STRONG HIGH SEAS

Workshop

Opportunities for Strengthening Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

Opportunités pour le renforcement de la gouvernance des océans dans l'Atlantique du Sud-Est

Abidjan, 27-28 June 2018

Supported by:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur • CPPS •

UN environment United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP

Abidjan Convention Convention d'Abidjan

IASS Potsdam

IDDRI

BirdLife International

IOI International Ocean Institute

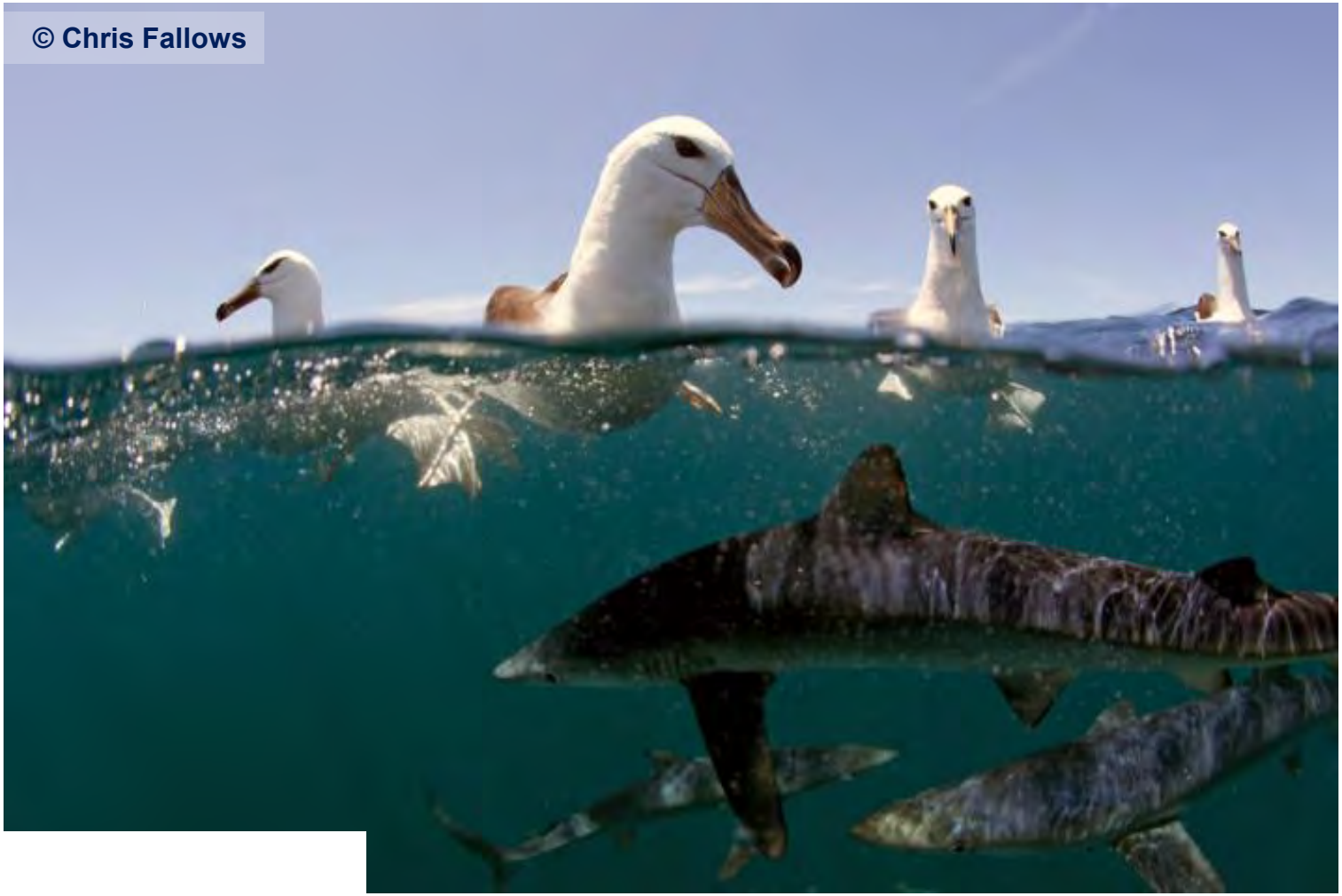
International Ocean Institute African Region

Universidad Católica del Norte Chile

WWF

Marine Biodiversity and the State of the High Seas: Ecosystems and why they matter

STRONG HIGH SEAS



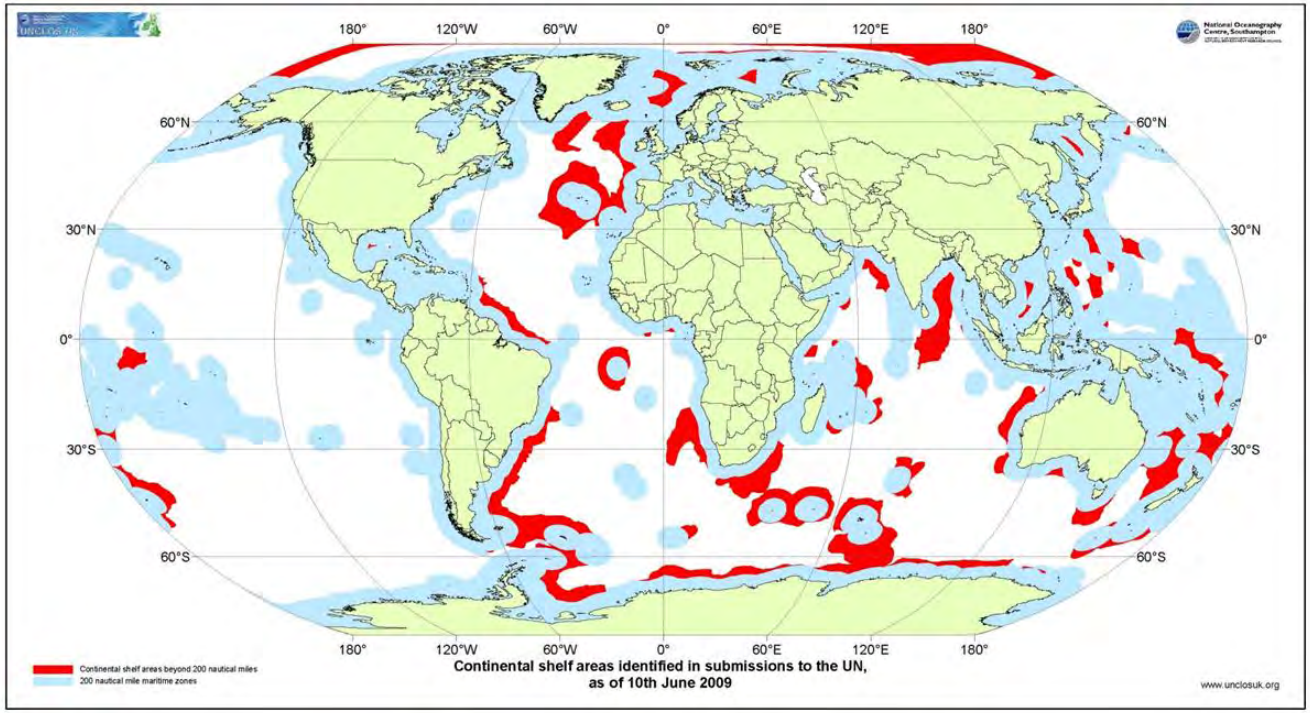
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL

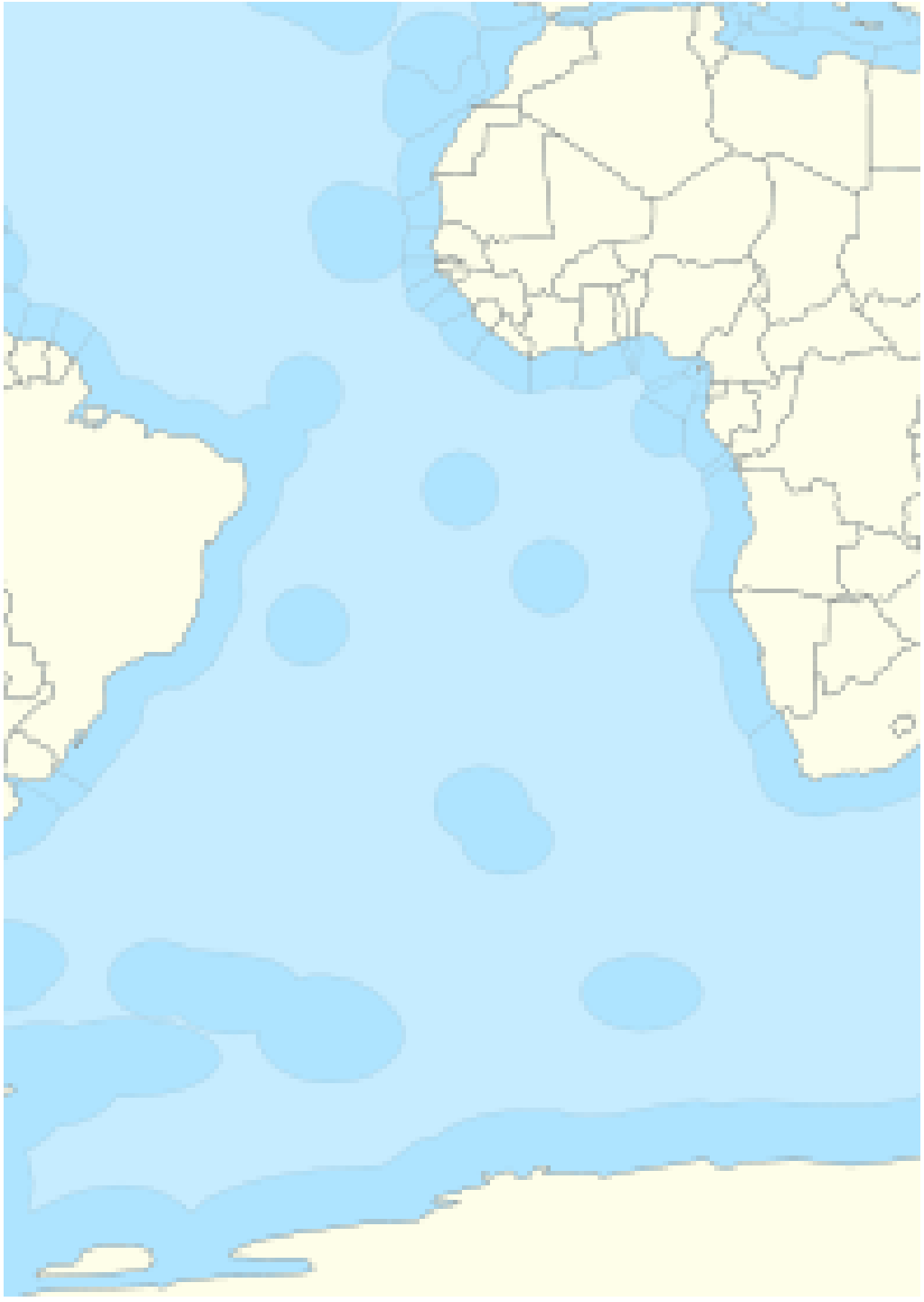
Partnership for nature and people

Ross M. Wanless

STRONG HIGH SEAS

ABNJ & High Seas

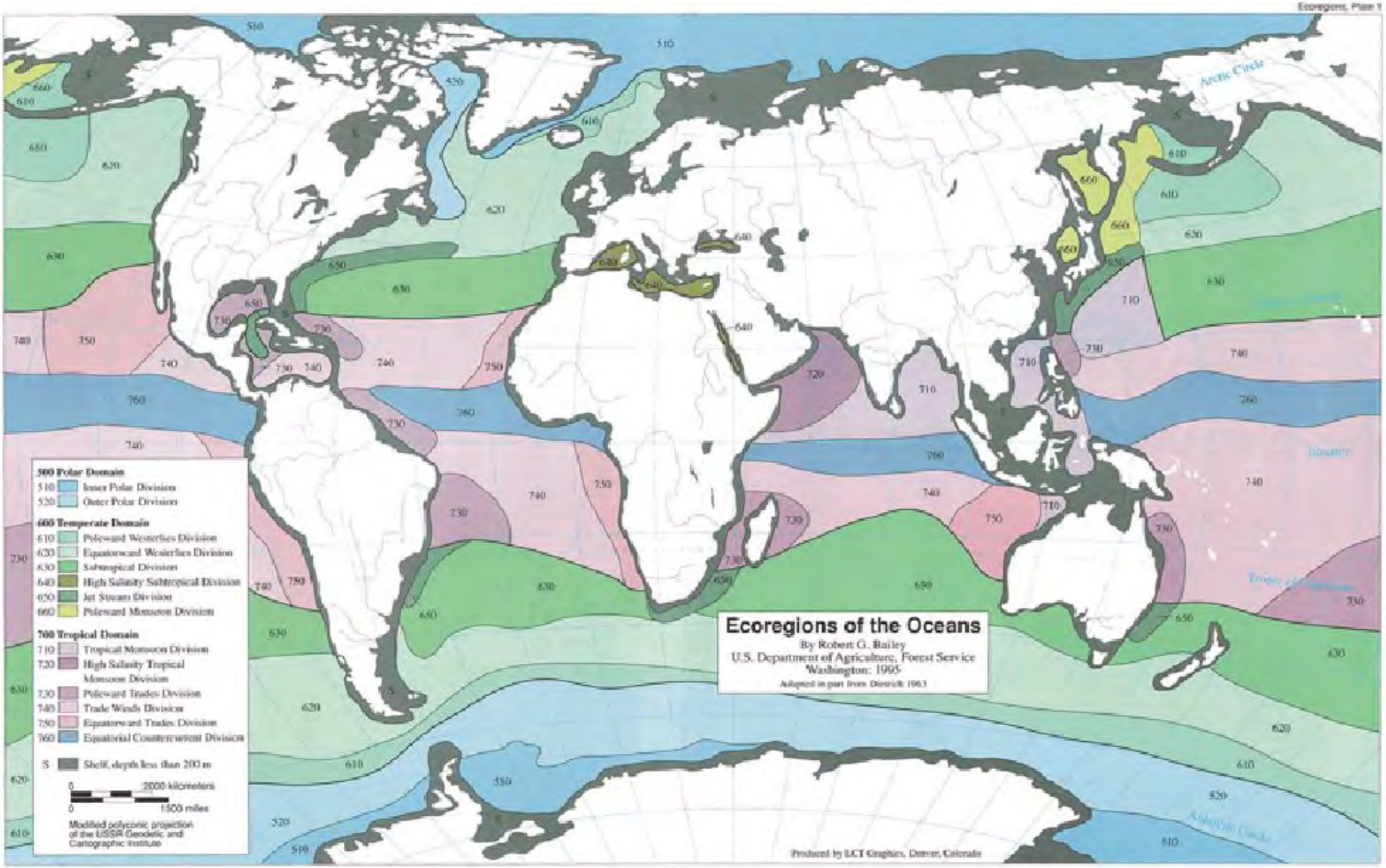


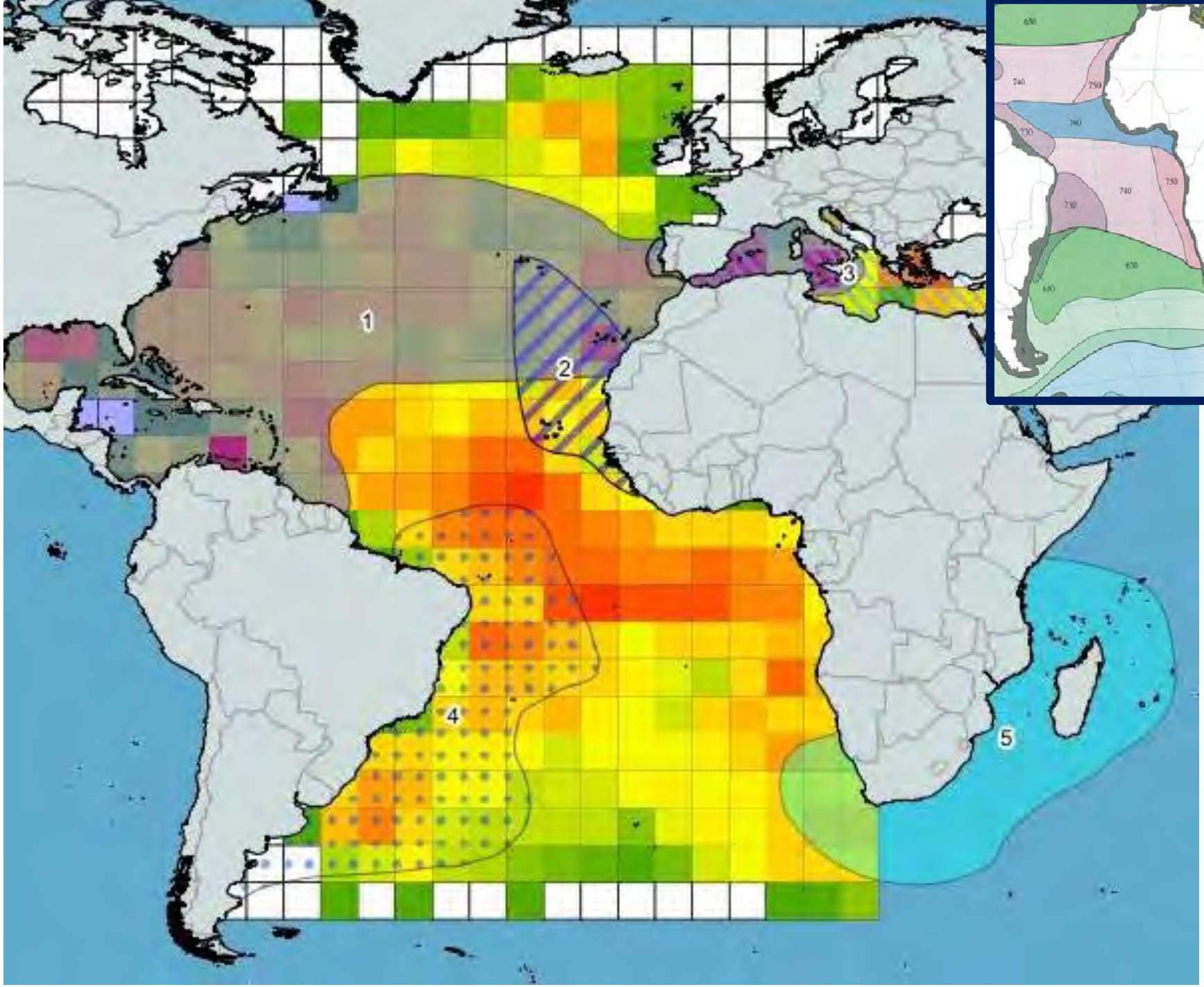


STRONG
HIGH SEAS

Marine biodiversity – pattern and process

STRONG HIGH SEAS

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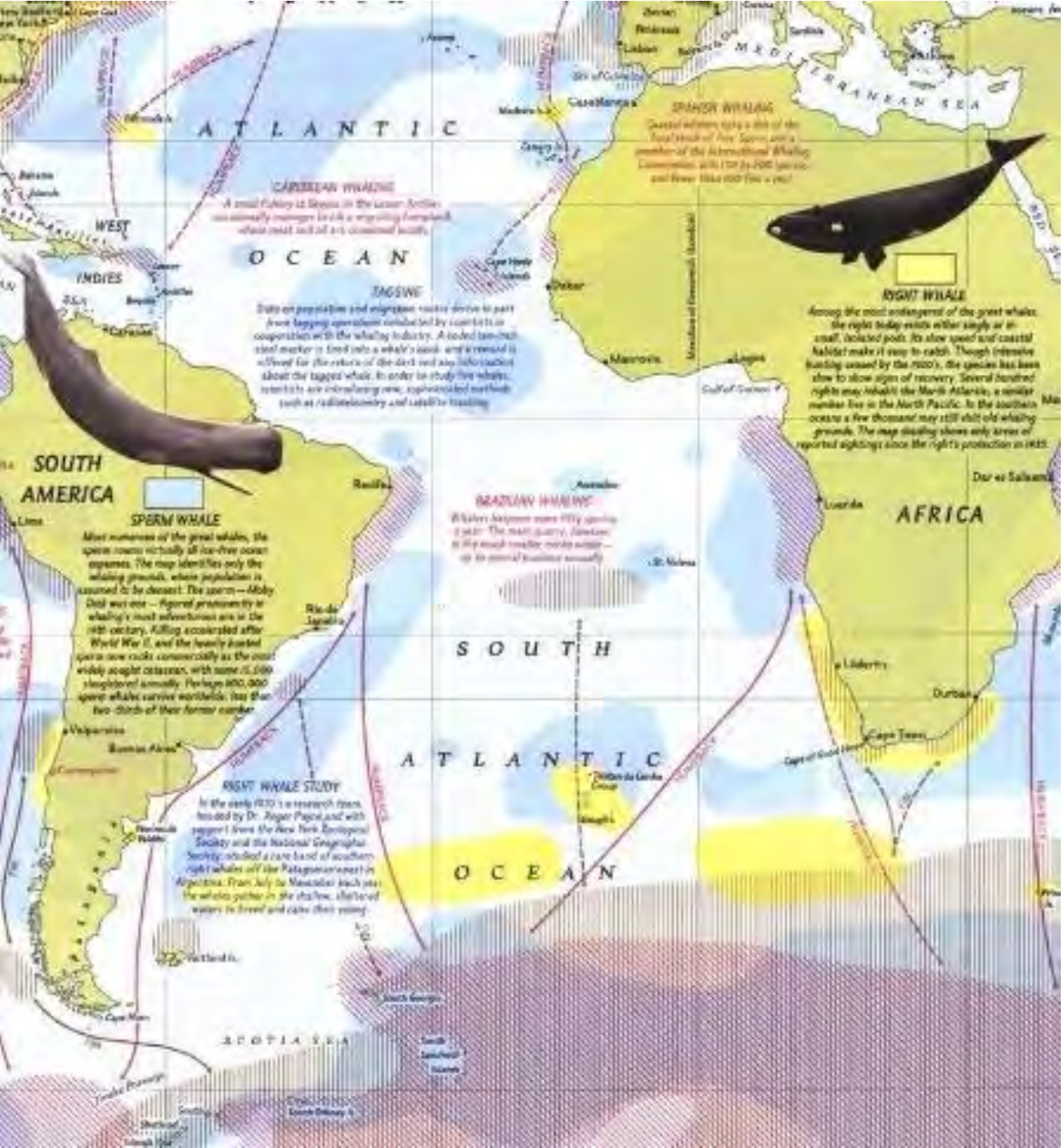
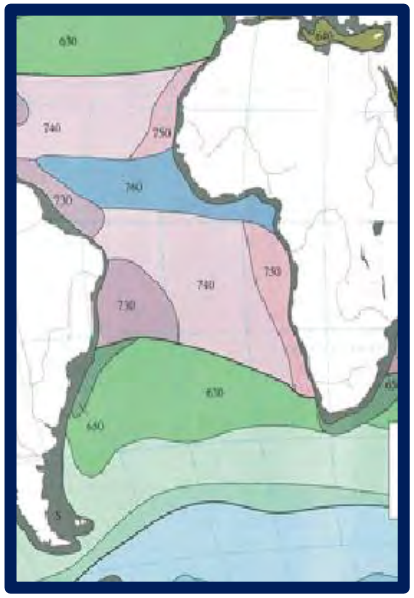
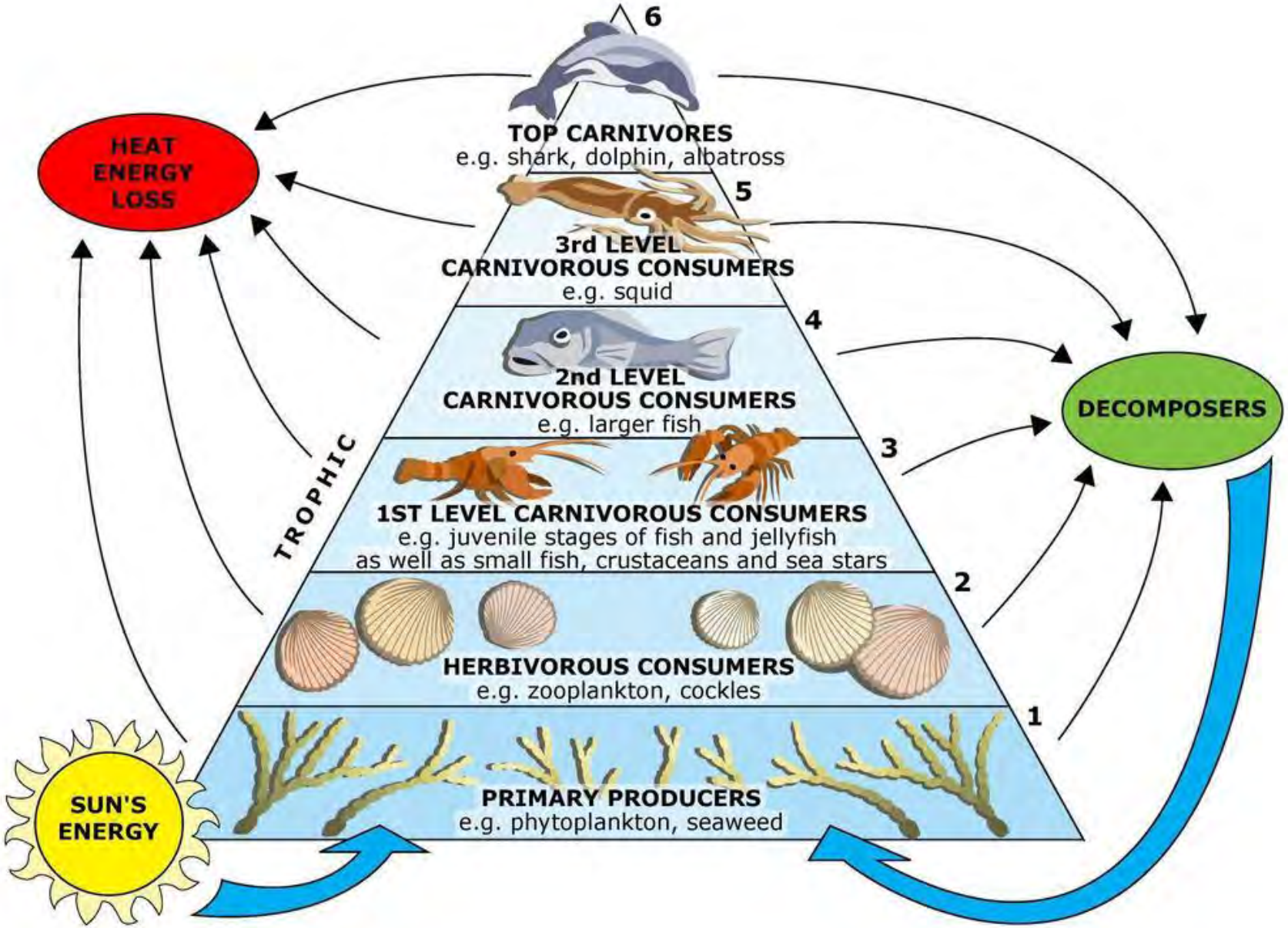
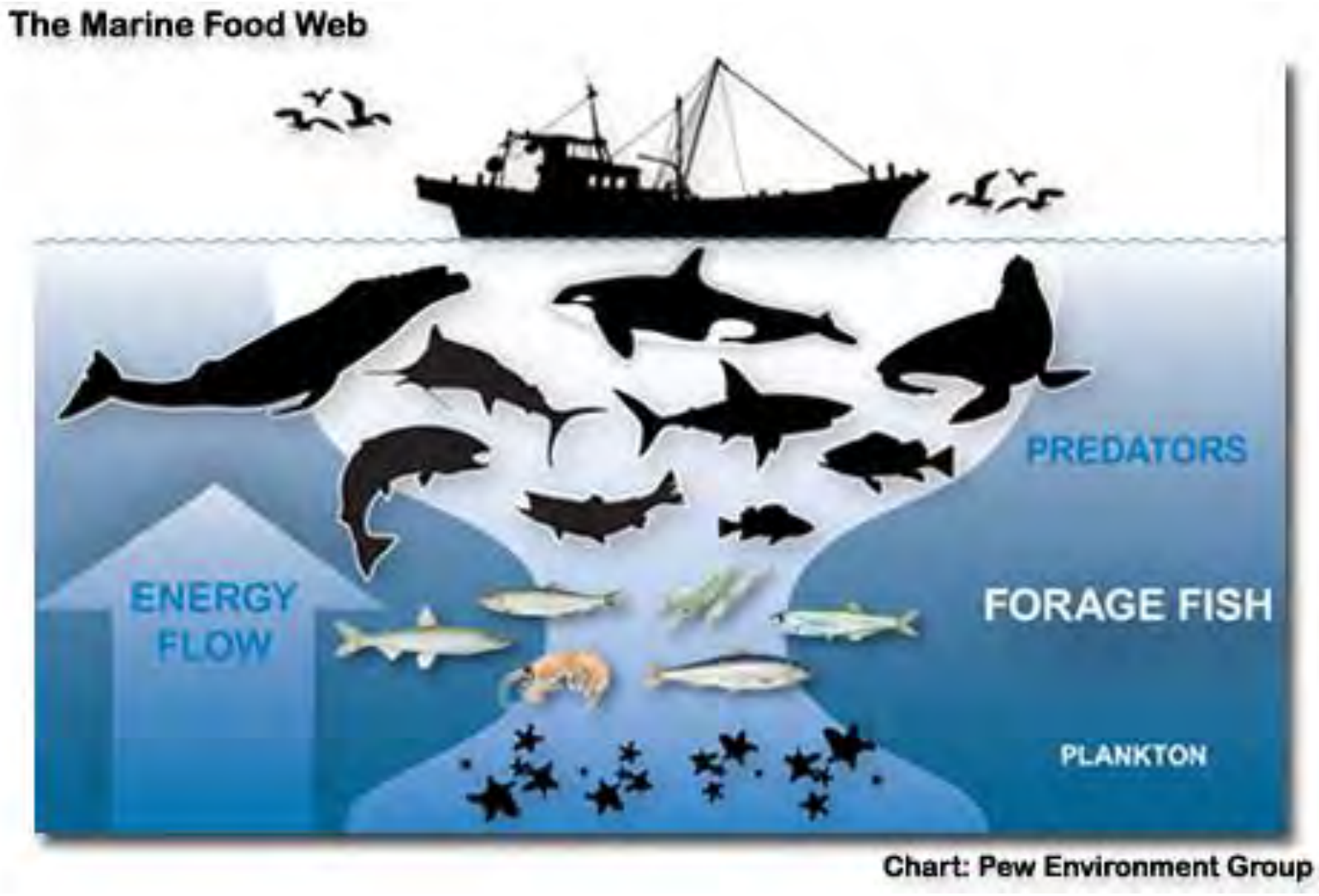
STRONG
HIGH SEAS



