation Congress
  - UN Decade of Ocean Science
  - UN World Ocean Assessment
  - UN Regular Process

#### The interconnected ocean



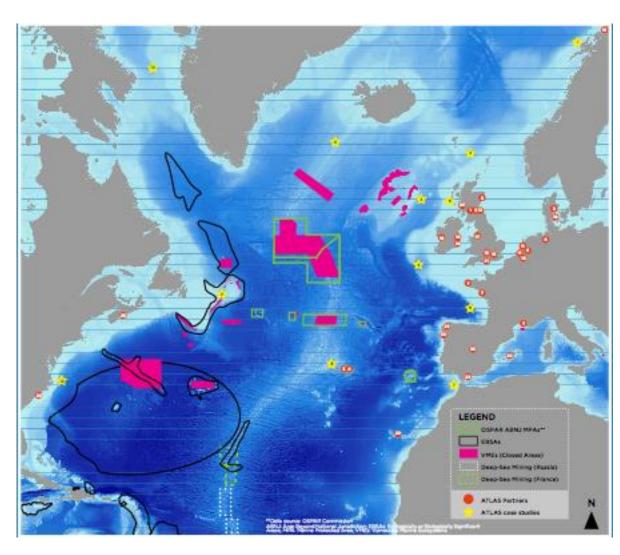
Block et al (2011) Tracking apex marine predator movements in a dynamic ocean. Nature

## Why the BBNJ process?

- The BBNJ process has its own life and timespan
- But has catalyzed SDG-14 relevant scientific activities:
  - Collection and making available scientific data relating to deep and open ocean
  - Exploration of how to undertake marine spatial planning and other area-based management on a large scale
  - Examples: ATLAS project, The Deep Ocean Stewardship Initiative (DOSI), The International Network for Scientific Investigation of Deep-Sea Ecosystems (INDEEP), Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), Deep Ocean Observing Strategy (DOOS)

### **ATLAS Project**

- Supported by EU
- Trans-Atlantic sciencebased assessment – all aspects of ecosystem function, dynamics and change
- Focus on deep-water ecosystems – knowledge gap
- Also examine marine spatial planning on a ocean basin scale
- Encourage linkages
   with Ocean
   Conference, including
   as VC and in COA



https://www.eu-atlas.org/

### The BBNJ process

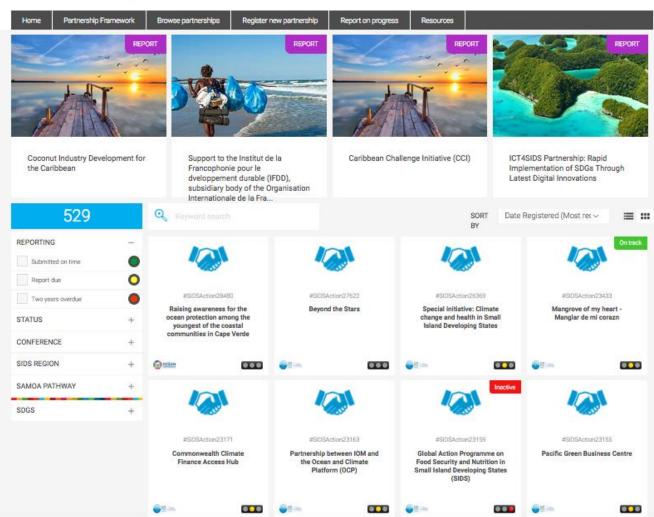
- Capacity building and technology transfer will be key elements of a new International Agreement
- Countries need capacity to:
  - Undertake area-based management, including MPAs
  - Undertake EIAs and SEAs in the deep ocean
  - Undertake scientific research and development of marine genetic resources
  - Legal and policy issues relevant to oceans
- Capacity building not meaningful if cannot also be applied within national jurisdictions and contribute to national sustainable blue economies
- Needs to be based on national and regional priorities and strengthen regional institutions ("Regional Centres of Excellence")
- Potential to further SDG 14 implementation
- These linkages may need to wait until International Agreement adopted
- Ensure linkages between BBNJ and SDG-14 are made during negotiations

# **SAMOA Pathway**



00

- Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
- Adopted in 2014, midterm review in Sept 2019
- Priority areas similar to SDGs, include the ocean and climate
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation
- SIDS Action Platform
  - Now also includes SIDS
     Ocean Conference
     commitments



# Why SAMOA Pathway?

- Additional ocean and climate partnerships and commitments, some of which are not registered as VCs
  - Help understand broader "ecosystem" of activities in SIDS
  - Some could also become involved in Ocean Conference and make additional commitments
- DESA has developed partnership case studies and tools
  - Better understanding of how to develop genuine and effective partnerships
- Have gone through assessment of progress, similar to upcoming stocktaking of VC progress:
  - Addressing relatively low reporting (dialogues, role of regional organizations)
  - Challenges, lessons learned from partnerships
  - Identify gap areas for further action
  - How to measure impacts, individually and collectively for SIDS sustainable development?

#### In conclusion

- Many initiatives, processes and organizations
- Need more coherence
- Partnerships for SDG 14 implementation may provide some of this?
- COAs could recruit new members from underrepresented processes and initiatives
- Ocean Conference dialogues/partnership sessions to explore linkages between processes and initiatives?
- May help in formulating architecture for more holistic management of an interconnected ocean