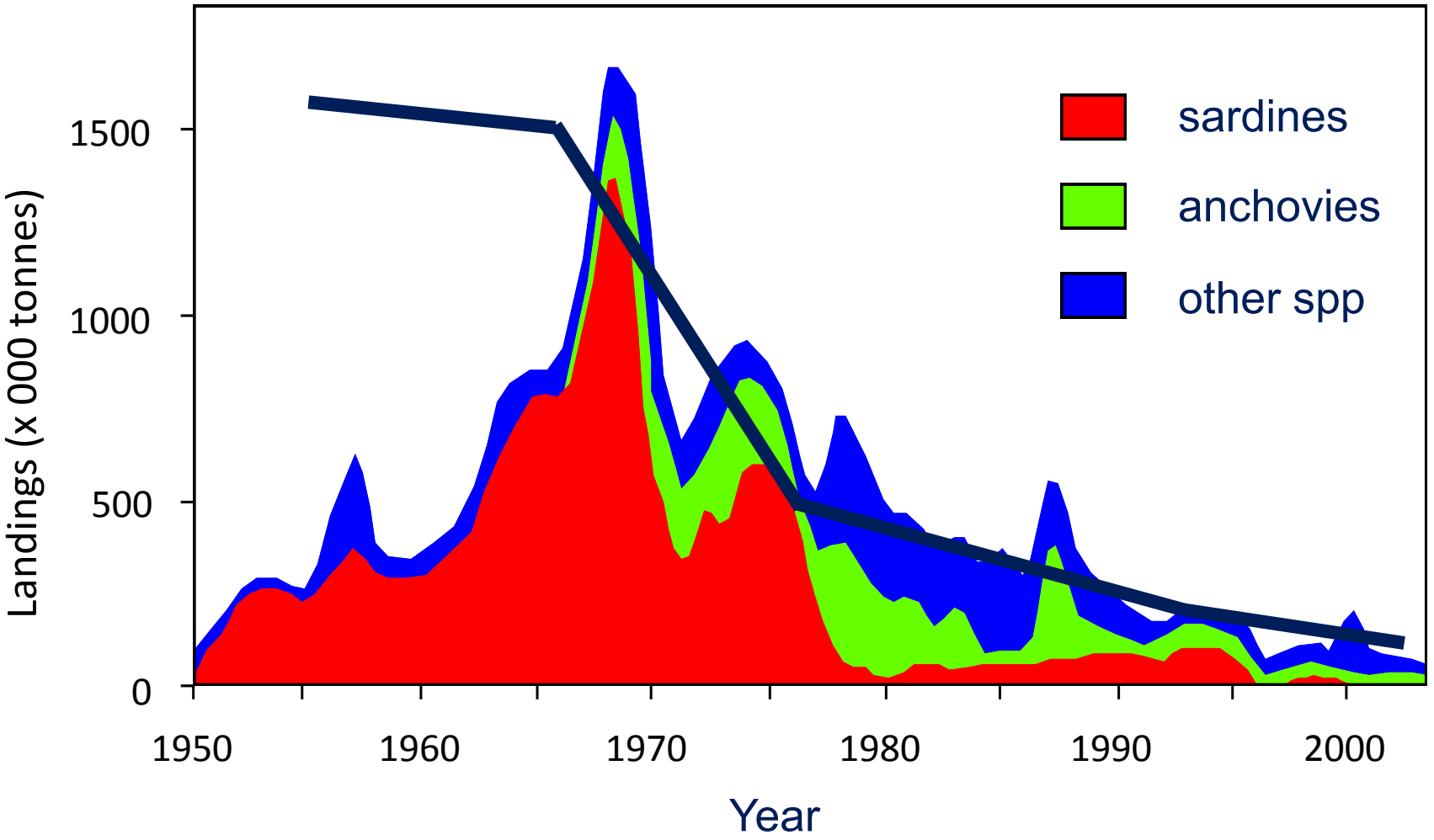


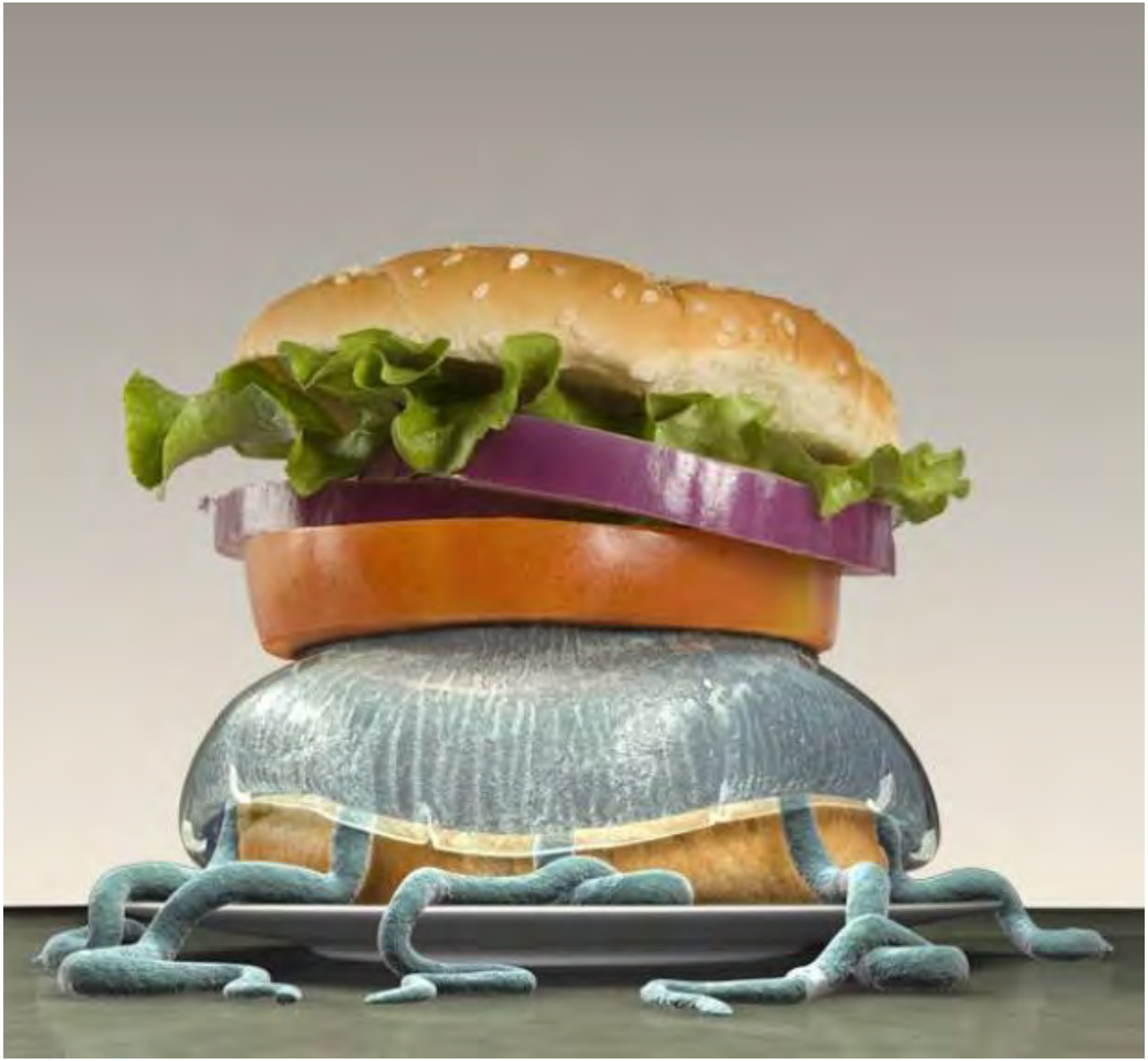


Wasp-waist ecosystems

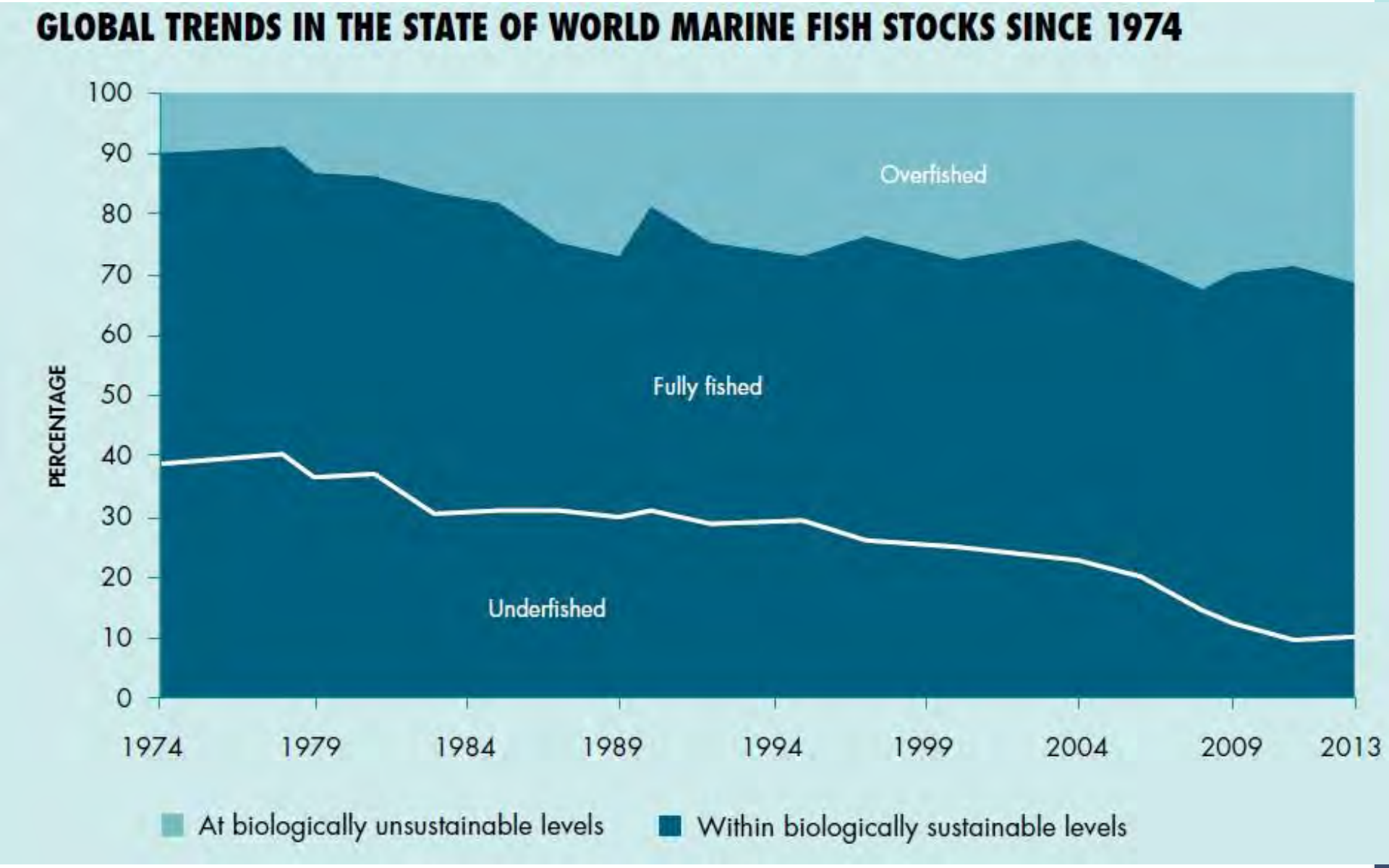


Namibian pelagic fish catches



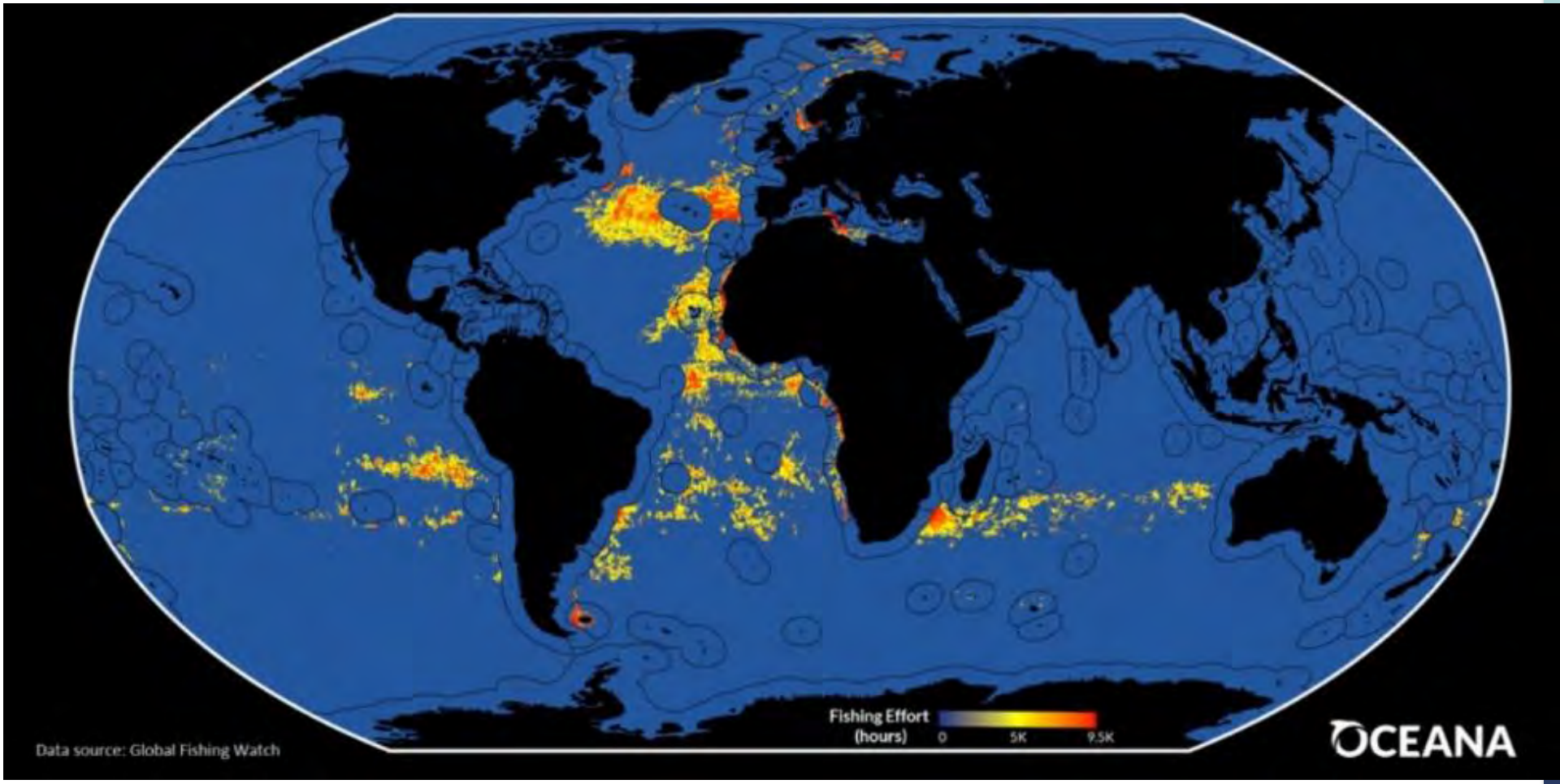


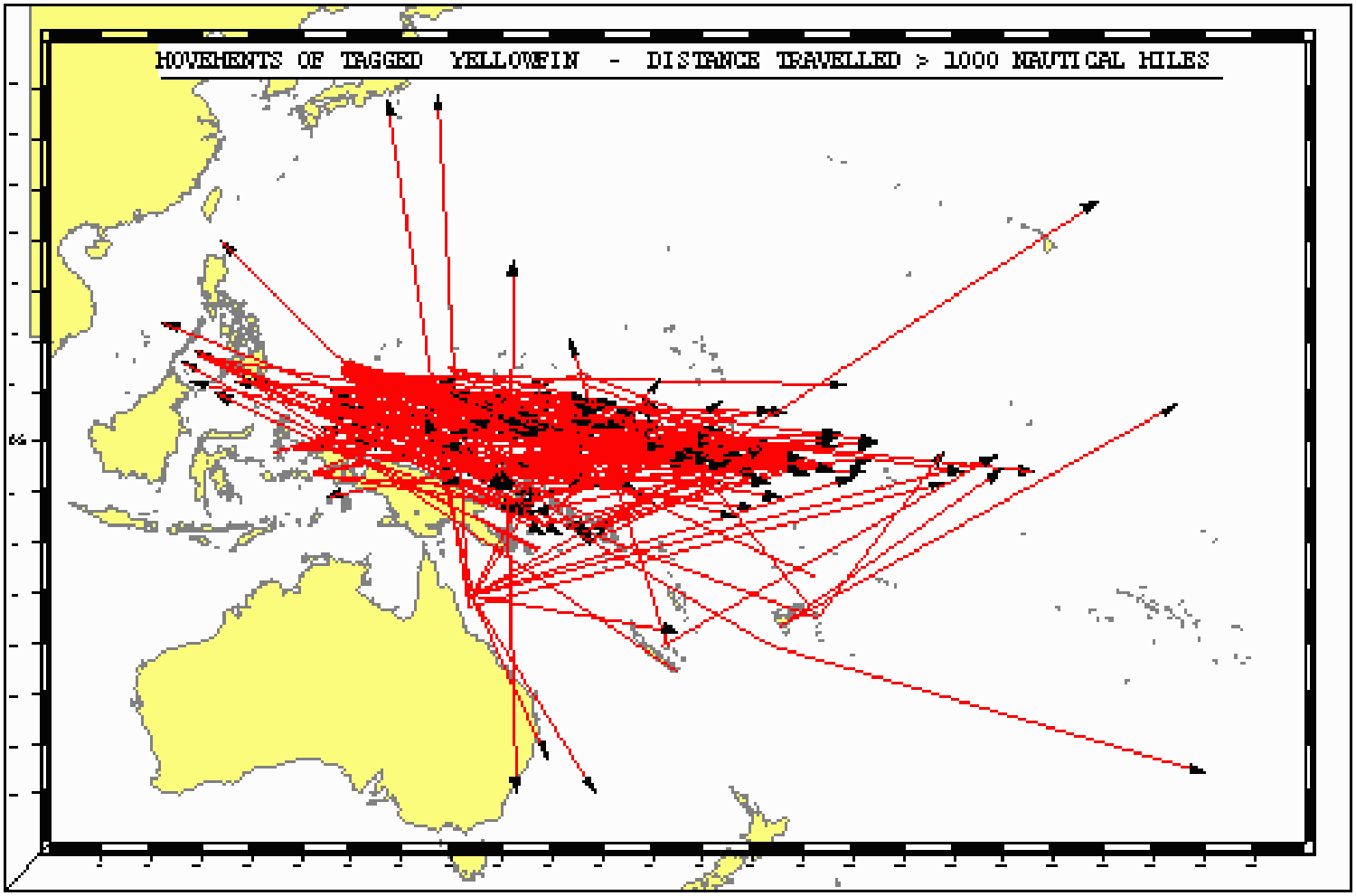
STRONG
HIGH SEAS

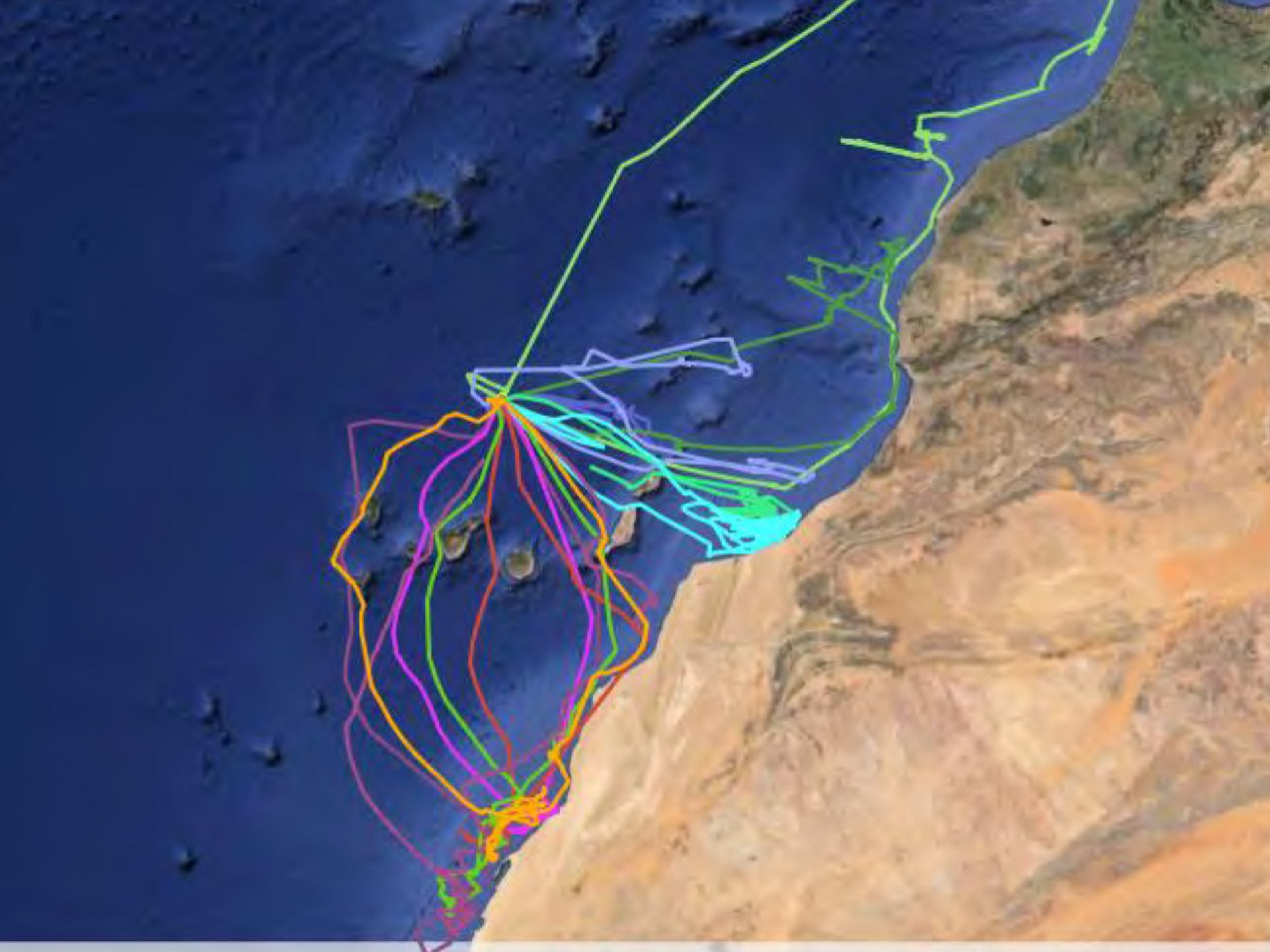


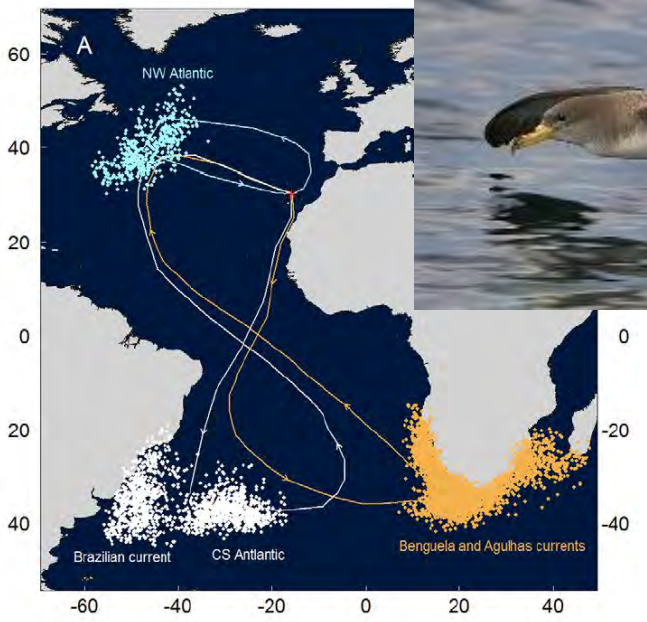
Source: FAO SOFIA 2016: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5555e.pdf

IUU – celebrity case for strong High Seas governance




MOVEMENTS OF TAGGED YELLOWFIN - DISTANCE TRAVELLED > 1000 NAUTICAL MILES

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NW Atlantic
Brazilian current
CS Antlantic
Benguela and Agulhas currents
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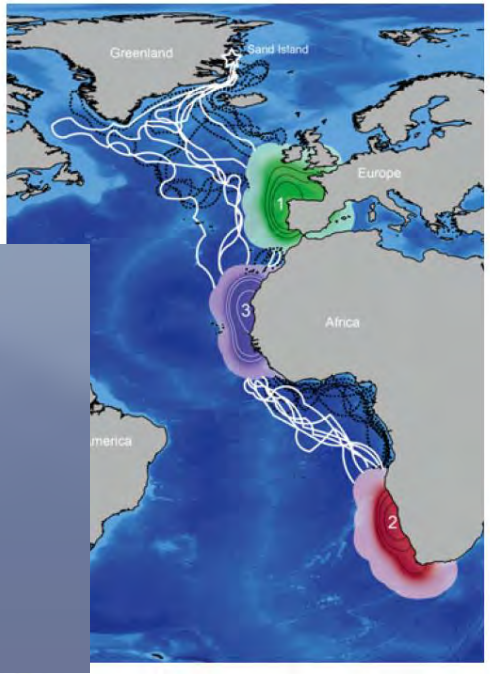
Greenland
Sand Island
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Africa
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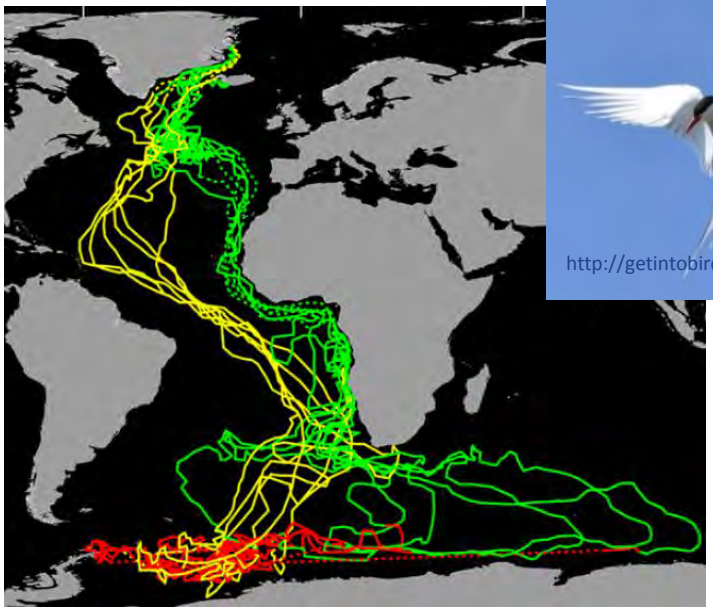
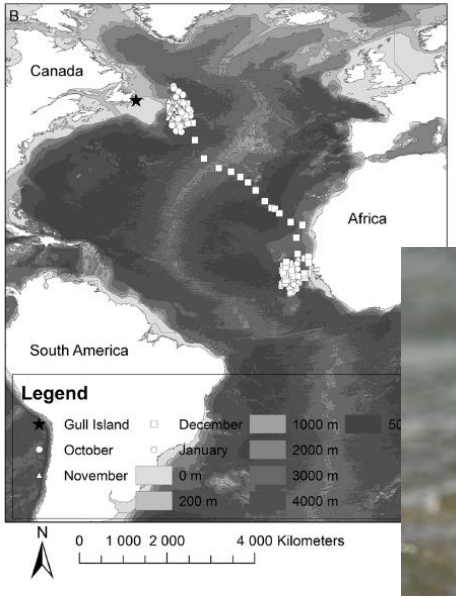



http://getintobirds.audubon.org


B
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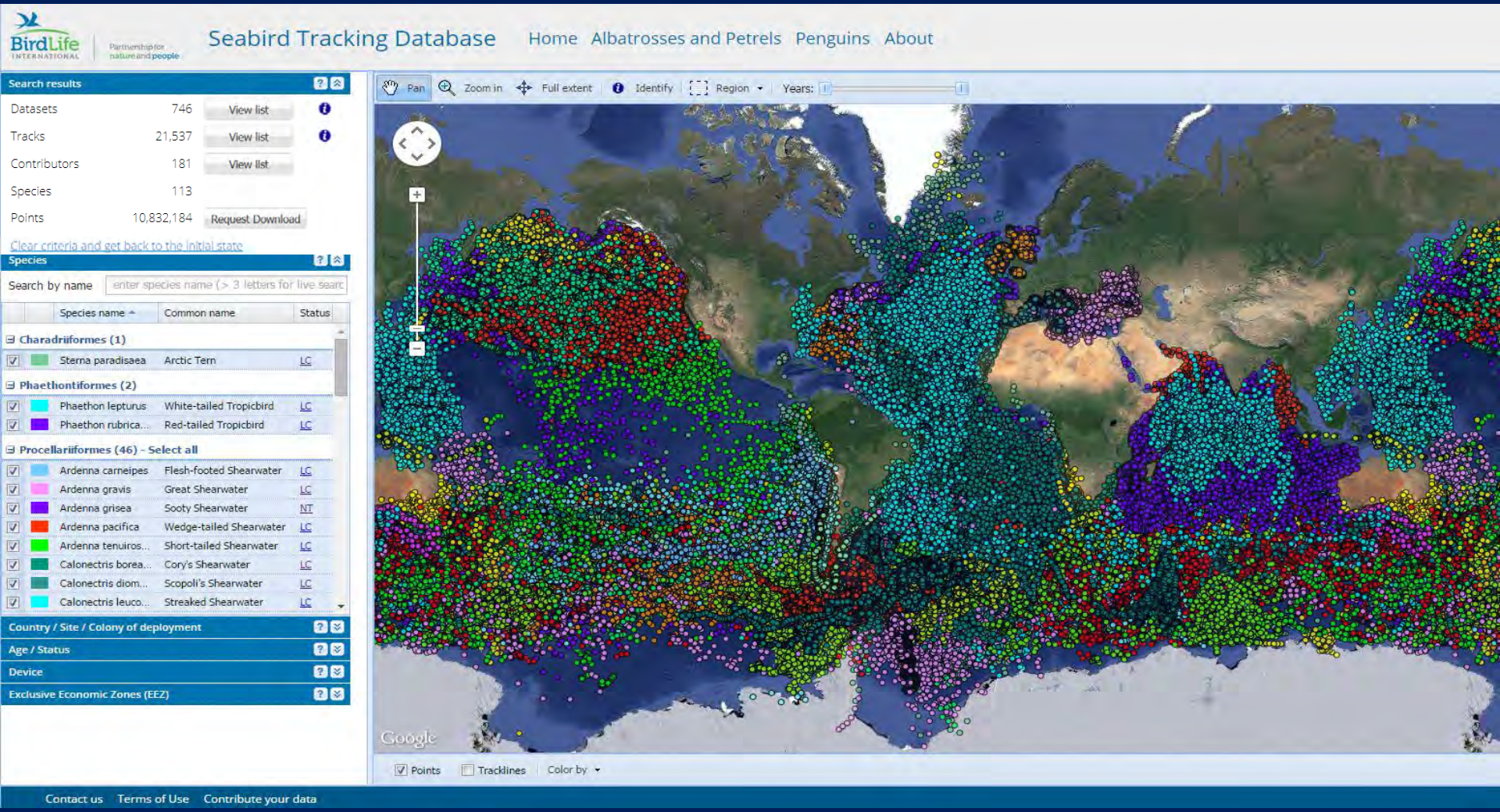


> 11 million positions; 113 species;
180 contributors

Resources in ABNJ

- **Living resources !**
  - Fisheries resources
  - Marine genetic resources

- **Non-living resources ?**
  - Mineral resources
    - Polymetallic nodules in deep ocean basins
    - Ferromanganese crusts at seamounts
    - Polymetallic sulphides at hydrothermal vents
  - Methane hydrates
  - Phosphates
  - Brine sediment
  - Oil and gas

Pressures and process in the ABNJ

Some food for thought before we go into the dialogue part of the day…

Human Activities and Pressures in ABNJ

Marine Activities

Fisheries

Shipping

Cable laying

Marine research

Offshore installations

Oil and gas extraction

Military exercises

Potential Future Activities

Deep sea mining?

Marine geoengineering?

Open ocean aquaculture?

Floating islands?

Related Pressures

Overexploitation

Habitat degradation

By-catch

Ghost fishing

Ship strikes

Underwater noise

Marine litter

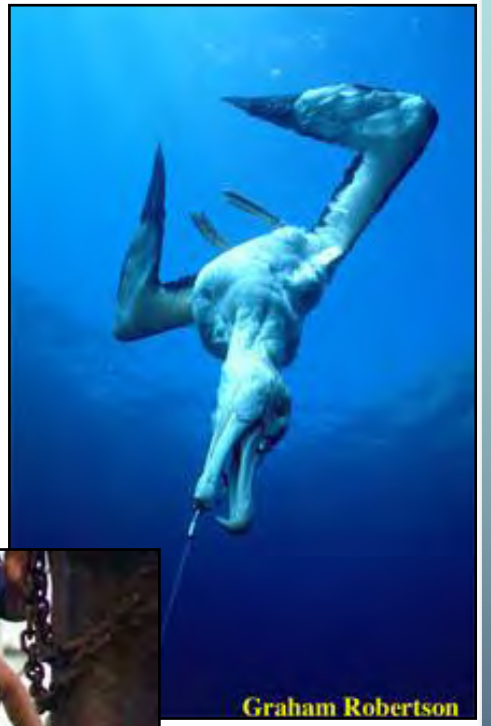
Pollution

Ballast water > invasive species

…

Effects of climate change (ocean warming, ocean acidification, regional circulation changes …)

Fishing



Images: Greenpeace, G. Robertson

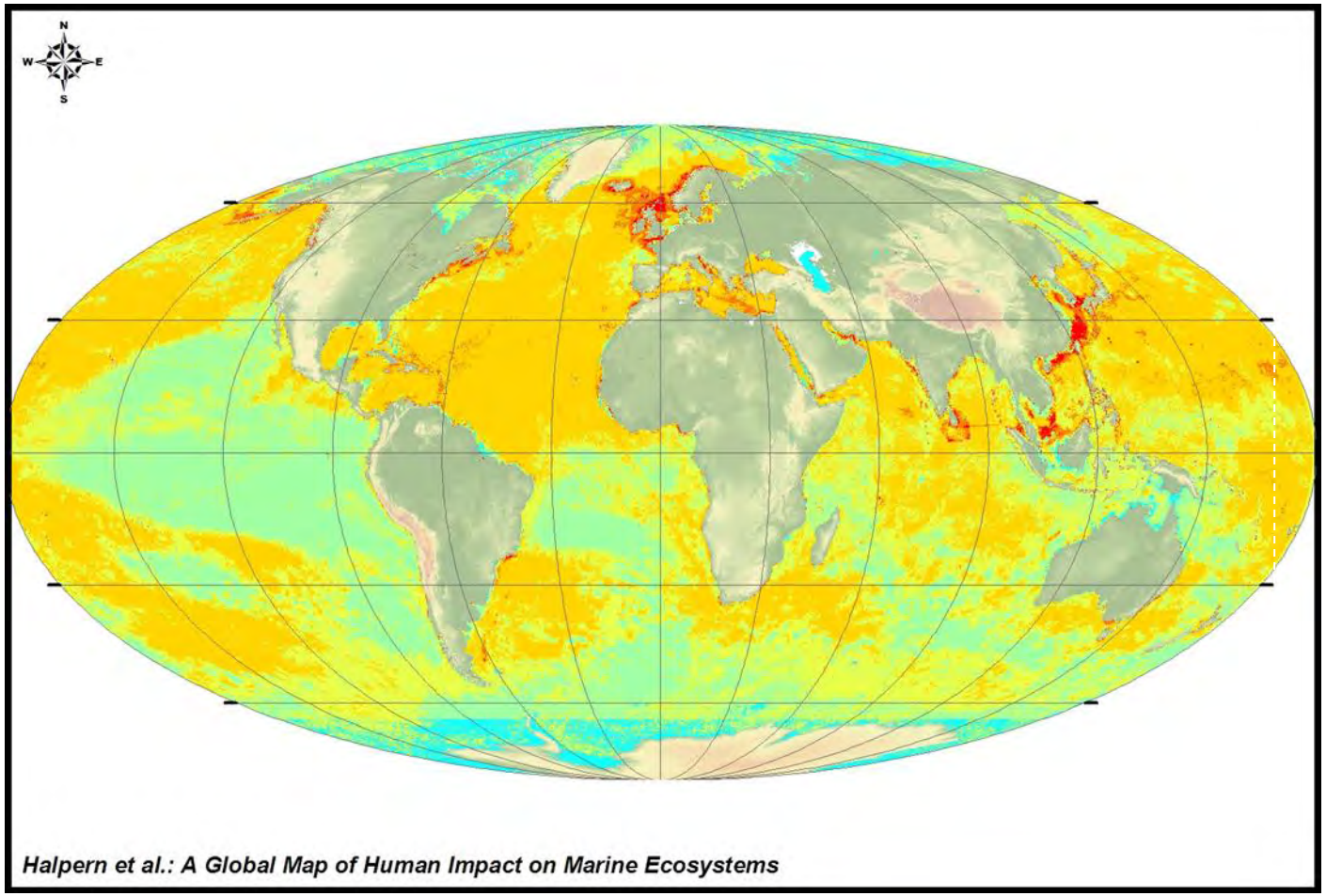
Marine (Plastic) Litter

- Various land-based & marine-based sources
- Plastic litter accounts for 2/3 of all waste in the oceans; ~13.000 plastic particles per km²; between 4.8-12.7 million tonnes of plastic litter reach the oceans annually
- Very slow rate of degradation of most items
- Growing concern: microplastics
- Wide spectrum of increasing environmental, economic, health and cultural impacts




Images: AWI & WWF

Cumulative Impacts



Source: Halpern et al. 2008 (*Science 319*)

Status of the High Seas in the South-East Pacific?

Component of the IKI project STRONG High Seas“:

***Ecological Baseline Assessment for the high seas in the East Atlantic* (2018-2019)**

- **Status of the marine environment**
- **Pressures on the marine environment**
- **Conclusions & Outlook**

Workshop discussions as the starting point...

...please contribute!


THANK YOU!

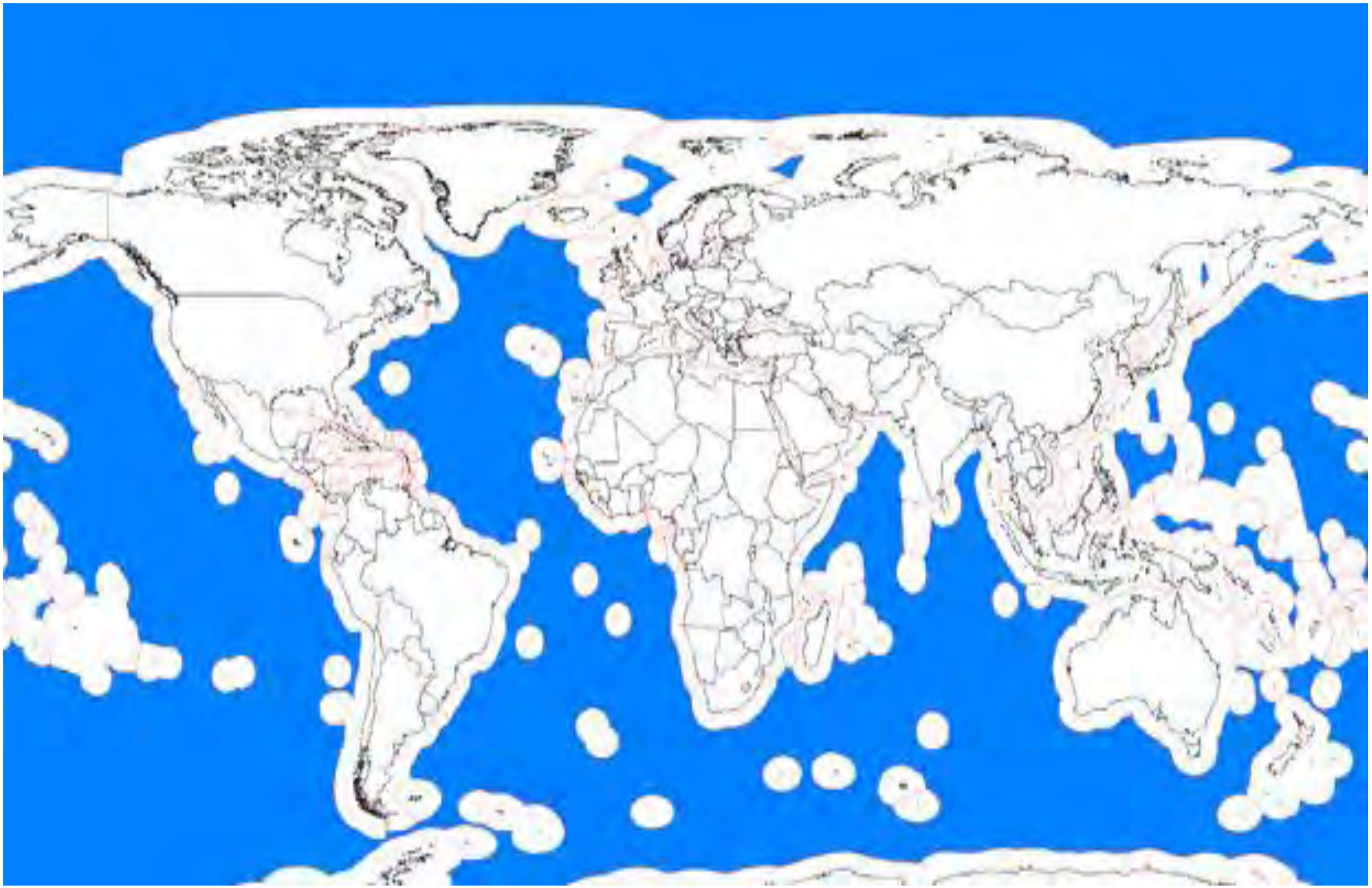
Gouvernance des espaces marins situés au-delà des juridictions nationales : perspectives globale et régionale

Julien Rochette, Iddri

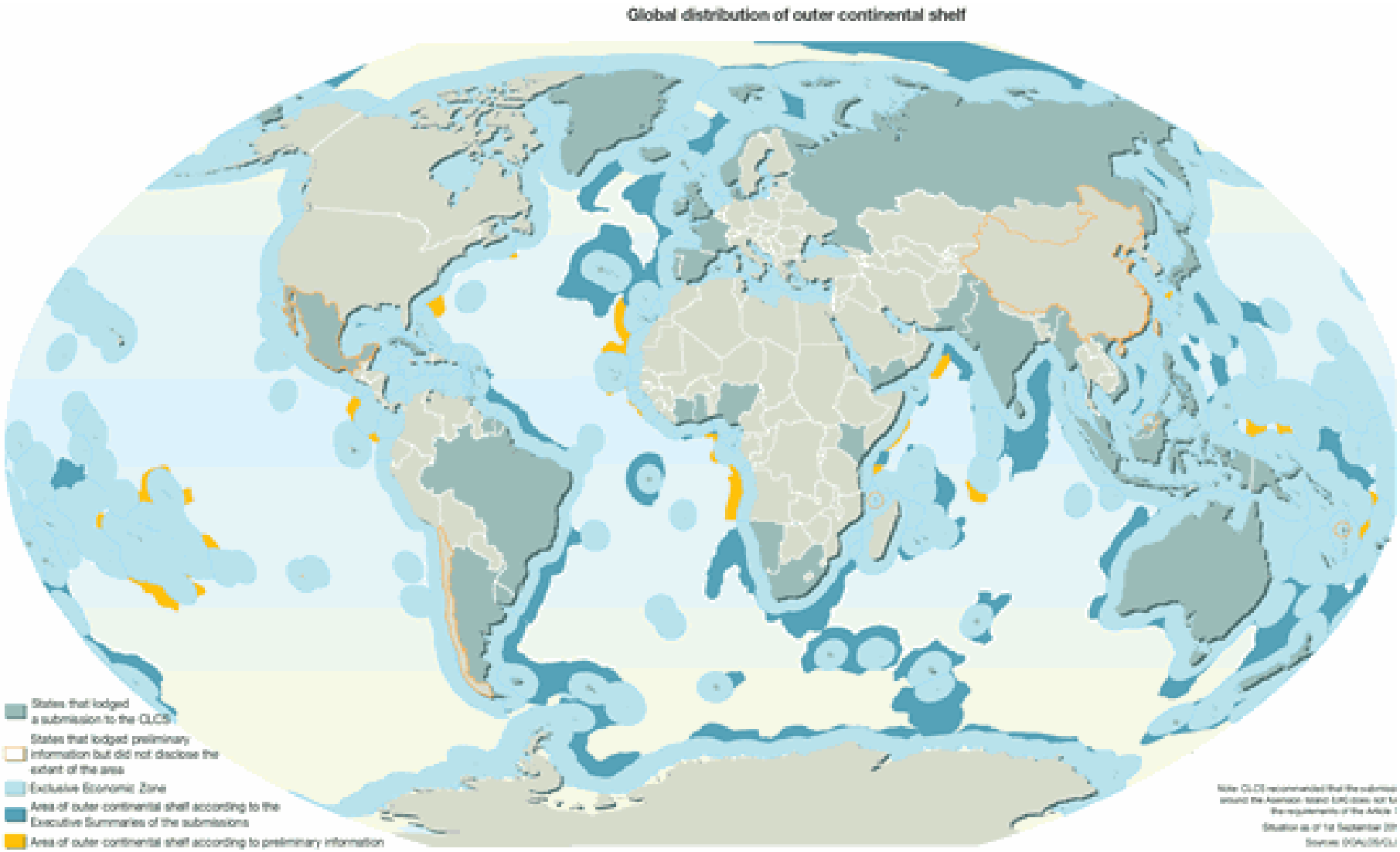
STRONG High Seas – Atelier 1

27-28 juin 2018, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

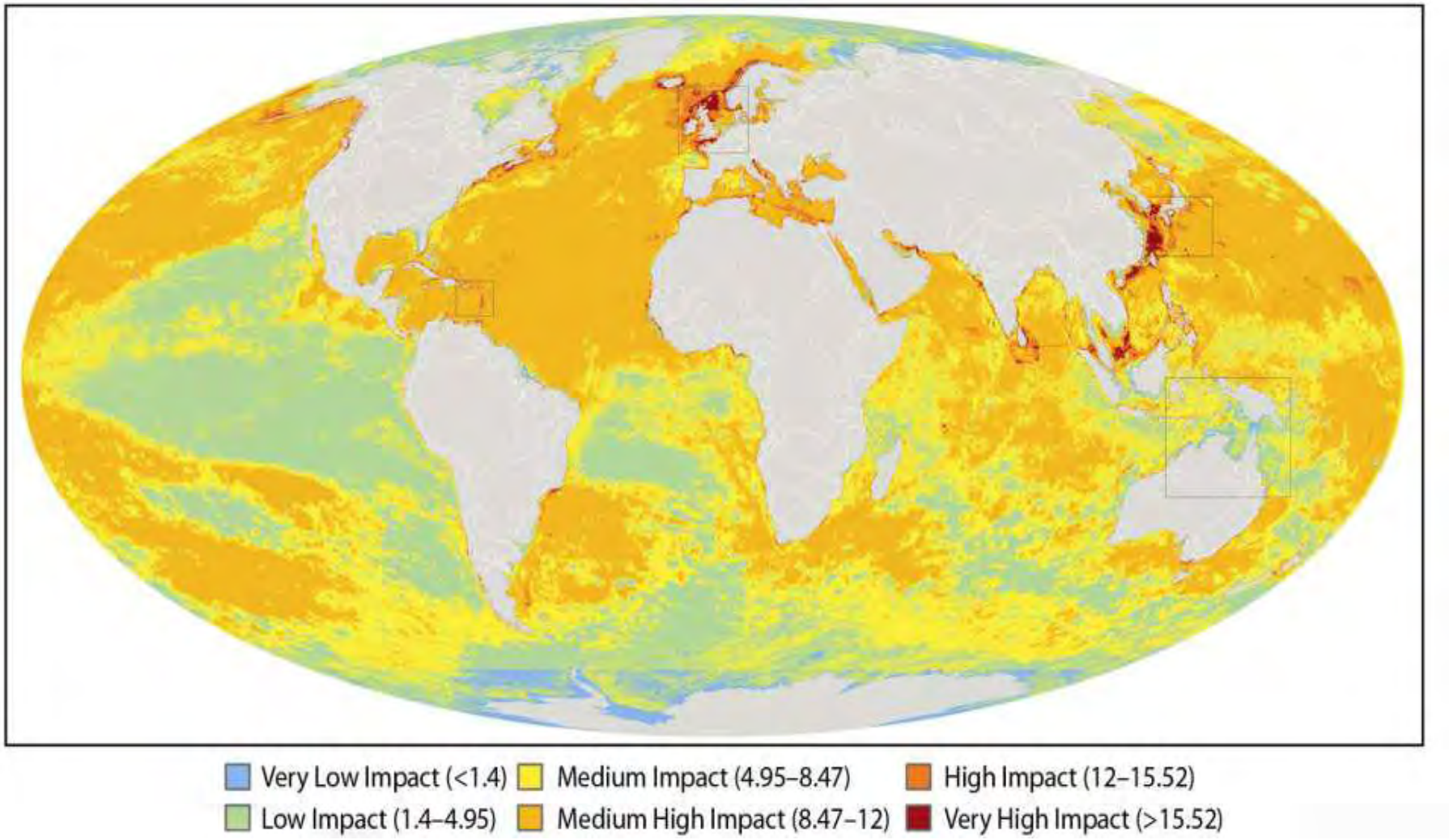
Les ZAJN



Les ZAJN


Global distribution of outer continental shelf
States that lodged a submission to the CLCS
States that lodged preliminary information but did not disclose the extent of the area
Exclusive Economic Zone
Area of outer continental shelf according to the Executive Summaries of the submissions
Area of outer continental shelf according to preliminary information

Carte globale des impacts humains sur les écosystèmes marins



Halpern et al., 2008

Des menaces grandissantes

Des activités humaines toujours plus nombreuses et menaçantes

Une biodiversité en danger

Nécessité pour la communauté internationale d'apporter des réponses adaptées

Plan de l'intervention

1. Le cadre de gouvernance des ZAJN

2. Vers un accord international pour la gouvernance des ZAJN

3. Remarques conclusives, notamment sur les liens entre approches globale et régionale

1. Le cadre de gouvernance des ZAJN

Gouvernance de l'Océan

Approche globale

Convention des Nations unies sur le droit de la mer (CNUDM)

Conventions sectorielles (pêche, transport maritime, biodiversité…)

Approche régionale

Conventions régionales

CNUDM

“Constitution pour l’Océan”

- Délimitation des espaces maritimes et règles de protection de l’environnement marin
- 164 Etats parties
- Beaucoup de dispositions considérées comme du droit coutumier

Haute mer

- Régie par un principe de liberté (Partie VII)
- Liberté de navigation, de pêche, de survol, de recherche scientifique…

Zone internationale des fonds marins

- La Zone et ses ressources minérales, patrimoine commun de l’humanité (Partie XI)
- Gestion par l’Autorité internationale des fonds marins (AIFM)

Obligations de protection de l’environnement marin (articles 192 et suivants)

Gouvernance de l'Océan

Approche globale

Convention des Nations unies sur le droit de la mer (CNUDM)

Conventions sectorielles (pêche, transport maritime, biodiversité…)

Approche régionale

Conventions régionales

Conventions sectorielles

Navigation : Règles en matière de sécurité maritime ; Convention MARPOL ; Zones maritimes particulièrement vulnérables

Pêche : Accord de 1995 sur les stocks chevauchants ; Code de conduite de la FAO pour une pêche responsable ; FAO Guidelines ; Directives internationales sur la gestion de la pêche profonde en haute mer

Ressources minérales : Accord de 1994 sur la Partie VI CNUDM ; Code d'exploitation minière en cours d'élaboration

Immersions : Convention et Protocole de Londres (1972 / 1996) ; Résolution sur la fertilisation des océans (2008)

Protection de la biodiversité : Convention sur la diversité biologique ; Convention sur les espèces migratrices ; Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction

Conventions sectorielles

Accord / Organisation	Outils de gestion par zone	Exemples
Accord relatif à l'application de la Partie XI de la CNUDM	**Zones présentant un intérêt écologique particulier (ZIEM)**	9 ZIEM dans la zone Clarion-Clipperton
MARPOL 1973 / 1978	**Zones spéciales**	Méditerranée ; Atlantique
Lignes directrices OMI	**Zones maritimes particulièrement vulnérables (ZMPV)**	Galápagos ; Grande barrière de Corail
Convention baleinière	**Sanctuaires**	Océan Indien ; Océan austral
Convention UNESCO sur le patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel	**Sites du patrimoine mondial**	46 sites marins

Gouvernance de l'Océan

Approche globale

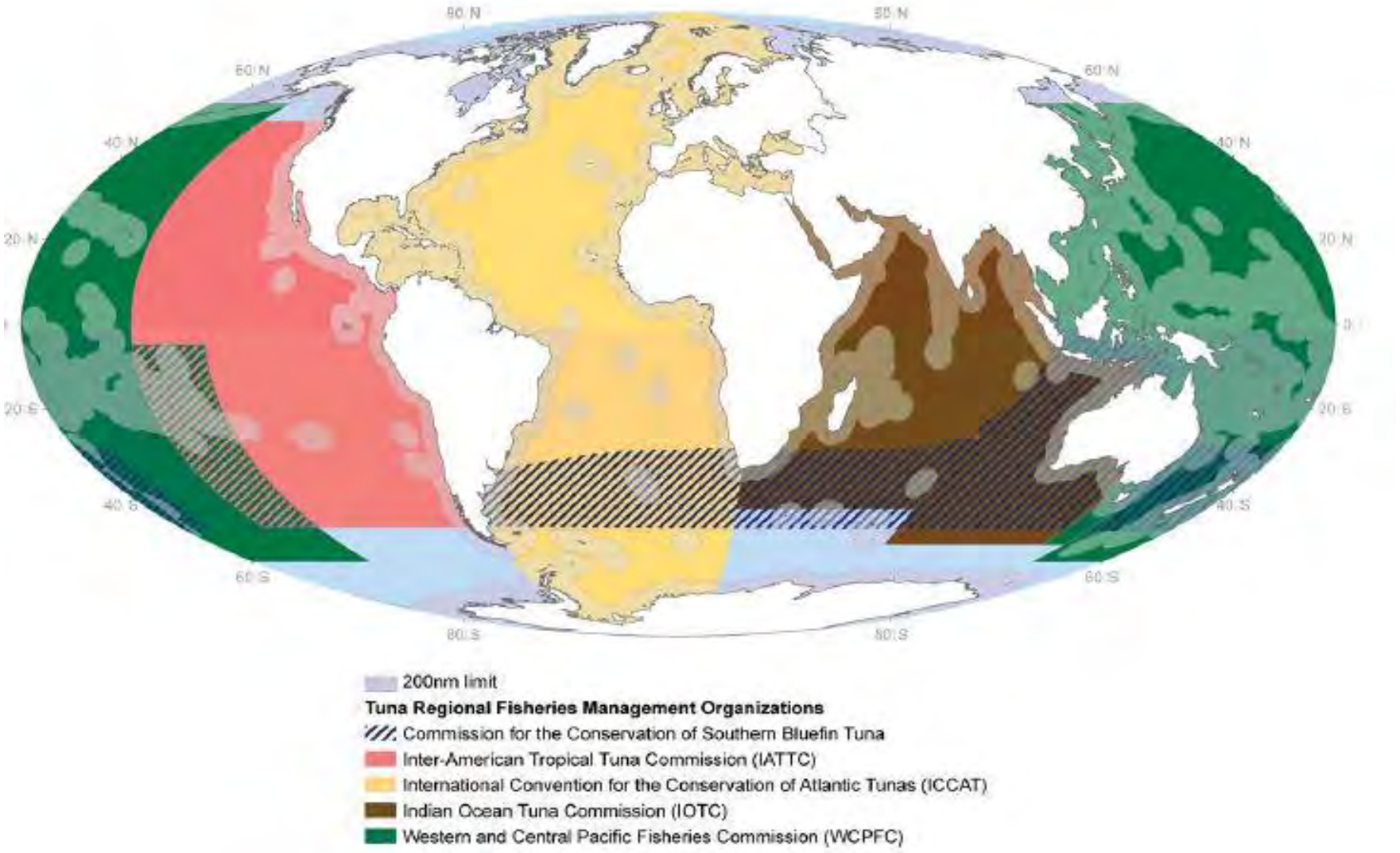
Convention des Nations unies sur le droit de la mer (CNUDM)

Conventions sectorielles (pêche, transport maritime, biodiversité…)

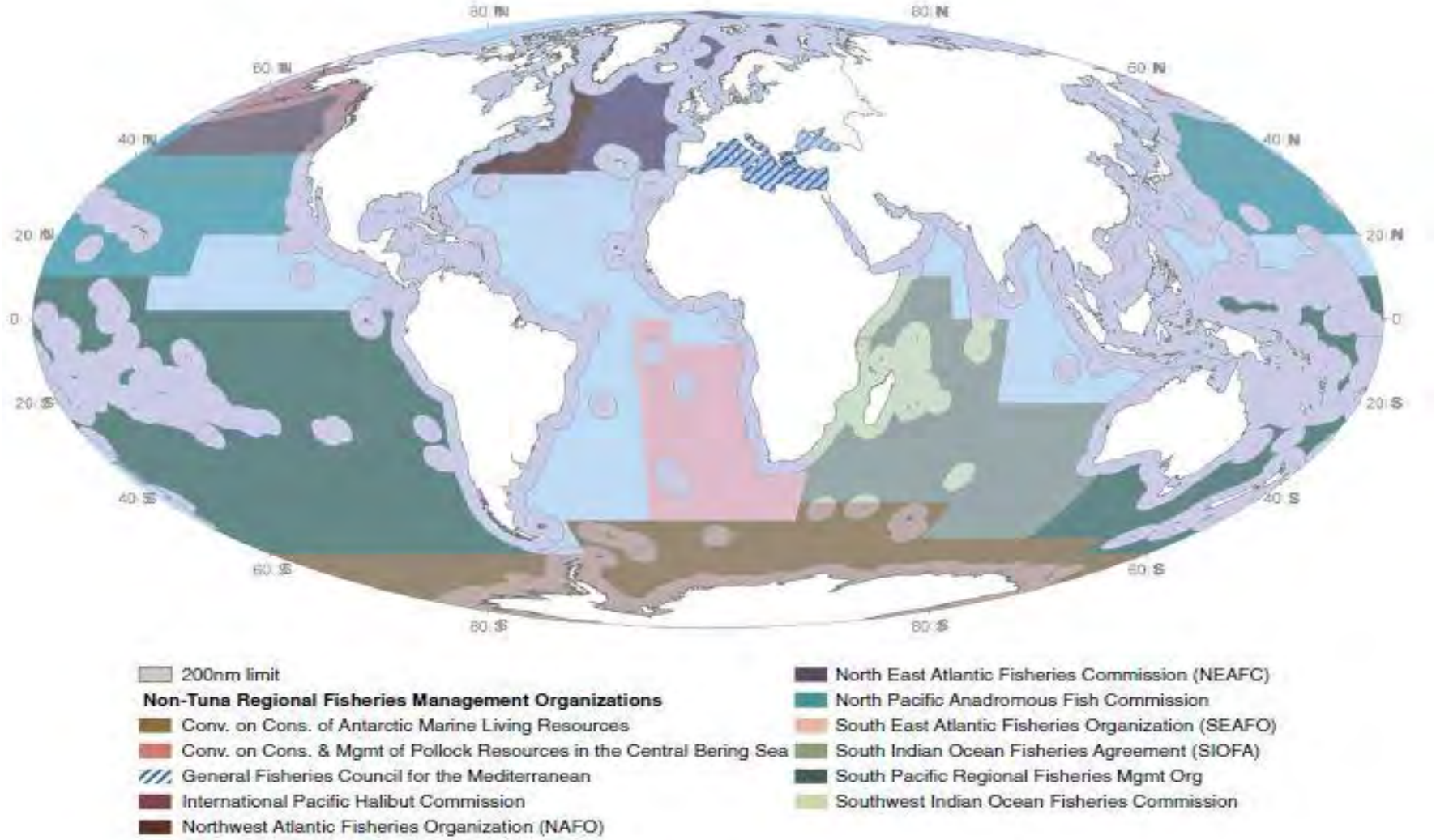
Approche régionale

Conventions régionales

Conventions régionales



Conventions régionales



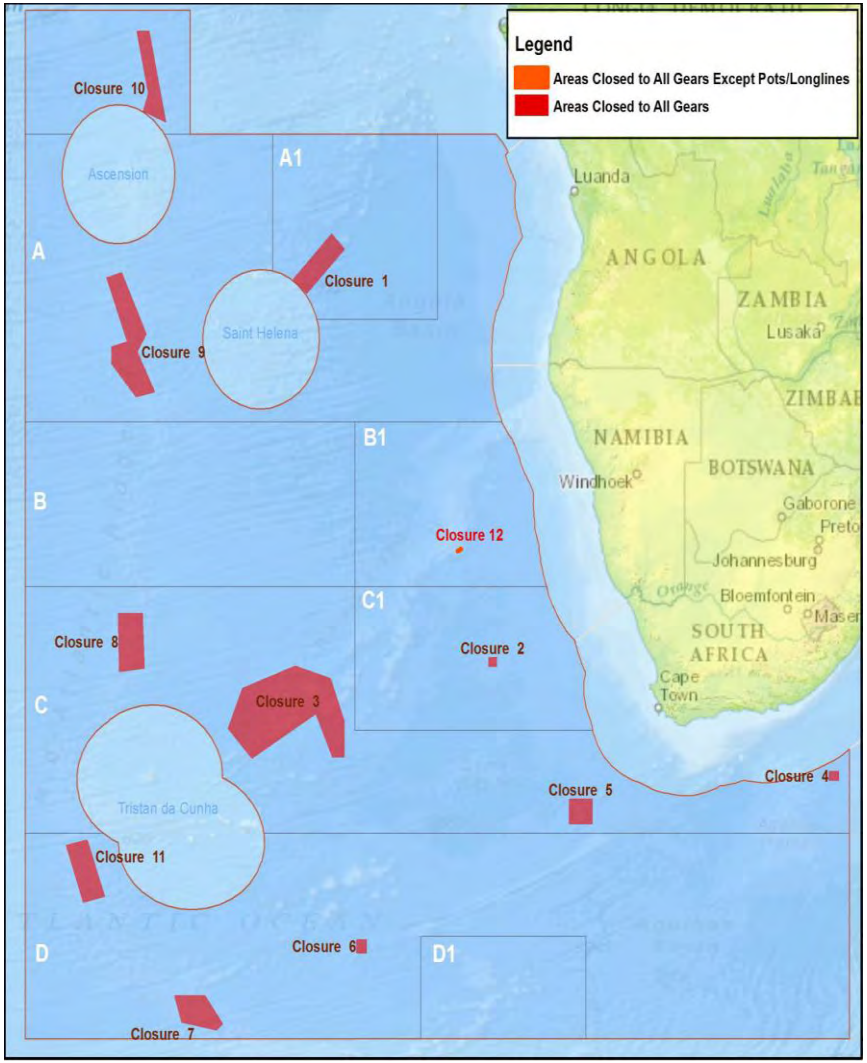
Conventions régionales

Résolutions de l'AGNU 61/105 (2006) et 64/72 (2009)

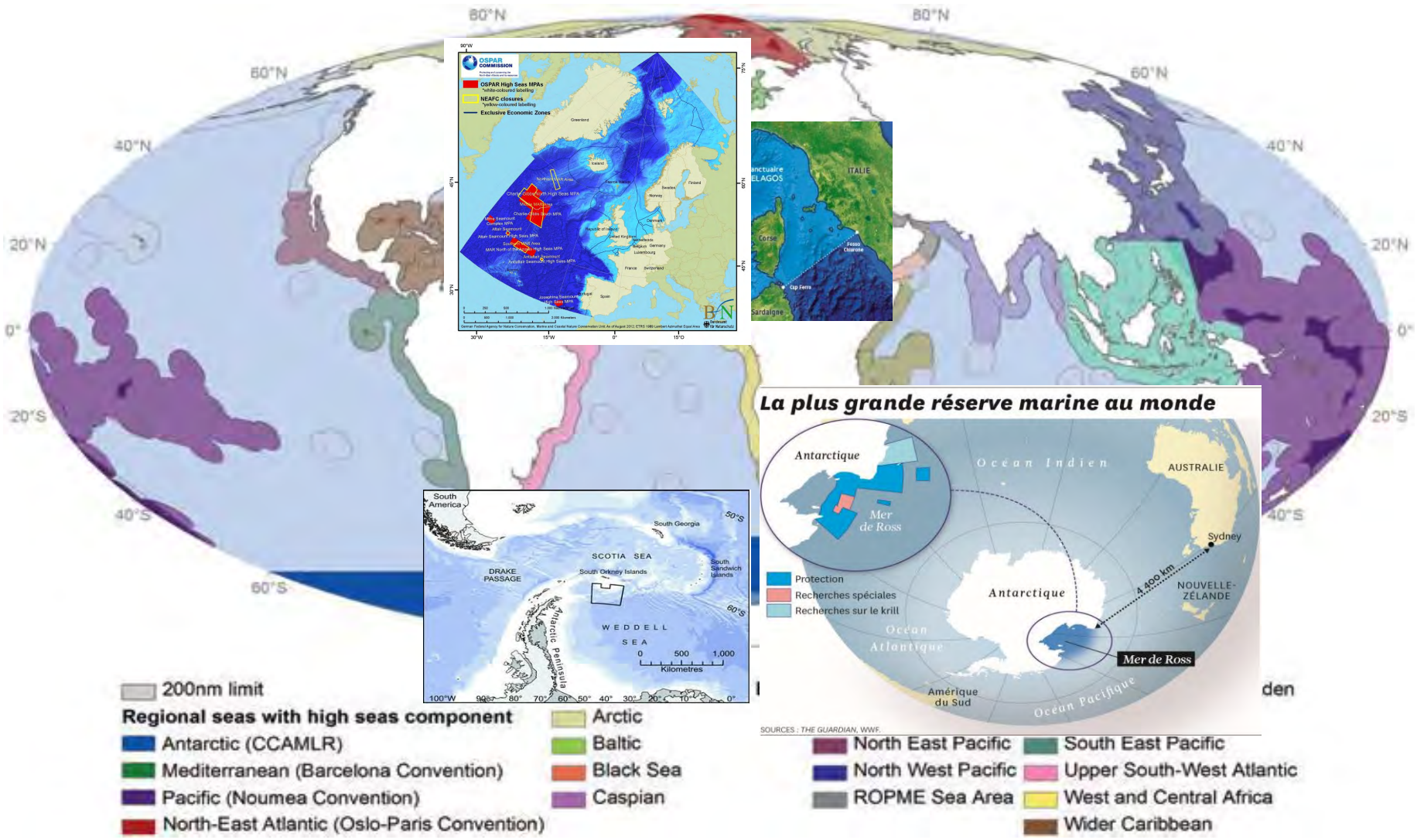
Directives internationales sur la gestion de la pêche profonde en haute mer, adoptées par la FAO en 2008

Protection des écosystèmes marins vulnérables

Evaluations scientifique (Rogers et al., 2010) et politique (AGNU, 2011)



Conventions régionales



Ban et al. 2014

Conventions sectorielles

Intérêts

Avancées régionales lorsque les discussions globales sont en cours

Développement des connaissances scientifiques et identification des menaces sur la biodiversité

Inspiration pour les autres mers régionales

- Convention de Nairobi
- Commission permanente du Pacifique Sud
- Convention d'Abidjan

Limites

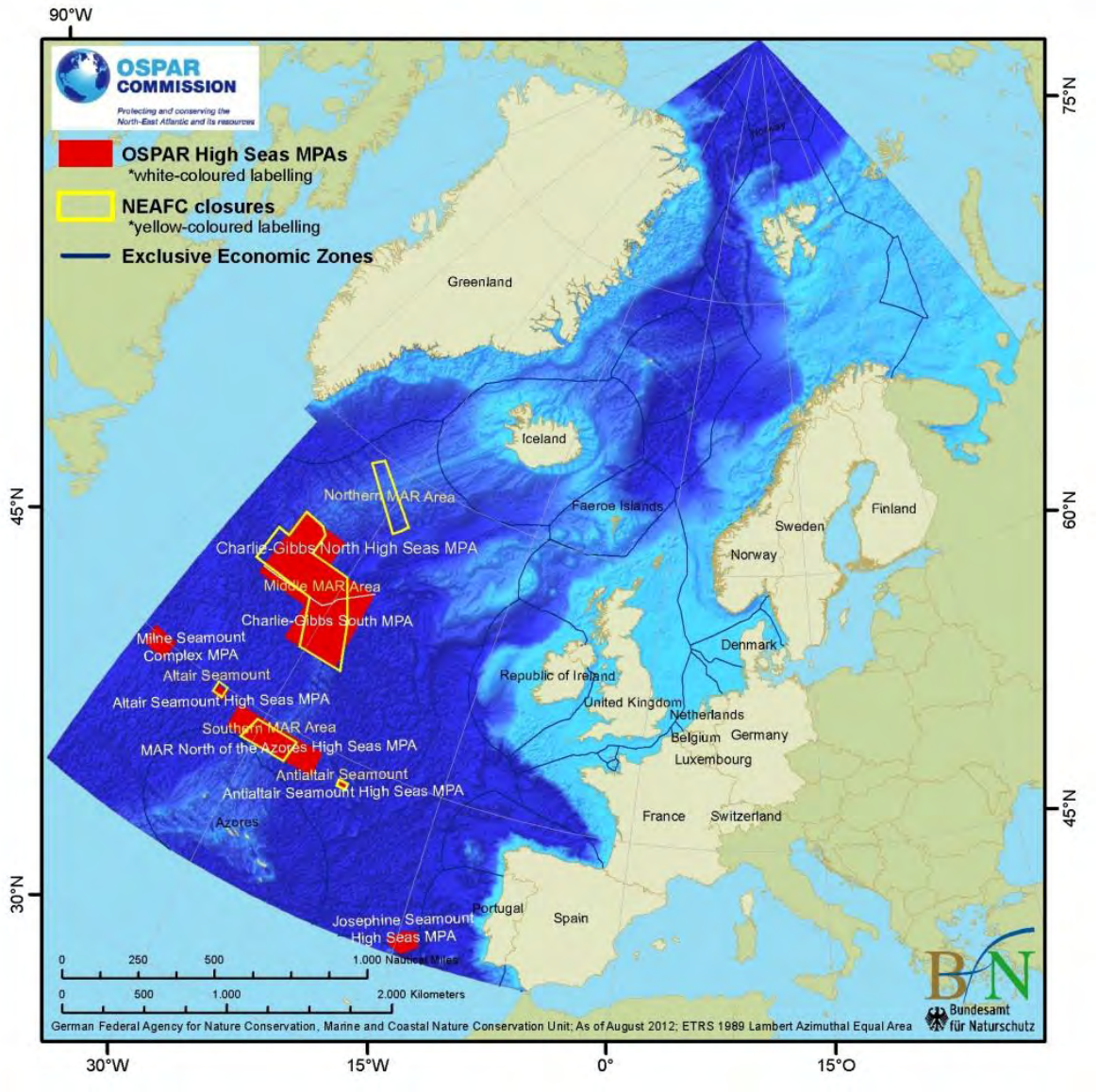
Portée juridique limitée

Difficulté de coordination entre autorités compétentes :

- Fragmentation de la gouvernance des océans : nécessité d'une coordination entre autorités compétentes (ORP, AIFM, OMI…) pour gestion multi-sectorielle

- Arrangement collectif OSPAR

Conventions sectorielles



Conclusion

Un cadre de gouvernance fragmenté

Plusieurs instruments juridiques, plusieurs organisations compétentes, plusieurs échelles de gouvernance

Peu de coordination entre organisations compétentes

Des vides juridiques

2. Vers un accord international pour la gouvernance des ZAJN

2004 : Création du BBNJ WG

2004 : création du BBNJ WG

1er clivage

Meilleure mise en œuvre des instruments existants

Vs

Adoption d'un nouvel accord multilatéral

2011 : Package Deal

Ressources génétiques marines, y compris le partage des avantages

Outils de gestion par zone, y compris aires marines protégées (AMP)

Etudes d'impact environnemental (EIE)

Renforcement des capacités et transfert des techniques marines

2012 : Rio +20

Rio + 20, §162 : « (…) nous nous engageons à nous attaquer d'urgence (…) notamment en prenant une décision sur l'élaboration d'un instrument international » avant fin 2015

AGNU: 3 réunions du BBNJ WG en 2014 et 2015 sur l'étendue, les paramètres et la faisabilité d'un accord

Fin 2015, encore beaucoup de dissensions : création d'un Comité préparatoire

2016 – 2017 : Comité préparatoire

3 réunions du Comité préparatoire

Rapport transmis à l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies

24 décembre 2017 : Résolution de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies ouvrant une conférence intergouvernementale pour l'élaboration d'un instrument juridique contraignant

Organisation des négociations

Avril 2018 : réunion technique

4-17 septembre 2018 : 1er round de négociation

2 réunions en 2019

1 réunion en 2020

3. Remarques conclusives

Contenu du futur accord

Composantes du Package Deal

- Ressources marines génétiques
- Outils de gestion par zone, y compris AMP
- EIE
- Renforcement des capacités et transfert de techniques marines

Dispositions transversales et arrangements institutionnels

- Organes de l'accord (COP, comité scientifique…)
- Rôle des organisations existantes, globales comme régionales

Liens entre approches globale et régionale

L'ouverture des négociations ne rend pas caduque le développement des initiatives régionales

- L'Assemblée générale du PNUE invite en 2016 les Parties contractantes aux conventions de mers régionales à envisager l'extension de la couverture géographique de ces instruments, dans le respect du droit international

Un rôle sera probablement confié aux organisations régionales dans la mise en œuvre de certains volets de l'accord

- AMP, par exemple

Vous ne perdez pas votre temps, vous préparez l'avenir !

Merci

julien.rochette@iddri.org

IKI STRONG High Seas project

prog-ocean.org/our-work/strong-high-seas/

https://www.iddri.org/fr/publications-et-evenements/haute-mer

STRONG High Seas - Dialogue Workshop 1

Opportunities for Strengthening Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

Overview from Southeast Atlantic region perspectives with regard to ABNJ.

27-28 June 2018, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Abou Bamba

OUTLINE

1. National and/or regional interests in ABNJ
2. Issues (environmental, social and economic) that affect those interests
3. National and regional initiatives put in place to address those issues
4. Factors that constrain the effectiveness of those initiatives
5. Ideas and perspectives since COP11 decision # 10 and on how to improve the situation in the region
6. Lessons drawn from coastal management and governance, and in the management of resources in the EEZs, which would be useful to apply in the management and governance of ABNJ in the region

1. Regional interests in ABNJ

UNEP

- **Fishing**
- **Shipping**
- **Deep sea mining**
- **Telecommunications**
- **Marine genetic resources**
- **Carbone capture/storage**
- **Offshore oil and gas**
- **Acquaculture / Sea farming**
- **Security**

2. Issues (environmental, social and economic) that affect those interests

- **Information, knowledge and capacity**
- **No control over the resources**
- **Competition with developped nations**
- **Poverty is still at an unacceptable level**
- **Threats to marine biodiversity**

3. Regional initiatives put in place to address those issues

- **Decision - CP. 11/10. Conservation and Sustainable use of the Marine Biodiversity of the Areas Located beyond National Jurisdictions**
- **Africa Group statement at the 8th Ad-Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (i.e:** common heritage of mankind principle + technical capabilities + transfer of marine technology

4. Factors that constrain the effectiveness of those initiatives

- No coherent regional framework
- Lack of capacities
- Lack of financial means
- No ocean governance mechanisms

5. Ideas to improve the situation in the region

- Establish comprehensive regional ocean governance mechanism
- Capacity building and transfer of maritme technology
- Learning from regions which have an « experience » on the subject (e.g: OSPAR)
- Focusing on the socio-economic aspects

6. Lessons drawn from the management of resources in the EEZs, which would be useful to consider in the management and governance of ABNJ in your region

- **There is no regional approach or mechanism for EEZ management**
- **National maritime boundaries delineation is an issue**
- **EEZ seems far away**
- **ABNJ is even further**

UNEP

Abidjan Convention (ABC) Working Group on (ABNJ).

Abidjan Convention (ABC) Working Group on (ABNJ).

- **Background**
  - **Decision CP. 11.10**
    - **Creation**
      - *study all aspects of the conservation and sustainable use*
    - **Partnership**
    - **Scoping workshop**
    - **Preparation of ToR**
    - **Approval by the COP**
    - **Reference documents (AIMS 2050, UA Agenda 2063)**

Abidjan Convention (ABC) Working Group on (ABNJ).

- **Terms of Reference**
  - *Members / Composition*

    Parties, Non-Parties, Technical Cooperation Partners, etc
  - *Tasks (5)*

    (i)issues to be studied, (ii) studies, (iii) capacity building, (iv) technical reports, (v) recommendations to COP
  - *Financial Resources*

Abidjan Convention Working Group on (ABNJ). (C'd)

- **Programme of Work**
  - **<u>Basic Principles</u>**
    - Post 2015 agenda
    - Ecosystem based approach
    - Regional approach
    - Involvement of all stakeholders

Abidjan Convention Working Group on (ABNJ). (C'd)

- **<u>Elements of the Programme of Work</u>**
  - *Programme Element 1: Area-based management tools*
  - *Programme Element 2: ABNJ Implementing Agreement under UNCLOS*
  - *Programme Element 3: Capacity-building*

UNEP

THANK YOU!

STRONG High Seas

Strengthening Regional Ocean Governance for the High Seas

Ben Boteler (IASS)

STRONG High Seas Project

Strengthening Regional Ocean Governance for the High Seas

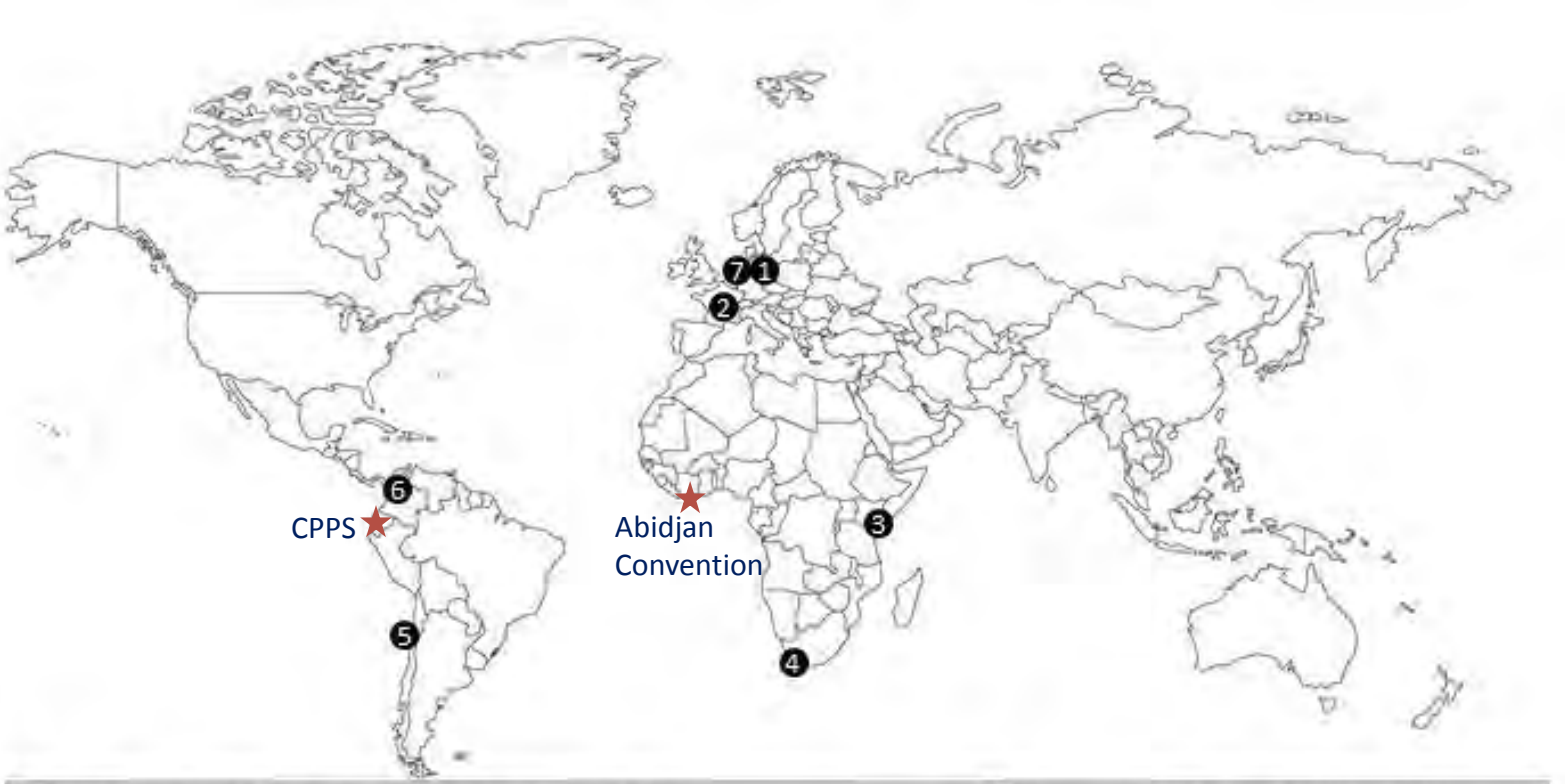
- 5-year project (June 2017 – May 2022)
- Funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (IKI)
- Project Coordination: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)

Supported by:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Project partners

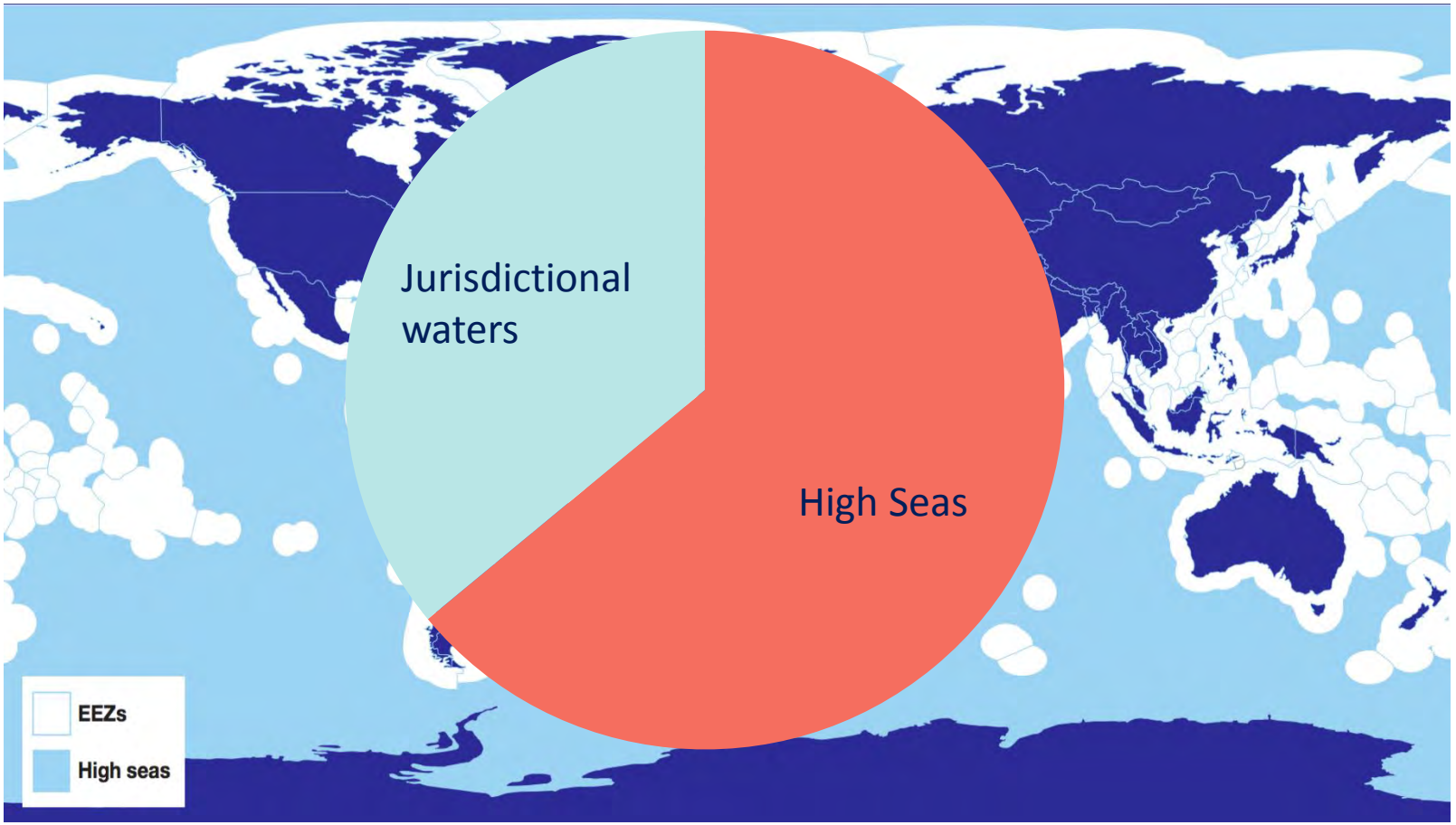


1. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
2. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)
3. BirdLife International
4. International Ocean Institute (IOI) – Southern Africa
5. Universidad Católica del Norte (UCN)
6. WWF Colombia
7. WWF Germany

Why STRONG High Seas?

Credit: Sumaila et al. (2014)

Why STRONG High Seas?



Credit: Sumaila et al. (2014)

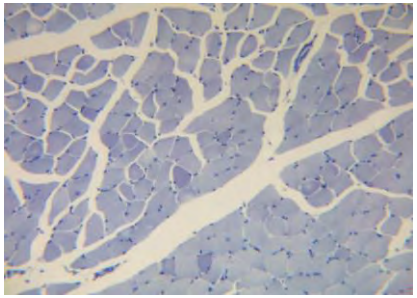
Human uses





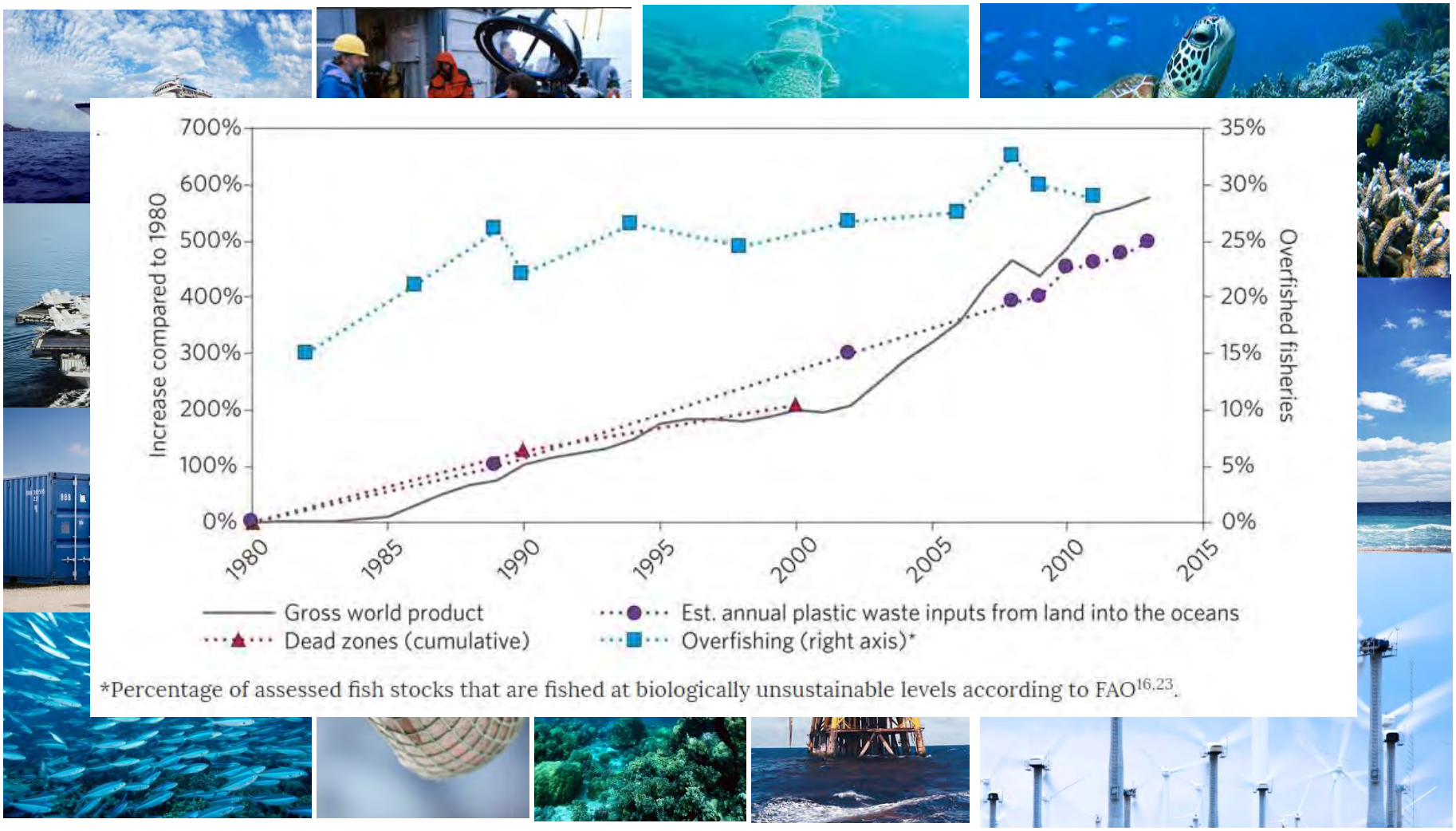




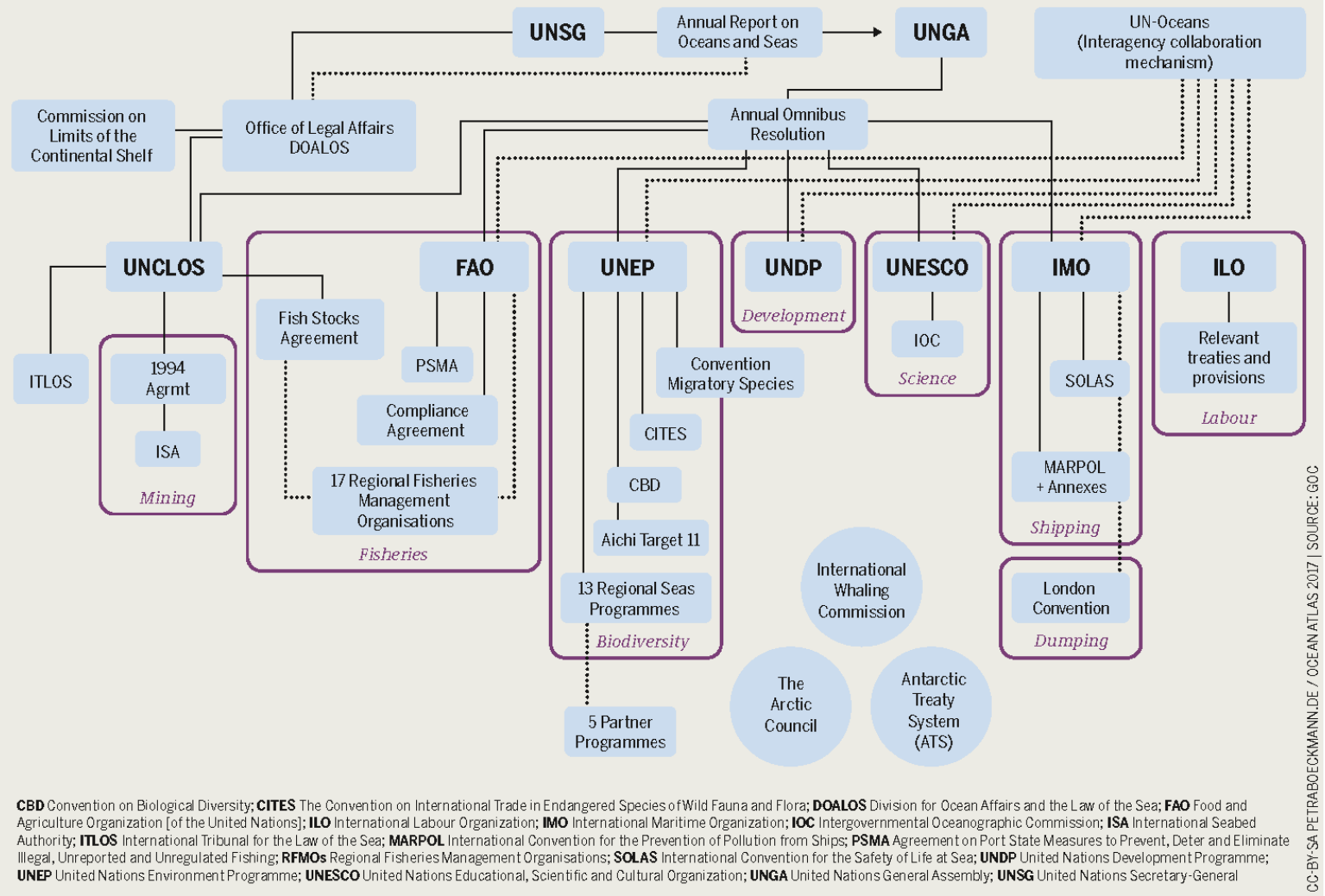





Human uses of the sea

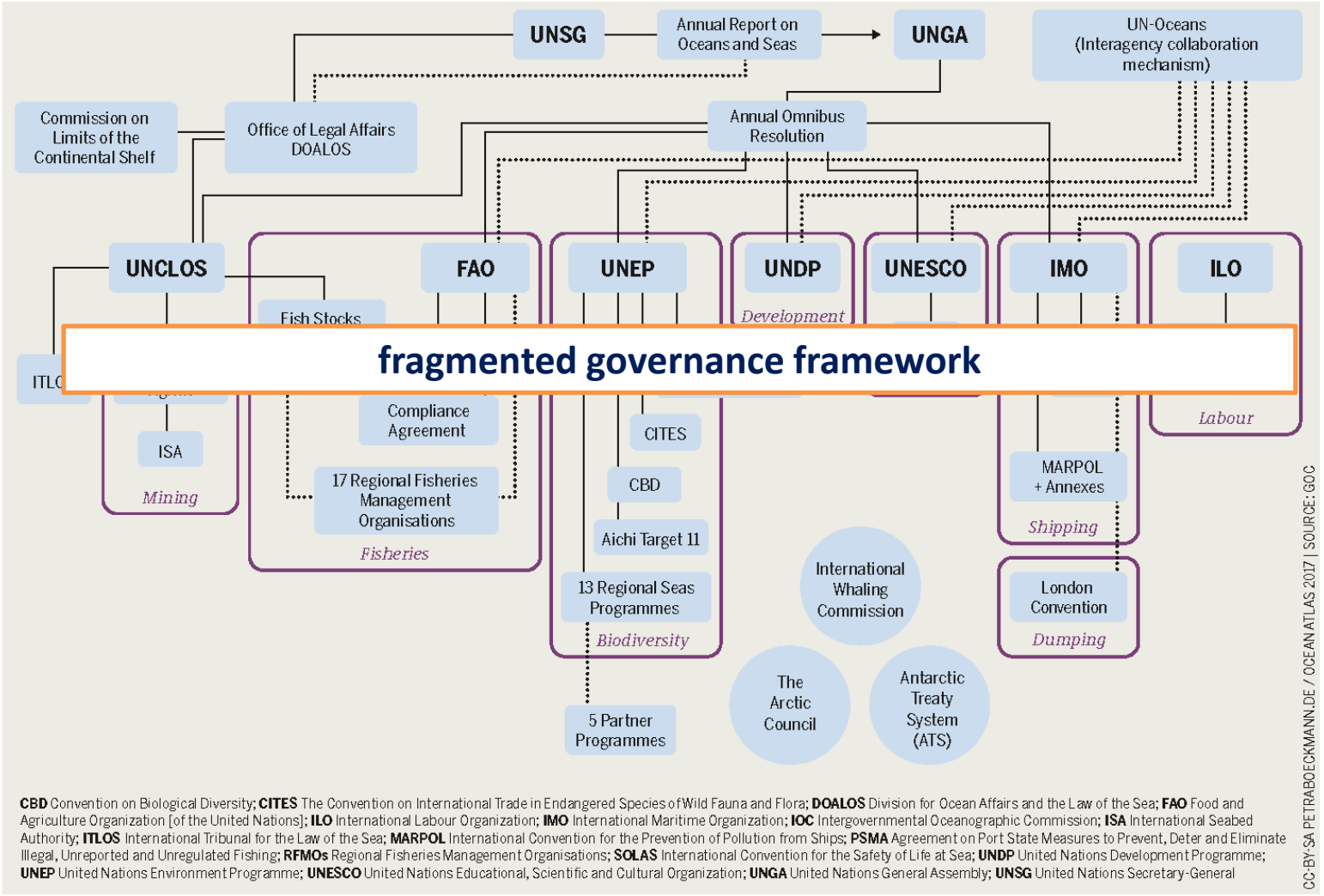


How we manage the high seas



CBD Convention on Biological Diversity; **CITES** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; **DOALOS** Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea; **FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization [of the United Nations]; **ILO** International Labour Organization; **IMO** International Maritime Organization; **IOC** Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; **ISA** International Seabed Authority; **ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; **MARPOL** International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; **PSMA** Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; **RFMOs** Regional Fisheries Management Organisations; **SOLAS** International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme; **UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme; **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; **UNGA** United Nations General Assembly; **UNSG** United Nations Secretary-General

How we manage the high seas



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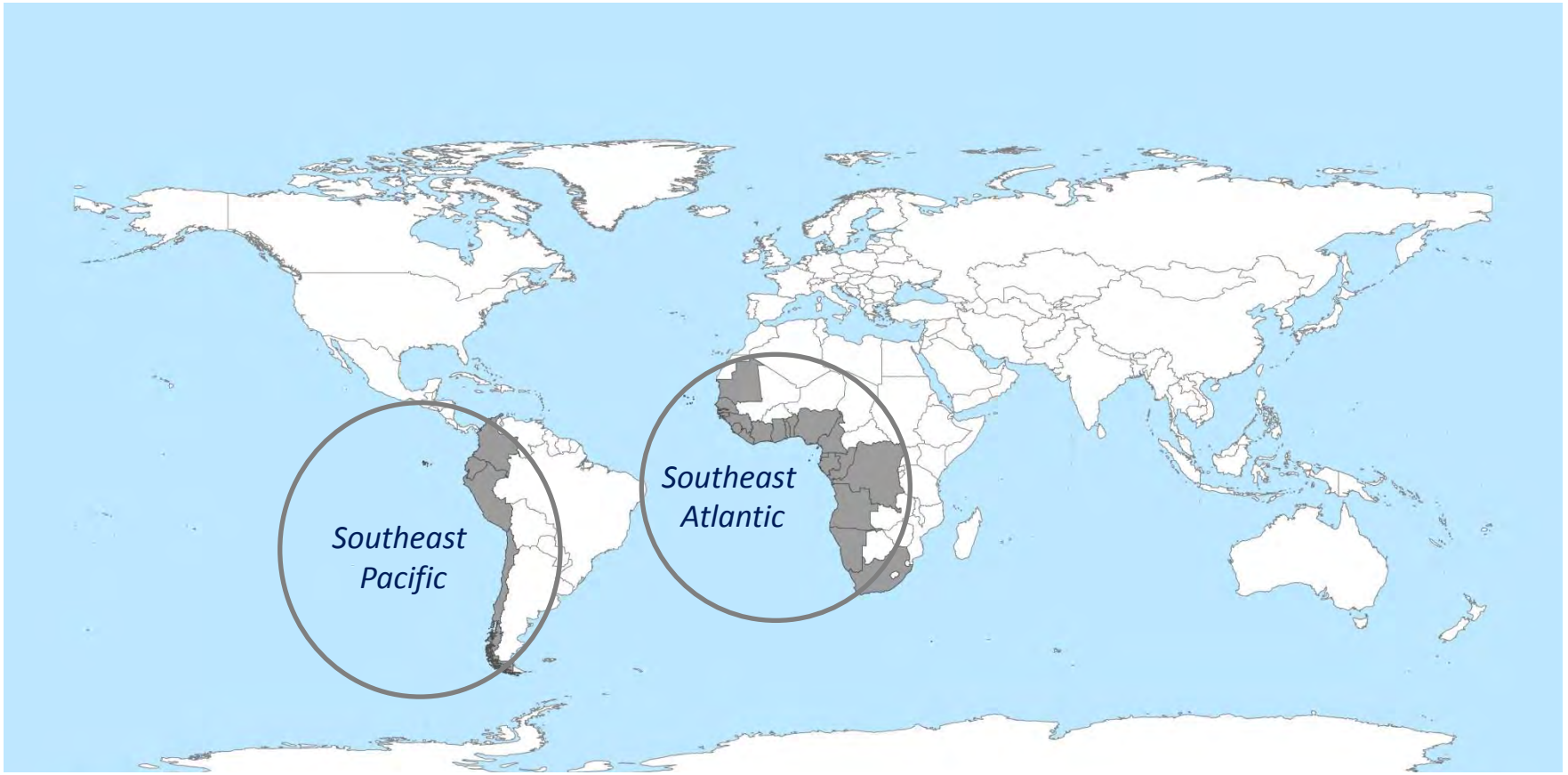
Objectives of STRONG High Seas

- **Identify best practices** and **provide support to regional institutions and national authorities** for implementing existing regional instruments;

- **Facilitate** the development of improved or new management approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in **areas beyond national jurisdiction** in the Southeast Pacific and Southeast Atlantic regions;

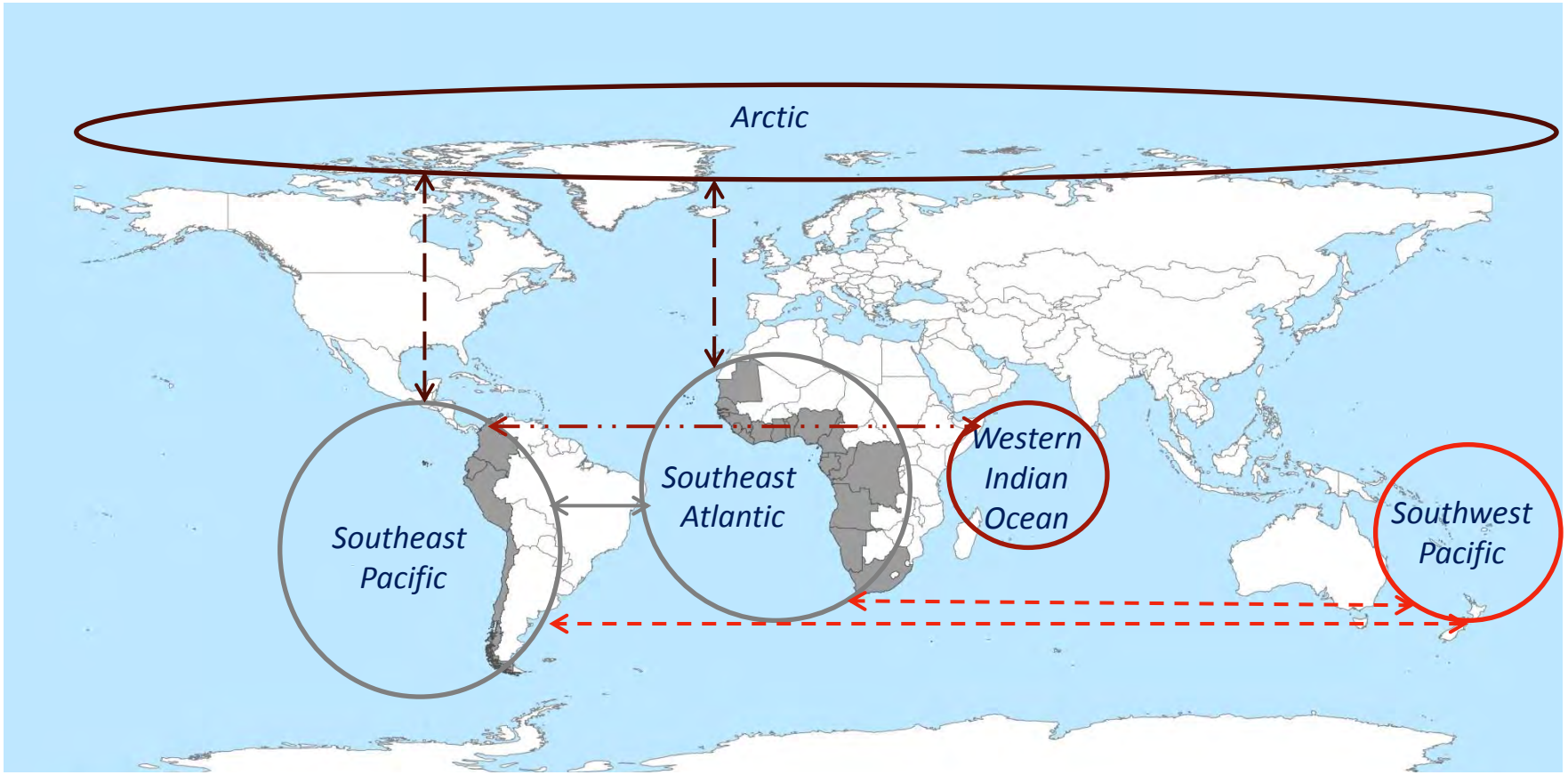
- Develop **options for regional governance** in a future international instrument under UNCLOS and **transfer regional lessons learned to the global level to promote ocean governance**.

Dialogue within marine regions



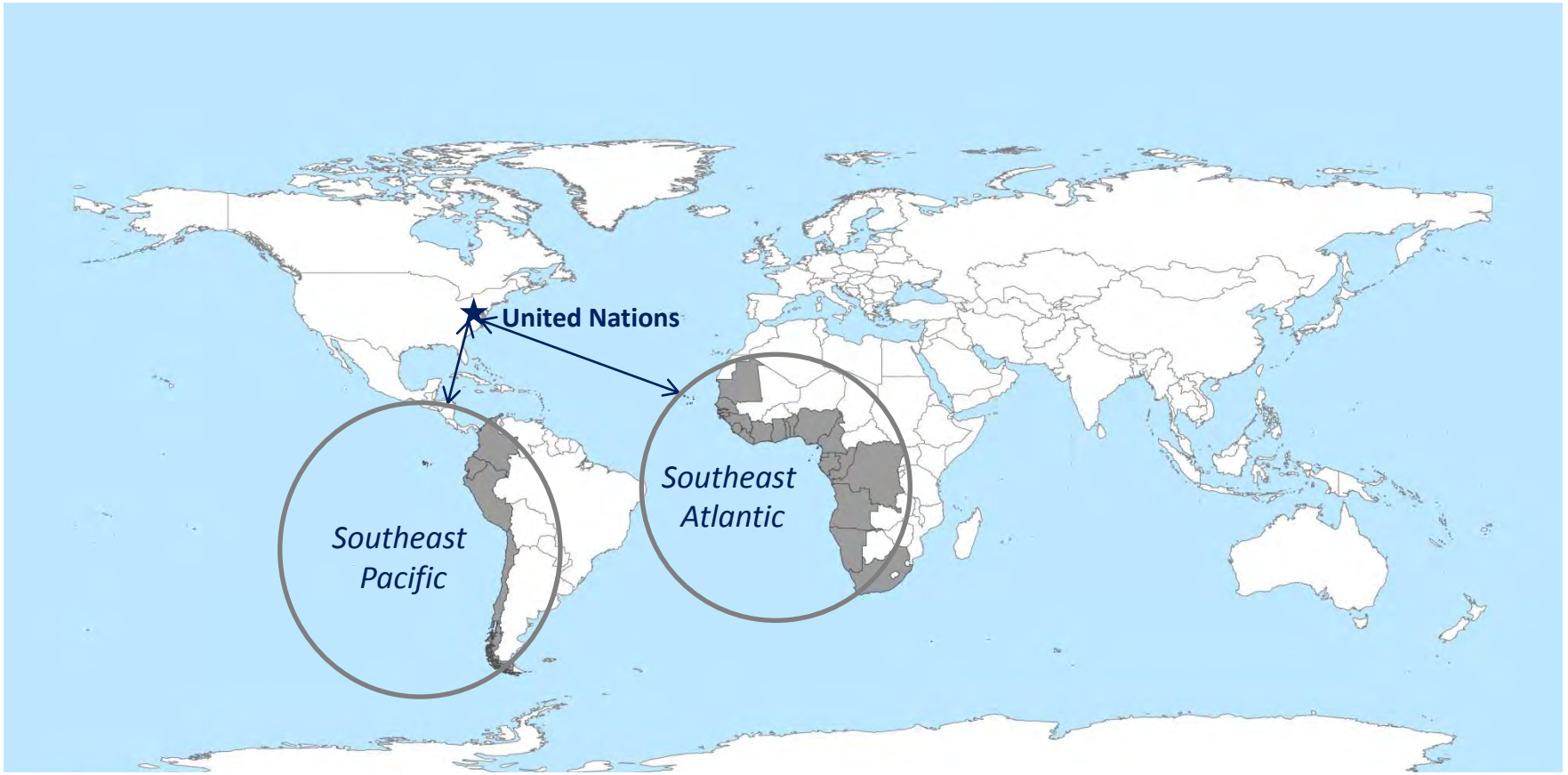
Credit: ESRI (2008): World countries 2008. ESRI Data & Maps

Dialogue between marine regions



Credit: ESRI (2008): World countries 2008. ESRI Data & Maps

Linking regional and global governance



Credit: ESRI (2008): World countries 2008. ESRI Data & Maps

Co-developed scientific assessments

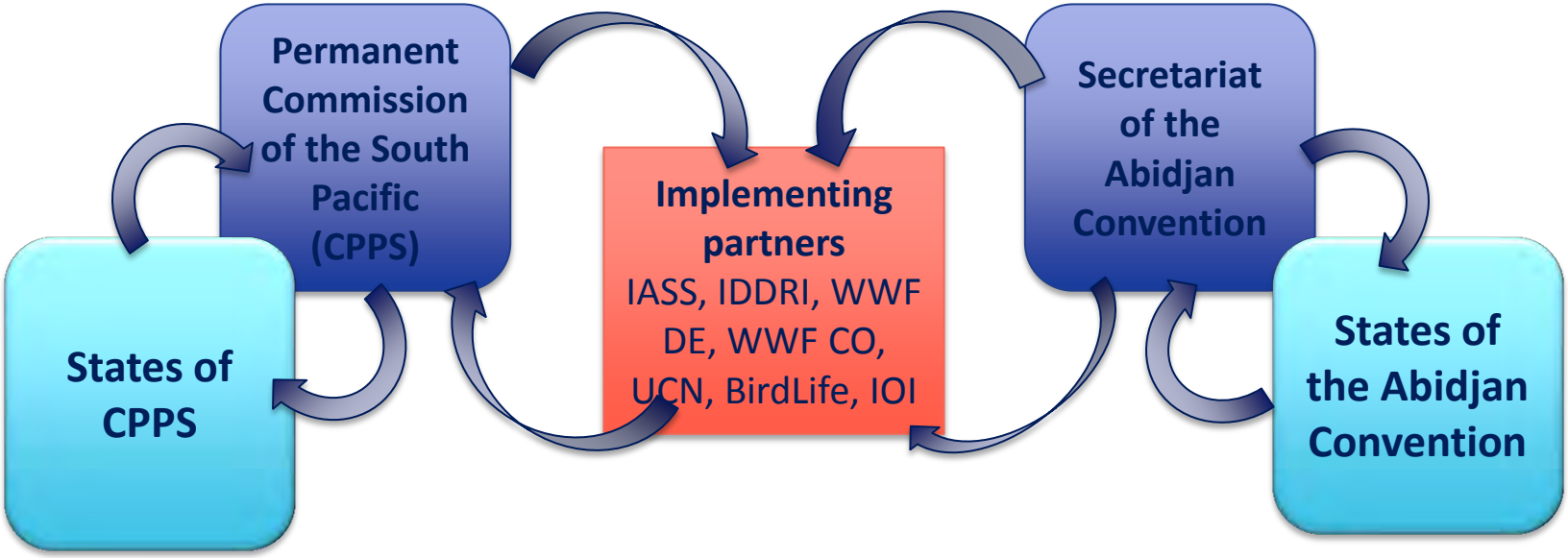
Legal and institutional assessments

State of the high seas (ecological baselines and human pressures)

Socioeconomic assessment of human activities

Management measures

Collaborative approach



Collaboration with the Southeast Atlantic

Identification of topics for in-depth assessment
Co-design of regional specific scientific assessments (project outputs)
Data and information exchange
Review and evaluation of project relevant outputs
Co-development of joint workshops and trainings
Ongoing exchange (stakeholder platform)

Collaborative approach

Collaboration with the Southeast Atlantic

Identification of topics for in-depth assessment
Co-design of regional specific scientific assessments (project outputs)
Data and information exchange
Review and evaluation of project relevant outputs
Co-development of joint workshops and trainings
Ongoing exchange (stakeholder platform)

Objectives of the two day workshop

Characterise the **current status and challenges for ocean governance** in the Southeast Atlantic

Identify and define **key interests and challenges for ocean governance** in the Southeast Atlantic

Prioritise **current and future needs for strengthening ocean governance** and identify pathways for **successfully linking regional needs and opportunities with a global vision** of ocean governance.

Take initial **steps towards fostering exchange between relevant actors and stakeholders** in the Southeast Atlantic.

Identify and assess opportunities, challenges, overlaps and gaps in the current legal and institutional framework in the Southeast Atlantic.

Thank you

Supported by:

Federal Ministry
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and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)

PROG
Partnership for Regional
Ocean Governance

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Web: www.iass-potsdam.de & www.prog-ocean.org/

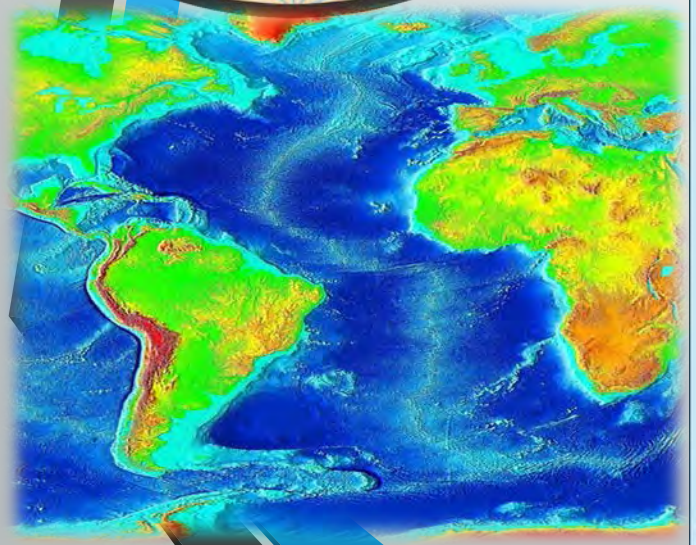
STRONG HIGH SEAS-DIALOGUE WORKSHOP 1 – A PREPARED STATEMENT ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRANTHENGENING OCEAN GOVERNANCE IN THE SOUTH EAST ATLANTIC.

HELD IN ABIDGAN COTE DE VOIRE ON TH 27TH -28TH JUNE 2018

By

Dr.(Mrs.) Felicia Chinwe Mogo

MAP OF COASTAL COUNTRIES OF AFRICA



- There are about 39 coastal countries in Africa.
- While the region houses about 18 of these coastal countries

TOP TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE SHORTEST AND LONGEST COAST LINES IN AFRICA

Country (Shortest)	Length of Coast Line (km)
DRC	37
Togo	56
The Gambia	80
Benin	121
Republic of the Congo	169
Mauritius	177
Sao Tome and Principe	209
Equatorial Guinea	296
Djibouti	314
Guinea	320

Country (Longest)	Length of Coast Line (km)
Madagascar	4828
Somalia	3025
South Africa	2798
Mozambique	2470
Egypt	2450
Eritrea	2234
Morocco	1835
Libya	1770
Angola	1600
Namibia	1572

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF COASTLINES OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF COASTLINES OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

RANK	COUNTRY	LENGTH OF COASTLINE (Km)	OCEAN/SEA ALONG WHICH IT RUNS
1	Madagascar	4,828	Indian Ocean
2	Somalia	3,025	Indian Ocean
3	South Africa	2,798	Atlantic and Indian Ocean
4	Mozambique	2,470	Indian Ocean
5	Egypt	2,450	Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
6	Eritrea	2,234	Red Sea
7	Morocco	1,835	Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean
8	Libya	1,770	Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea
9	Angola	1,600	Atlantic Ocean
10	Namibia	1,572	Atlantic Ocean
11	Tanzania	1,424	Indian Ocean
12	Tunisia	1,148	Mediterranean Sea
13	Algeria	998	Mediterranean Sea
14	Cape Verde	965	Atlantic Ocean
15	Gabon	885	Atlantic Ocean
16	Nigeria	853	Atlantic Ocean
16	Sudan	853	Red Sea and Indian Ocean
17	Mauritania	754	Atlantic Ocean
18	Liberia	579	Atlantic Ocean
19	Ghana	539	Atlantic Ocean
20	Kenya	536	Indian Ocean

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF COASTLINES OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF COASTLINES OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

RANK	COUNTRY	LENGTH OF COASTLINE (Km)	OCEAN/SEA ALONG WHICH IT RUNS CONT'D
921	Senegal	531	Atlantic Ocean
22	Cote d'Ivoire	515	Atlantic Ocean
23	Seychelles	491	Indian Ocean
24	Cameroon	402	Atlantic Ocean
24	Sierra Leone	402	Atlantic Ocean
25	Comoros	340	Indian Ocean
26	Guinea	320	Atlantic Ocean
27	Djibouti	314	Indian Ocean
28	Equatorial Guinea	296	Atlantic Ocean
29	Sao Tome and Principe	209	Indian Ocean
30	Mauritius	177	Indian Ocean
31	Congo	169	Atlantic Ocean
32	Benin	121	Atlantic Ocean
33	Gambia	80	Atlantic Ocean
34	Togo	56	Atlantic Ocean
35	Democratic Republic of Congo	37	Atlantic Ocean

Source:
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2060.html

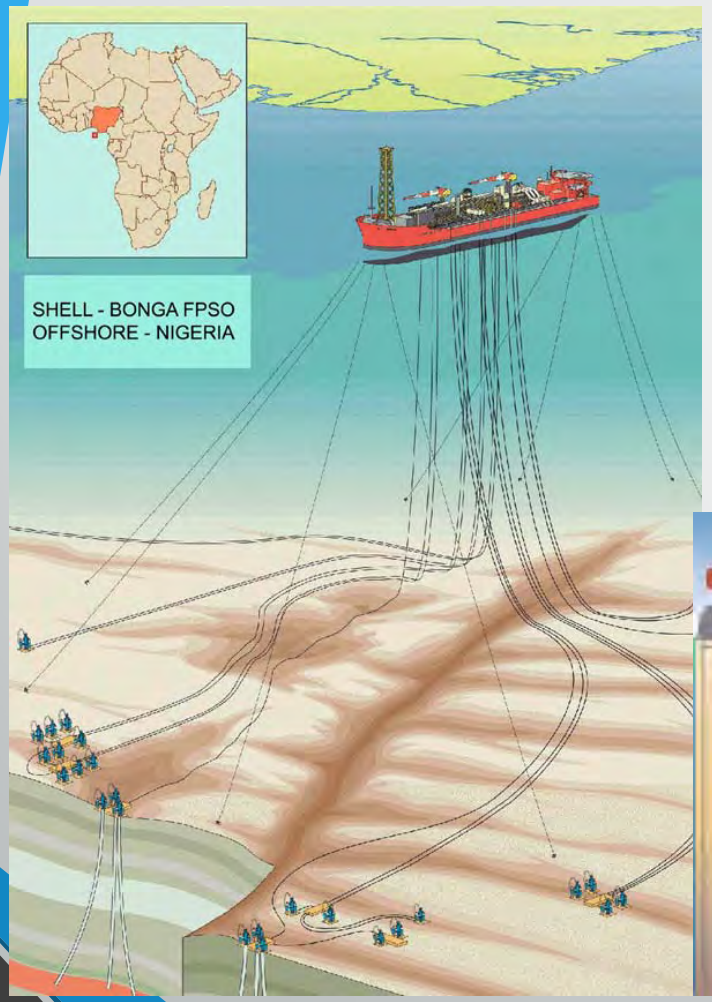
IMPORTANCE OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE REGION

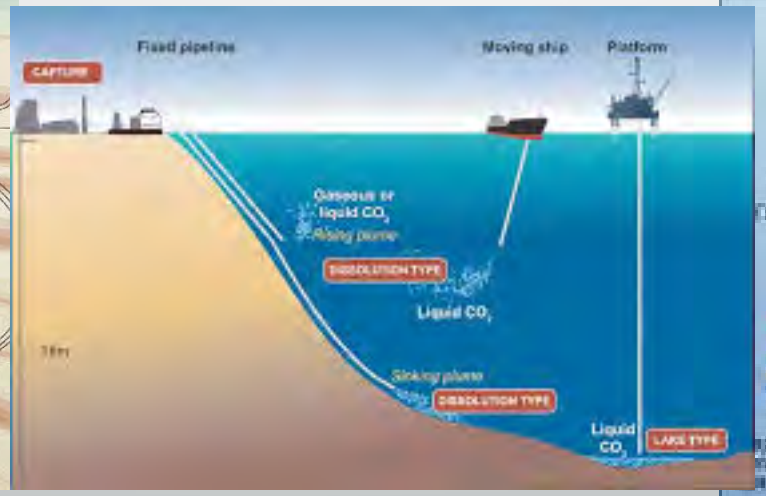
- Mineral resources e.g Petroleum Products
- Transportation: Human and Goods
- Food :Fishing/Aquaculture
- Tourism: Beaches for recreational activities
- Social/Cultural/Religious values

EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES GOING ON IN THE OCEAN THAT MAY LEAD TO POLLUTION

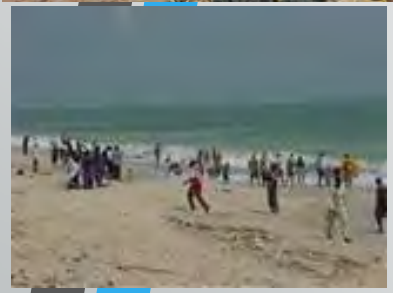
- Fishing
- Dredging
- Drilling/mining
- Coastal settlement and infrastructure
- High traffic of vessels
- Bunkering.

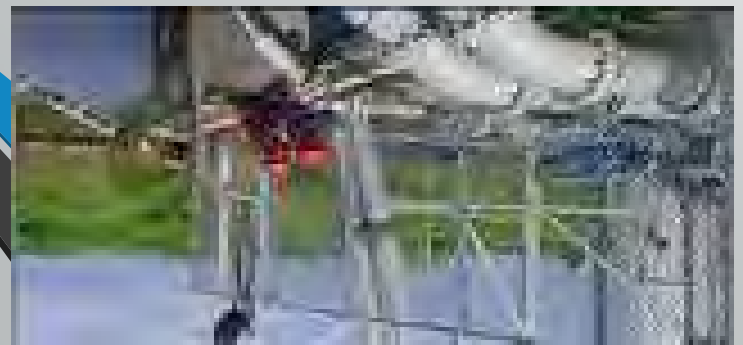
COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES SHOWINGS SHIPS AND PIPES

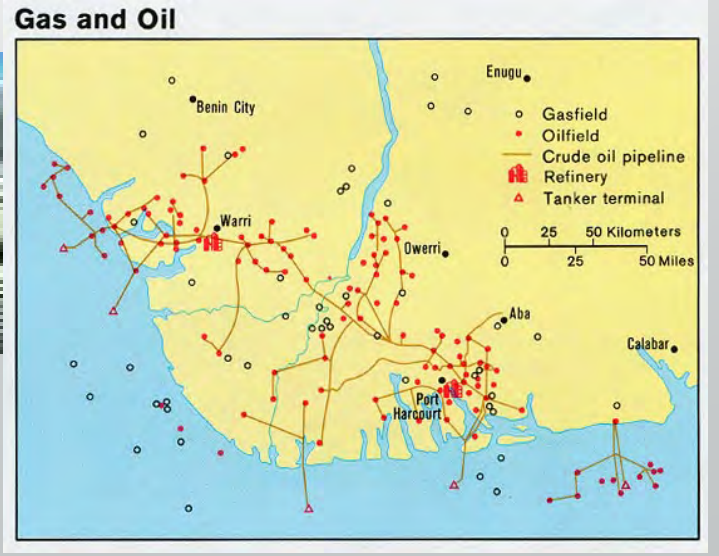




COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF NIGERIA







CATEGORIES OF OCEAN POLLUTION BASED ON SOURCE

- FROM VESSELS (ship source/ other at sea activities)
- Oil spills & gas flare
- Noise pollution
- Sewage from black water and grey water
- Solid waste.
- Bilge water.
- Off shore waste
- Aquaculture/Mariculture etc.

➢ FROM LAND :

- Solid waste dumping (garbage)
- Municipal waste discharge especially from industrialized cities.
- Agricultural toxic waste e.g. fertilizer residue, herbicides etc.
- Oil spills from well blowouts, refined products, oil exploration and exploitation e.g drilling mud and cuttings discharge into the ocean
- Gas flare etc.

PICTURE GALLERY OF CATEGORIES OF OCEAN POLLUTION BASED ON SOURCE

SOME CONSEQUENCES OF MARINE POLLUTION TO THE REGION

- Issues of **CLIMATE CHANGE** and **MARINE LITTER**
- Bio-accumulation in food chain/food web with man as the ultimate recipient.
- Impairment of navigation by ocean dumping
- General loss of biodiversity, aesthetic ,economic, cultural, social, political values of the ocean.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate regulatory instrument;
- Inadequate co-ordinated effort in making, implementation and enforcement of related instrument of intervention.
- Inadequate state of the art compliance enforcement devices /platforms and also maritime court in case of prosecution
- Need to build up database that will aid scientific and political decisions
- More national and regional integration

GOING FORWARD

- Calculation of the blue natural capital
- Awareness creation and Capacity building
- Real time scientific investigation of the health of the ocean to enable restoration
- Classified case specific clean up and restoration efforts
- Assertions to instruments of marine protection e.g. IMO Convention
- Designation of special areas, dumping sites for waste on the reverse list, ballast water exchange areas etc.

PROJECTIONS OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION IN THE NEXT YEARS

- There are heavily untapped resources in the marine environment of the region.
- There exists serious exploitation of resources under exploration.
- With the current trend of coastal infrastructural development and increase in offshore activities without adequate environmental Impact assessment, in the face of serious threat from climate change, we may not guarantee sustainable management of the coastal and marine environment for the future.
- **HOWEVER** if the "Business as Usual" approach of managing the marine environment is discouraged using the instruments of intervention such as, Legal frameworks, national, regional and global collaboration then the **BLUE ECONOMY** can be a hopeful platform for socio economic transformation for the future generation.

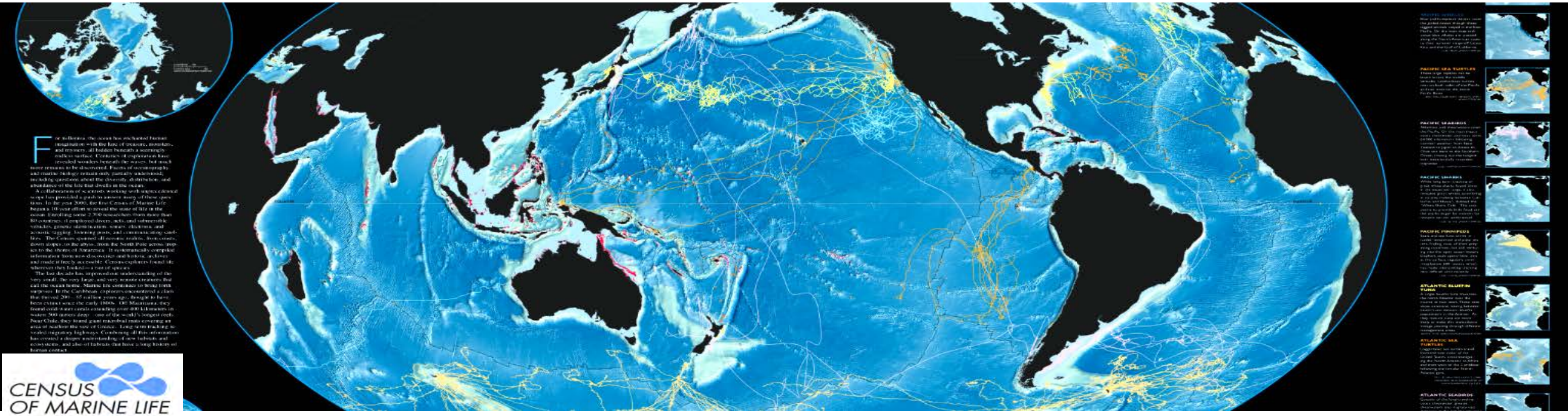
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!

I acknowledge that references were made to many materials in production of this presentation

MERCI BEAUCOUP

Session 2: Key Interests and Challenges for Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

with input from Lisa Levin, DOSI; Pat Halpin, GOBI; Harriet Harden Davies, DOSI; & Hiroko Muraki Gottlieb, IUCN



Kristina M. Gjerde
kgjerde@eip.com.pl

Summary 1: Key Interests and Challenges for Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

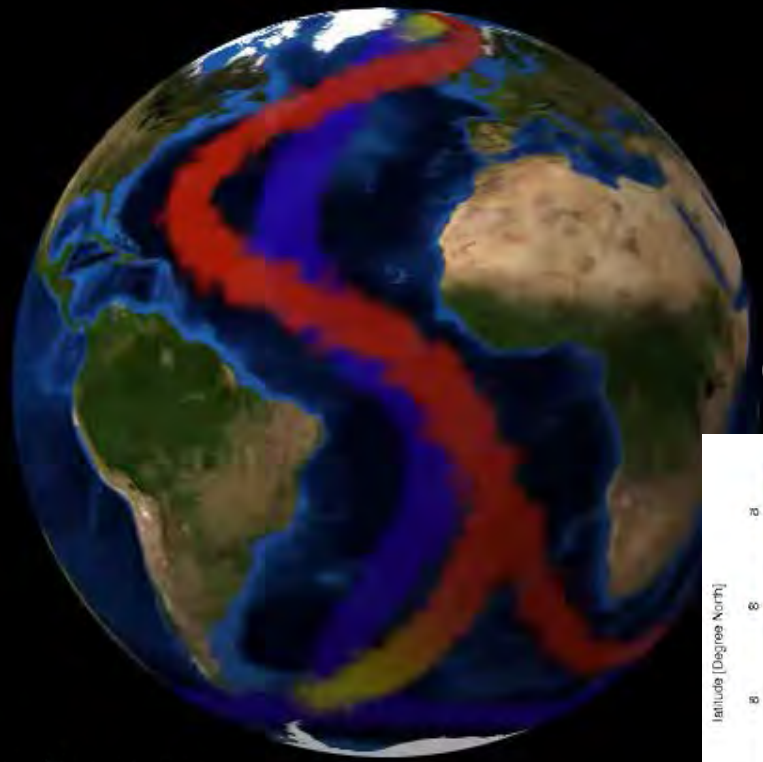
- **Climate change and other direct human impacts are** affecting deep and open ocean biodiversity and ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) in many concerning ways
- **The UN negotiations** will address four elements regarding the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in ABNJ: 1) Area based management tools (ABMTs) including marine protected areas (MPAs), 2) environmental impact assessments (EIAs); 3) benefit sharing aspects of marine genetic resources; and 4) mechanisms to build capacity and transfer technology, as well as cross cutting issues
- **Connectivity:** Many ecosystems and species may straddle national waters (EEZs) and High Seas, indicating a high level of connectivity and potential interdependence
- **The Convention on Biological Diversity** has facilitated a series of regional projects to describe Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) including in the South East Atlantic; many of these cover both EEZs and ABNJ.
- **Conservation tools including EIAs and ABMTs including MPAs** can play a role in building marine ecosystem resilience and resource sustainability but capacity to implement at the regional and national levels may be lacking

Summary 2: Key Interests and Challenges for Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

- The **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea** provides the basic framework of rights and responsibilities. There are many relevant agreements and bodies, but also gaps and weaknesses
- **ABMTs:** existing sectoral tools are essential but may be short term, limited in scope, and uncoordinated; MPAs can provide more comprehensive protection; marine spatial planning is an emerging tool
- **EIAs:** only few activities in ABNJ are subject to environmental assessments, many are not, and there is a need to address cross sectoral and cumulative impacts
- **MGRs** can be applied for many purposes, including biodiscovery, basic research, environmental assessments and monitoring technologies
- **Capacity building and technology transfer**: mechanisms to enhance national and regional legal, institutional, scientific and environmental capacities may be an important feature of the new agreement, but need further development


Ocean Life
Diversity, Distribution, Abundance
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
CENSUS OF MARINE LIFE
Discovery and Fascination
CENSUS OF MARINE LIFE
PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA
PACIFIC SEA TURTLES
PACIFIC SEABIRDS
PACIFIC SHARKS
PACIFIC PINNIPEDS
ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA
ATLANTIC SEA TURTLES
ATLANTIC SEABIRDS
SOUTHERN OCEAN PINNIPEDS
INDIAN OCEAN WHITE SHARKS
VERTICAL MOVEMENT
Ocean Habitats
Polar Regions
www.coml.org

Thermohaline circulation is transporting heat and CO_2 downward , causing deep waters to become warmer, more acidic and less oxygenated

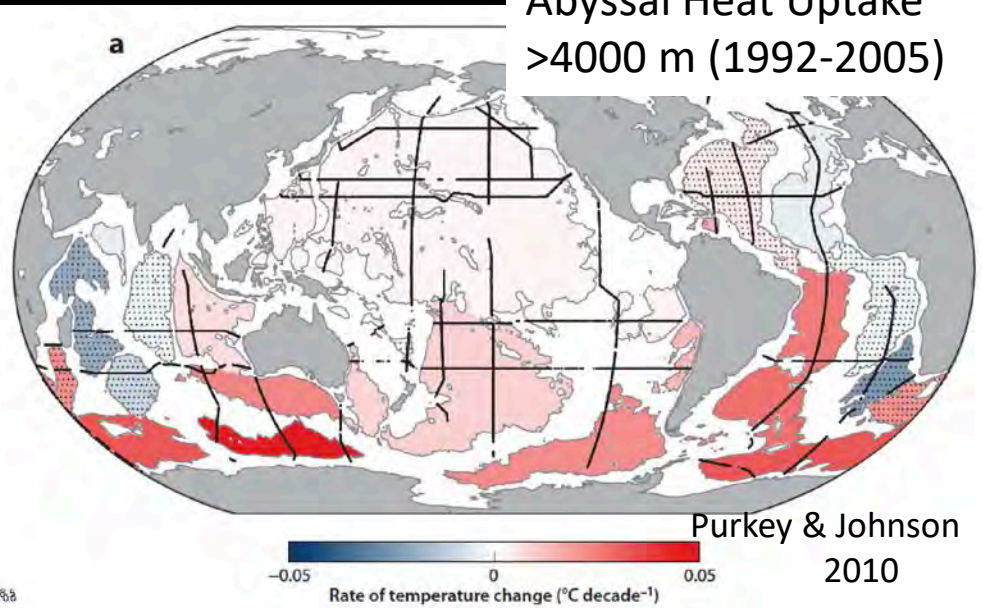


Water Density/Temperature

High/Cold — Low/Warm

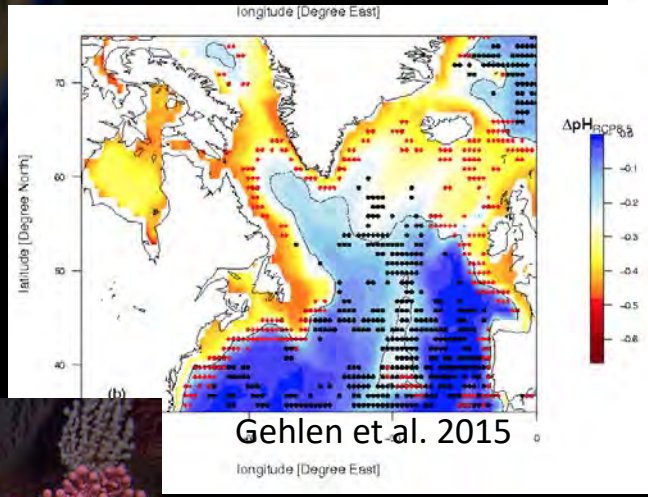
OCEAN WARMING

Abyssal Heat Uptake >4000 m (1992-2005)



Purkey & Johnson 2010

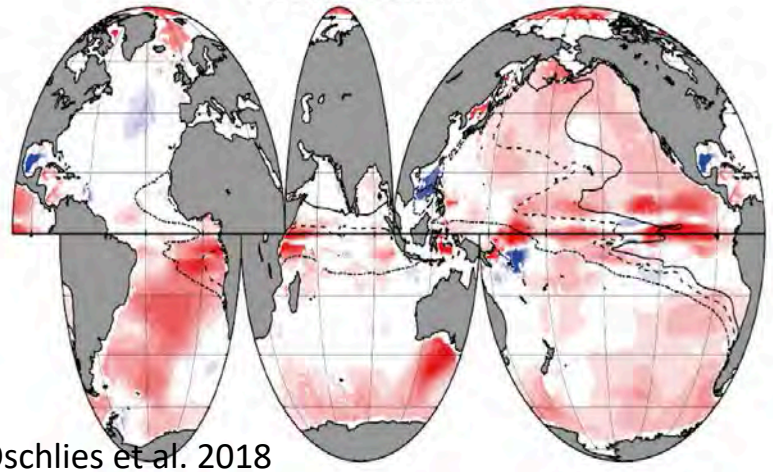
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION



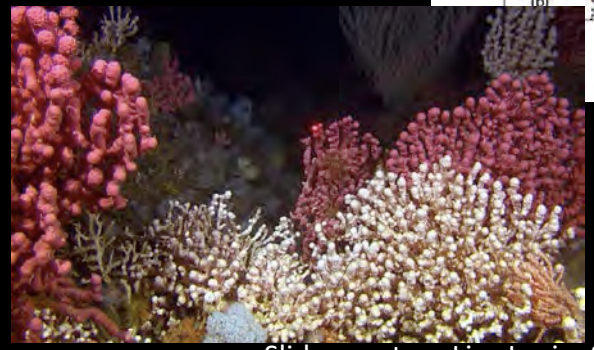
Gehlen et al. 2015

OCEAN DEOXYGENATION

Oxygen Loss 1200m to bottom



Oschlies et al. 2018



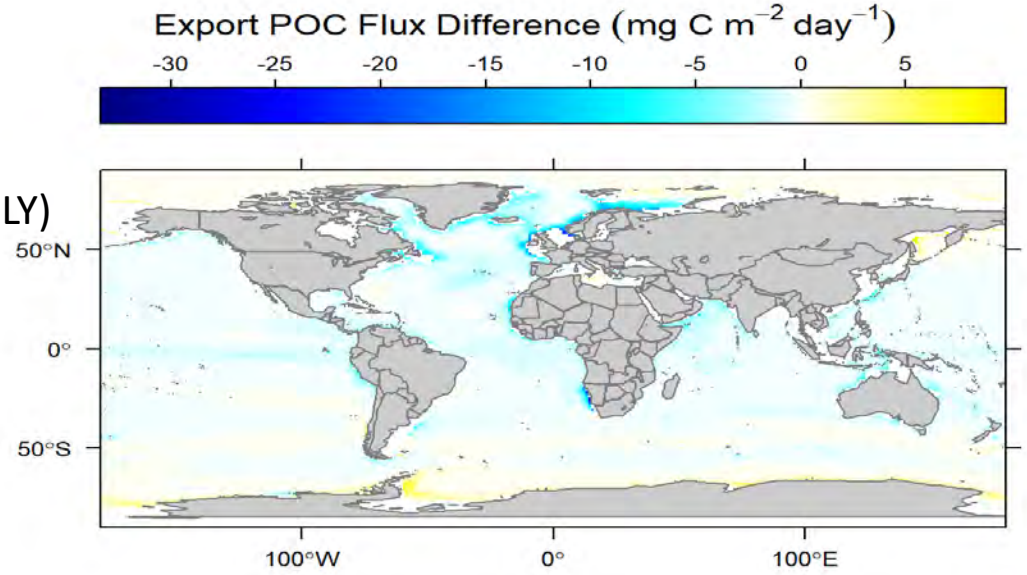
Slide courtesy Lisa Levin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

DOSI
DEEP-OCEAN STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE
Deep-sea minerals

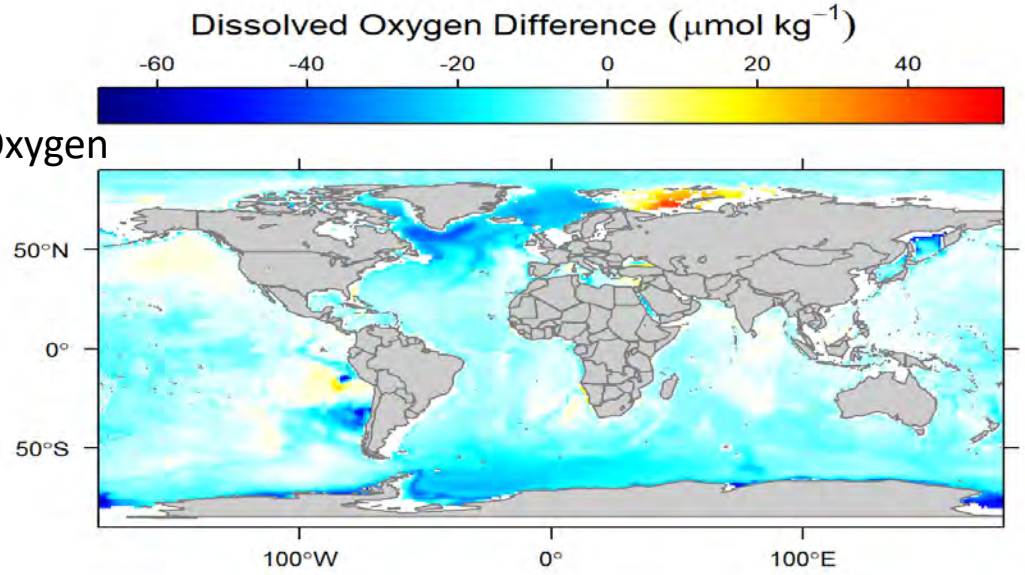
Climate Change and Human Disturbance

RCP 8.5 Change from 1951/2000 to 2080-2100

POC flux
(FOOD SUPPLY)

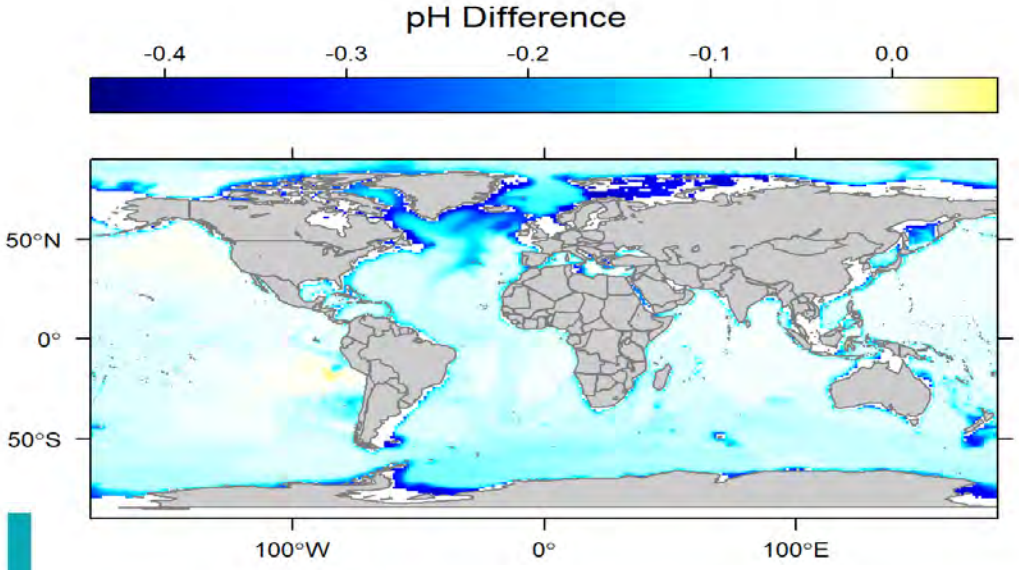


Oxygen

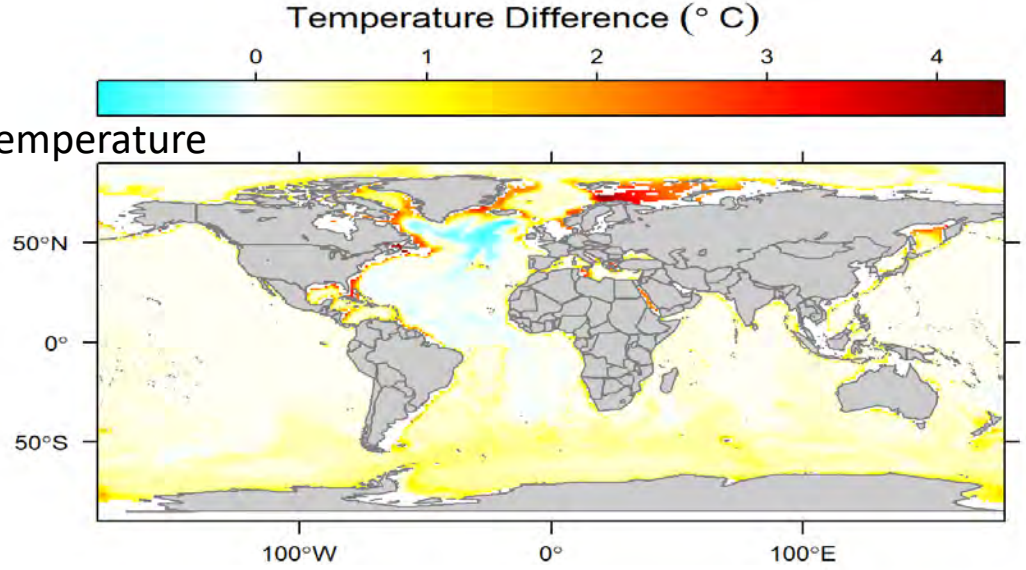


Slide courtesy Lisa Levin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

pH



Temperature



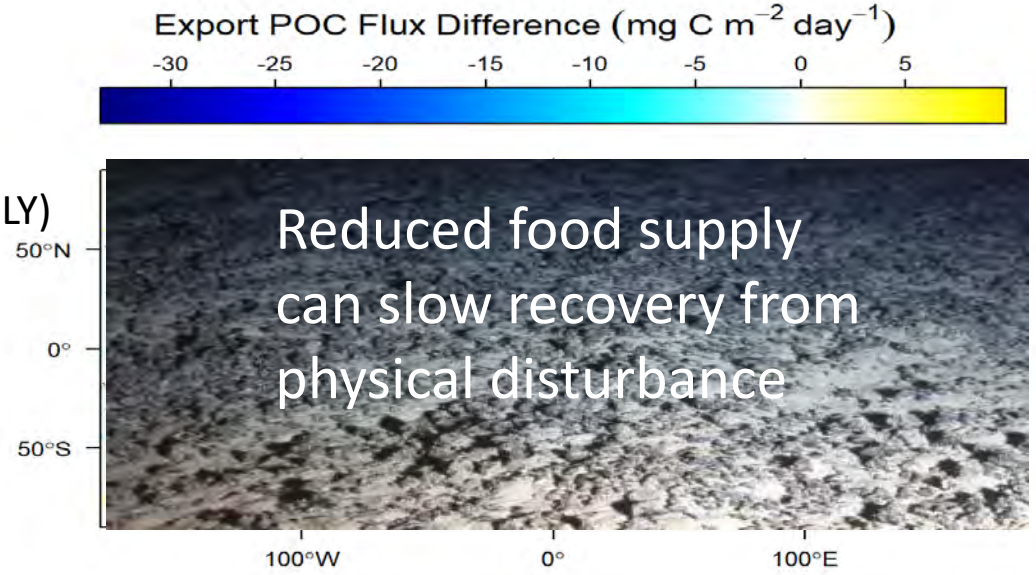
DEEP-OCEAN STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE

Sweetman et al. 2017; C.L. Wei et al. Ch. 8 in DOSI - FAO report, in review

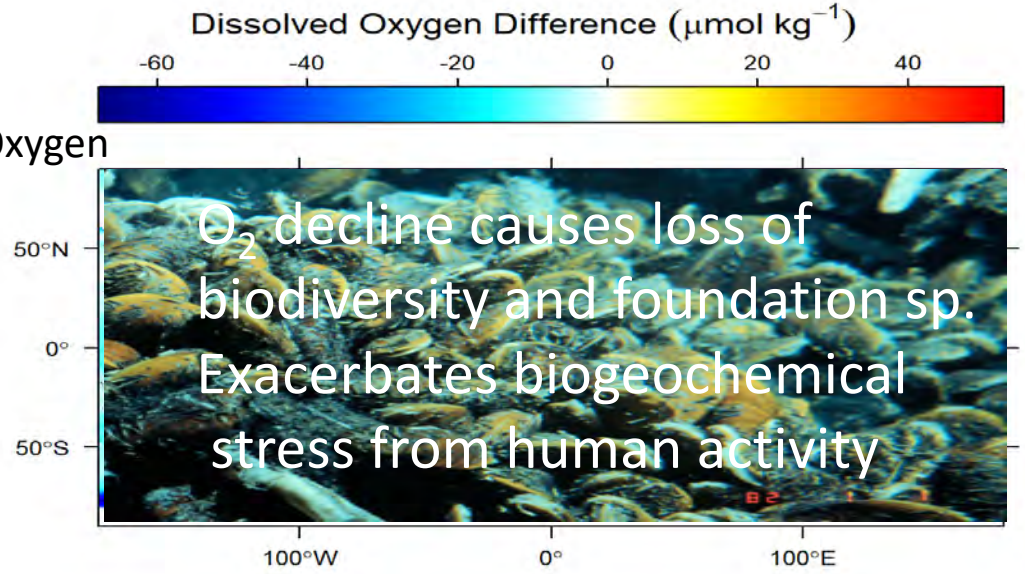
Climate Change and Human Disturbance

RCP 8.5 Change from 1951/2000 to 2080-2100

POC flux
(FOOD SUPPLY)

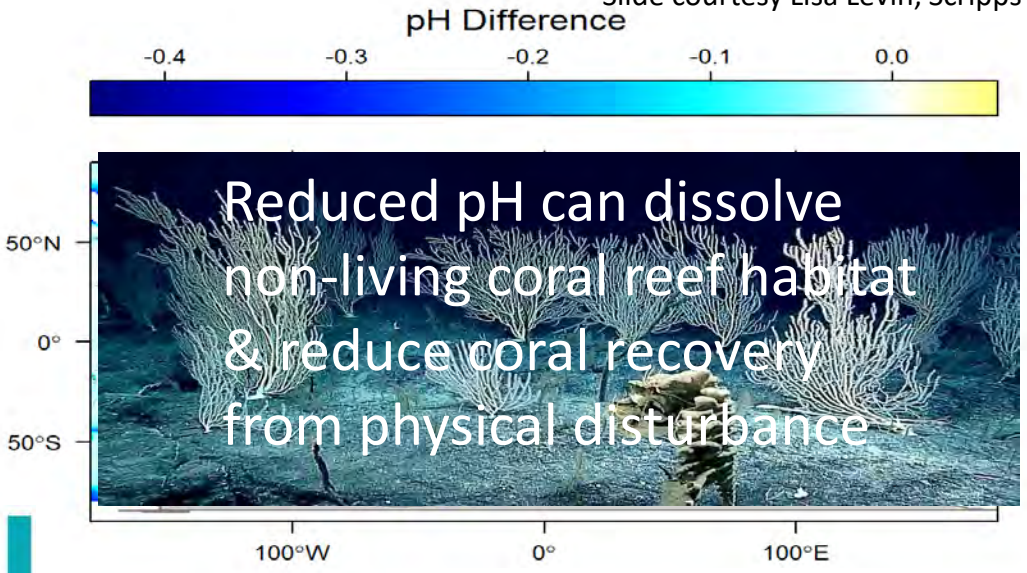


Oxygen

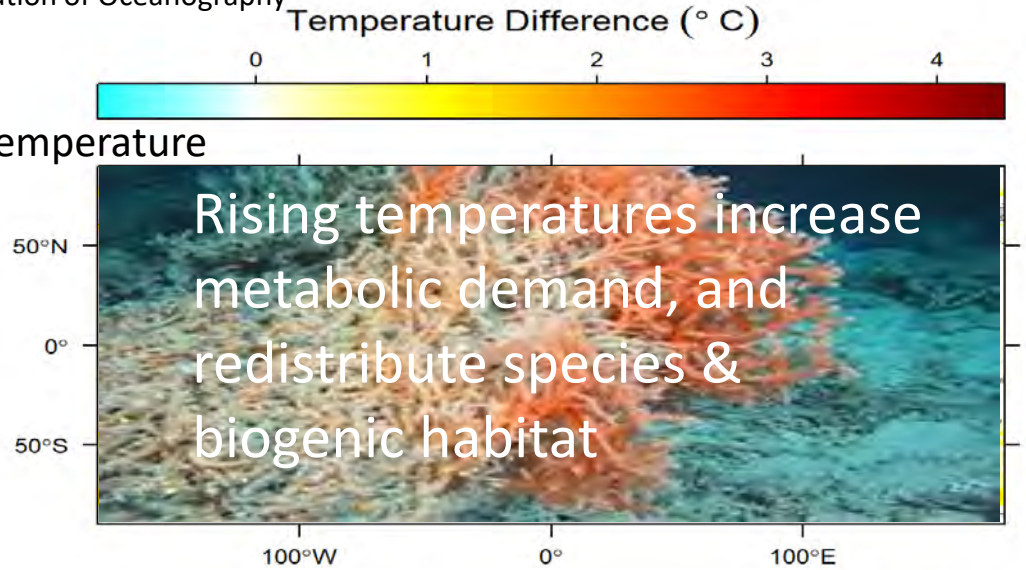


Slide courtesy Lisa Levin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

pH



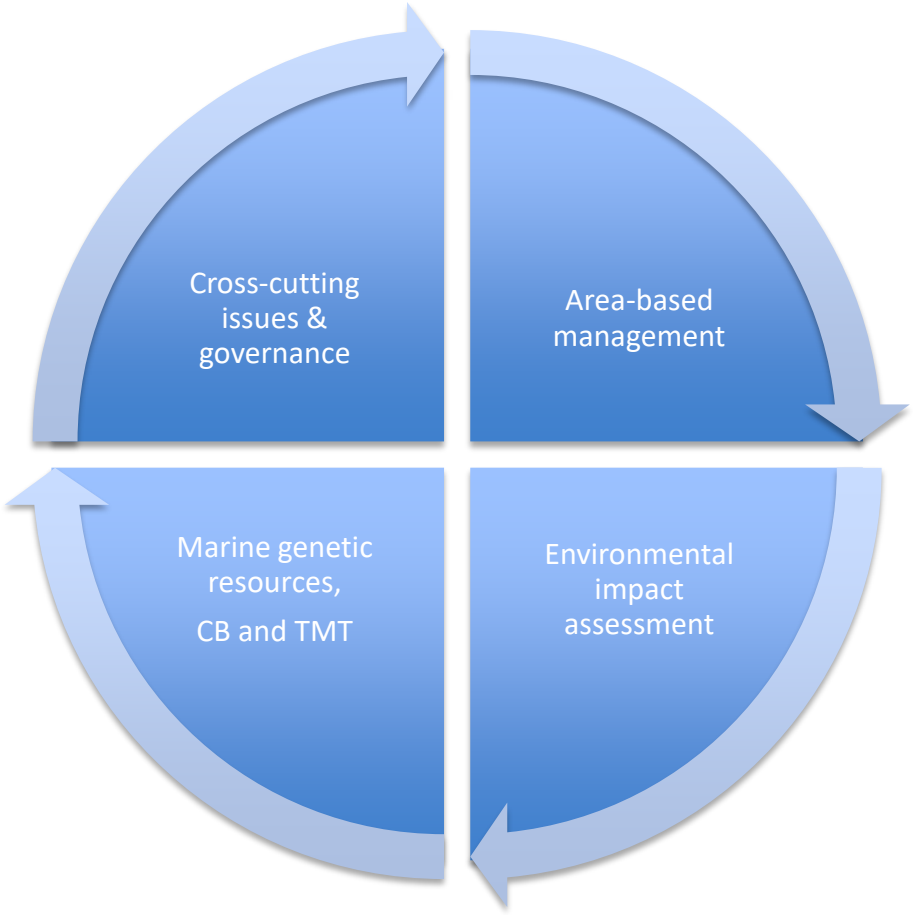
Temperature



DOSI
DEEP-OCEAN STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE

Sweetman et al. 2017; C.L. Wei et al. Ch. 8 in DOSI - FAO report, in review

Key Interests and Challenges for Ocean Governance in the Southeast Atlantic

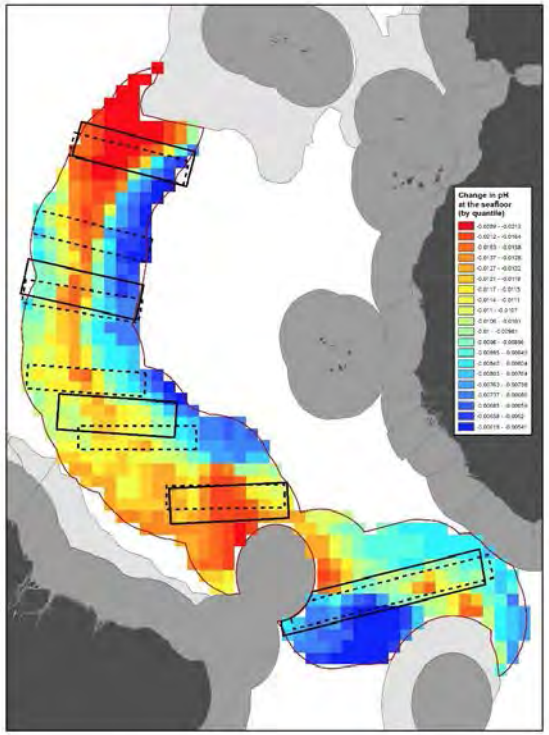


Climate change in the deep ocean is a cumulative stressor that can be integrated into policy and resource management

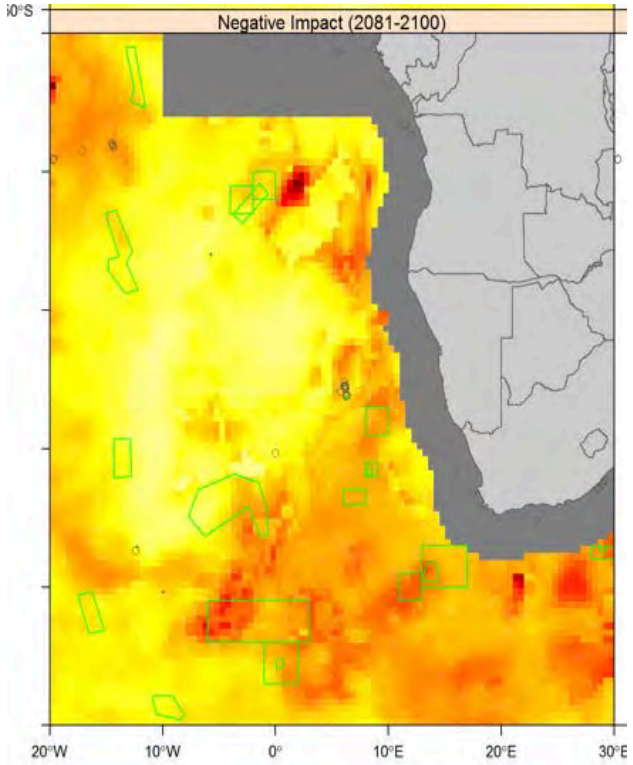
UNFCCC - IPCC

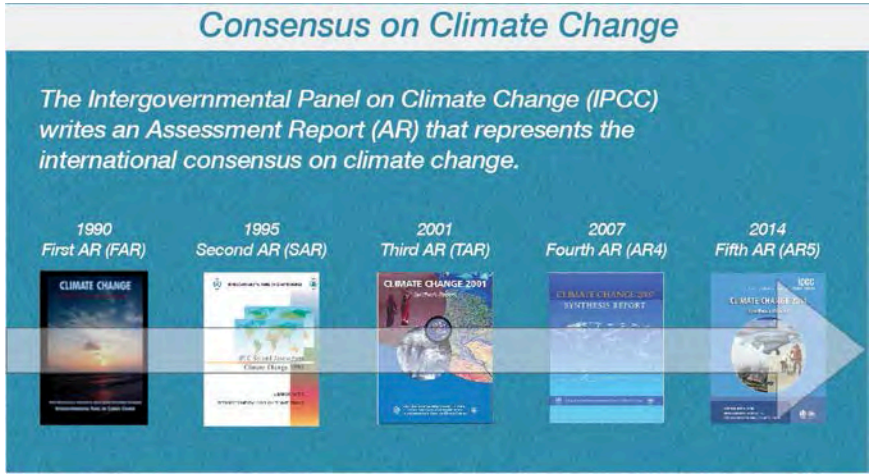
International Seabed Authority - APEIs

pH projection for 2100
On the Mid Atlantic Ridge

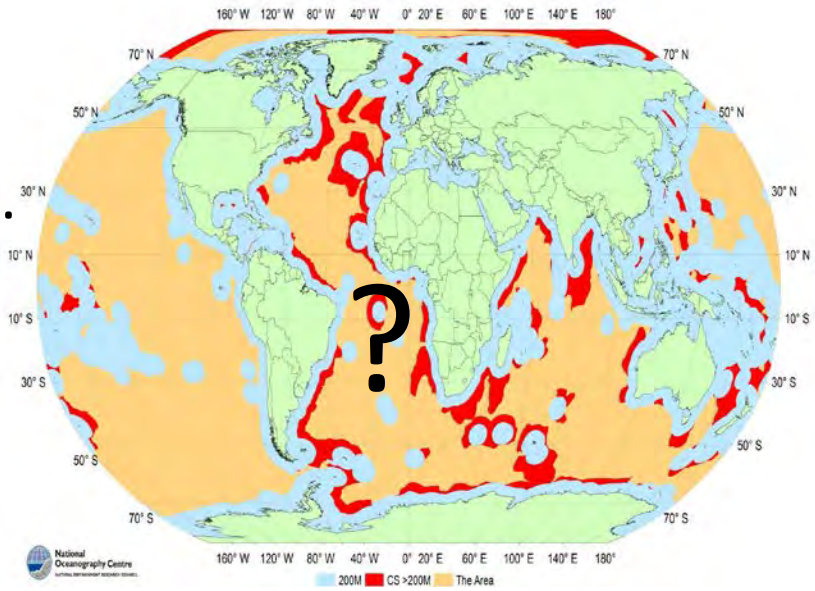


FAO/RFMO VMEs,
Fishing Grounds
Projected exposure to
Climate hazard in SEAFO



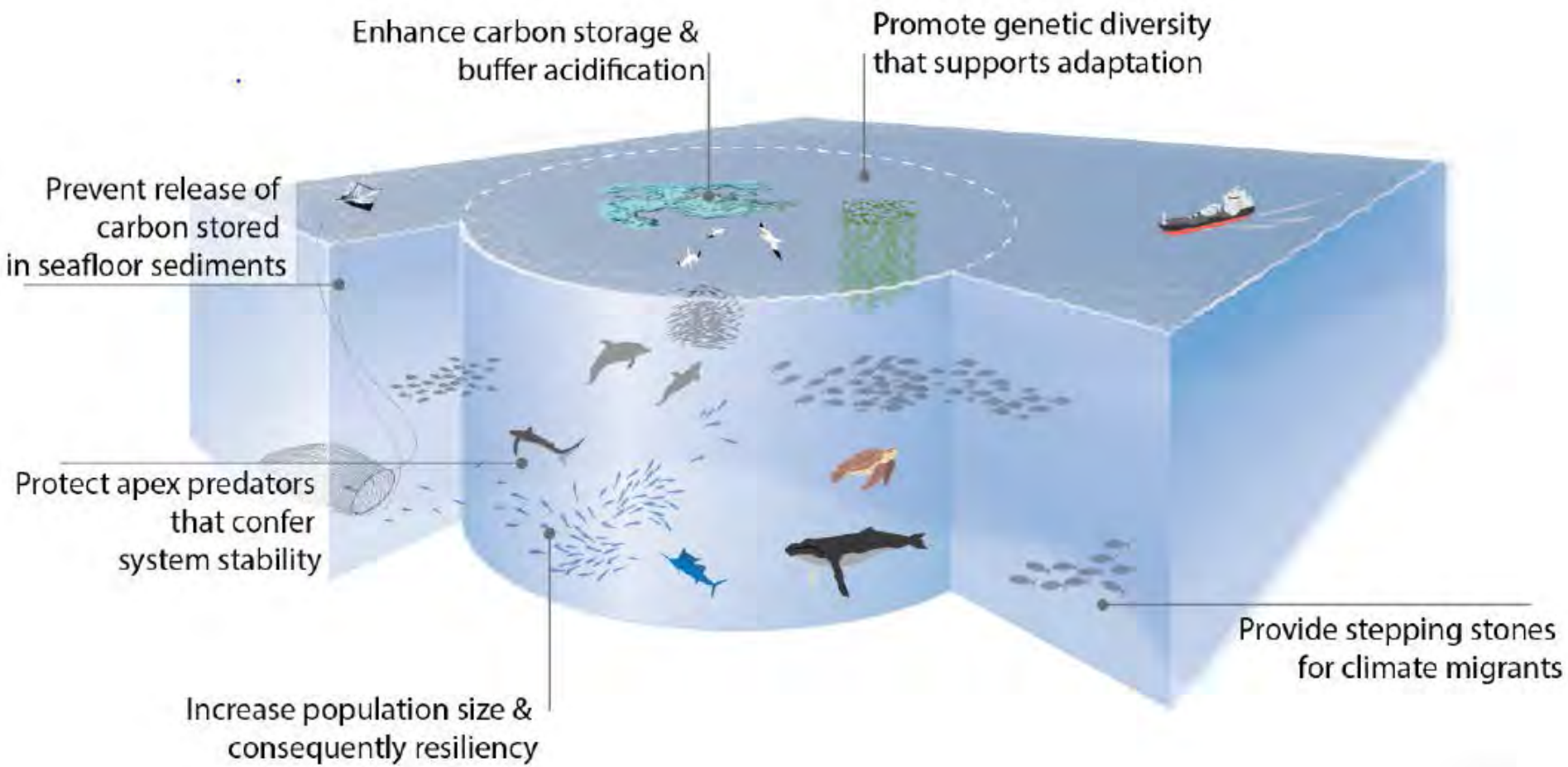


BBNJ Treaty
MPAs, EIAs,
Genetic Res.
Capacity
Building



Slide courtesy Lisa Levin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

How MPAs help to build resilience

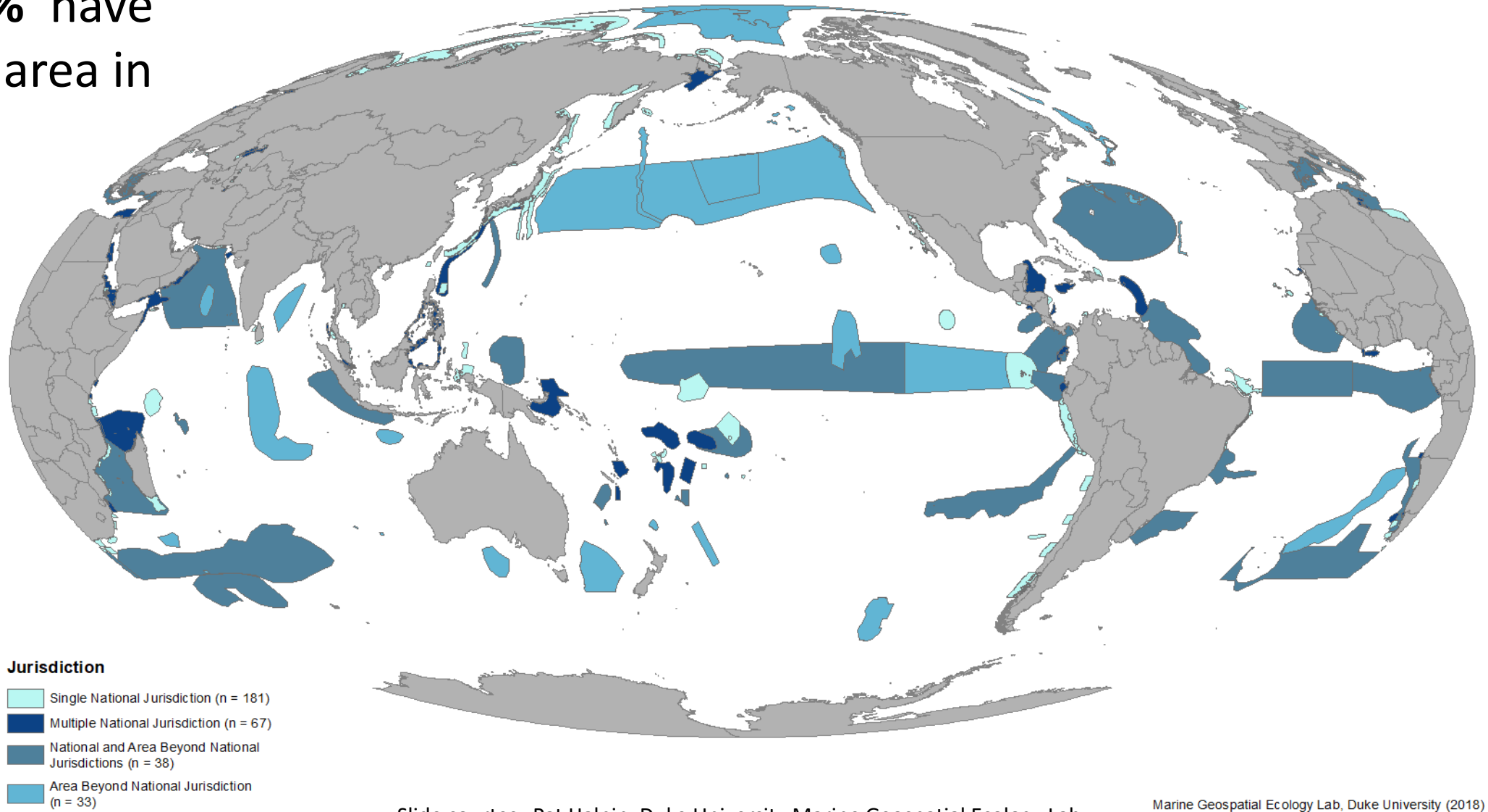


Slide courtesy Doug McCauley, UCSB

Where to begin?

319 EBSAs *in-process (279 EBSAs through SBSTTA & COP)*

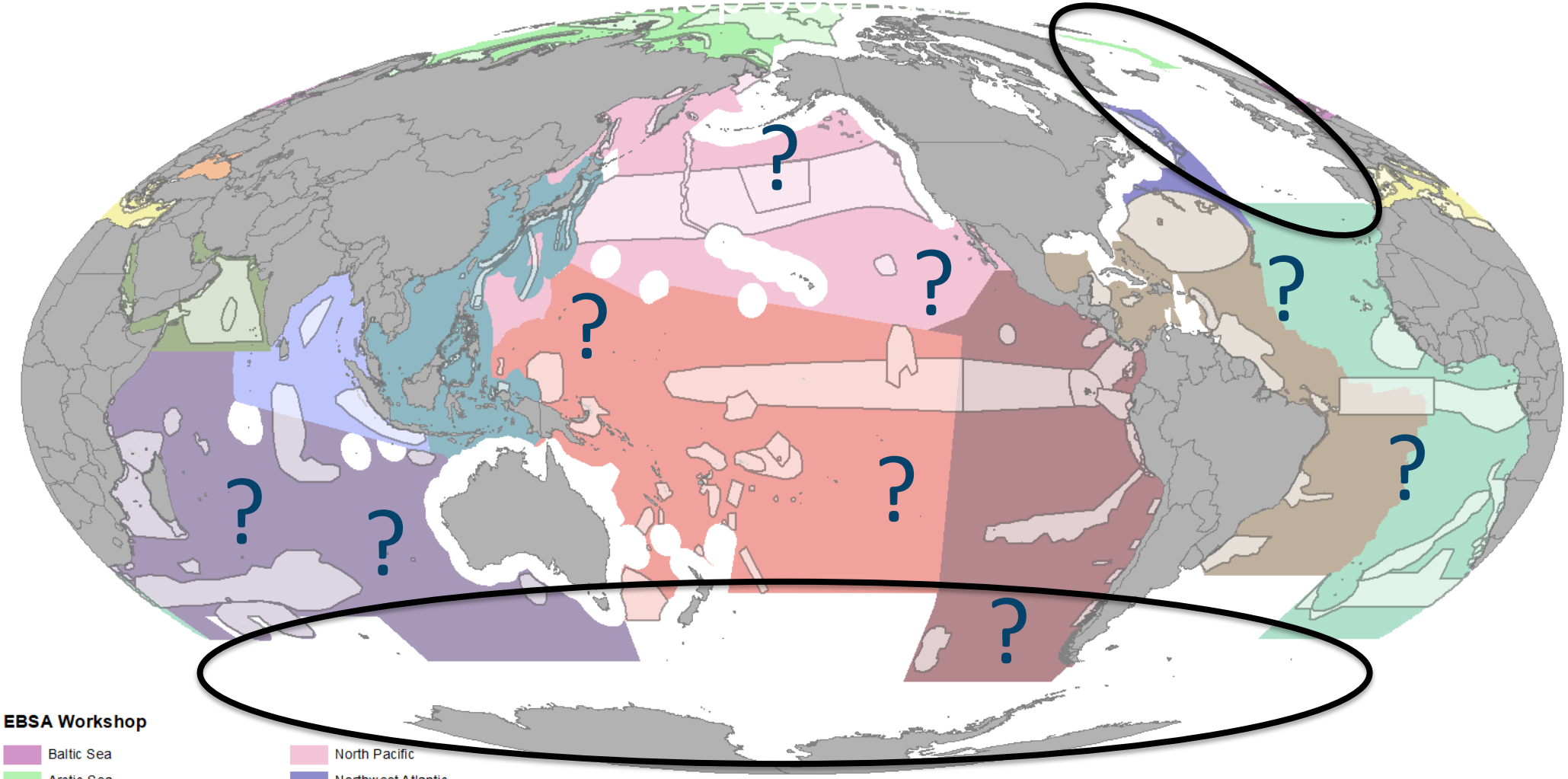
10.3% are solely in ABNJ; **22.3%** have some or all area in ABNJ



Slide courtesy Pat Halpin, Duke University Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab

Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University (2018)

14 regional workshops to date: Geographic gaps



…but also areas considered by regional workshops that have sparse data or limited knowledge

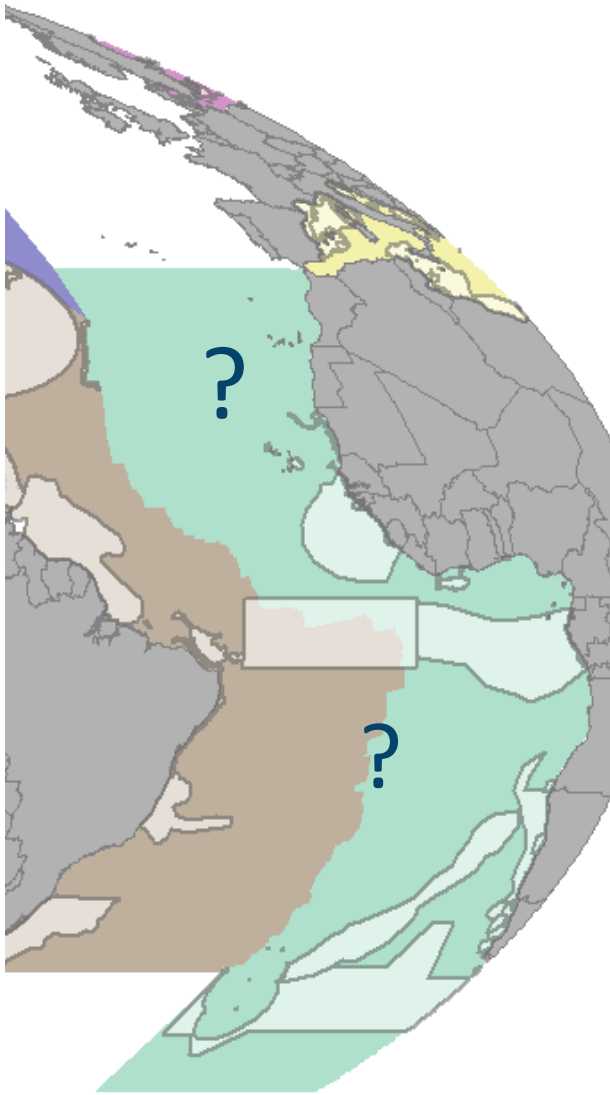
Slide courtesy Pat Halpin, Duke University Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab

Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, Duke University (2018)

Connectivity Issues

10.3% are solely in ABNJ; **22.3%** have some or all area in ABNJ

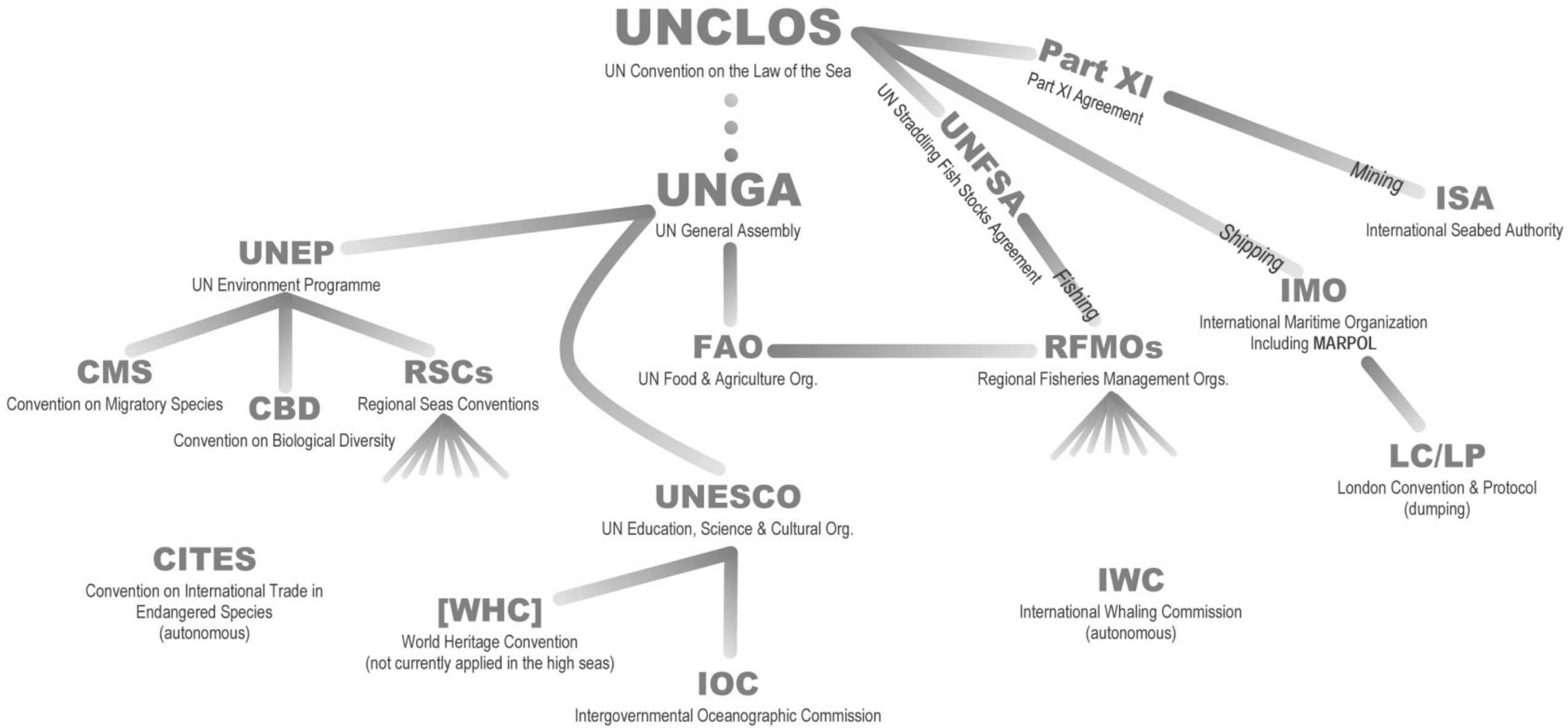
(279 EBSAs through SBSTTA & COP)



14 regional workshops to date: Geographic gaps:…but also areas considered by regional workshops that have sparse data or limited knowledge

Slide courtesy Pat Halpin, Duke University Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab

Existing institutions and bodies



Ardron J & Warner, R. (2015) Handbook of Ocean Resources, Routledge Earthcan Book

Area-based management tools

Sectoral ABMTs

- RFMOs
  - Vulnerable marine ecosystems
  - Fisheries closures
- IMO
  - PSSAs
  - Special Areas
- ISA
  - Areas of Particular Environmental Interest
  - Preservation Reference Zones

Cross-Sectoral ABMTs

- Marine Protected Areas
- Marine Spatial Planning

Benefits from the different kinds of ABMTs, including MPAs

- **Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems** (VMEs) can protect deep sea biodiversity from impacts of bottom fishing
  - Approximately 30 such areas have been closed (Gianni et al., 2016)
- **Areas of Particular Environmental Interest** (APEI) can prohibit mining in quasi-representative patches of seafloor
  - 9 APEIs designated across the Clarion-Clipperton Zone (North Central Pacific)
  - But no process yet for protecting vulnerable marine ecosystems
- **Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas** (PSSAs) can protect areas that are deemed vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities.
  - None yet designated in ABNJ
- **Regional Seas MPAs** can protect special sites on regional basis
  - But not from third parties from outside region
  - Most regions do not have regional seas organization with competence in ABNJ
  - Cross-sectoral cooperation can be challenging

Sectoral/regional approaches necessary but insufficient

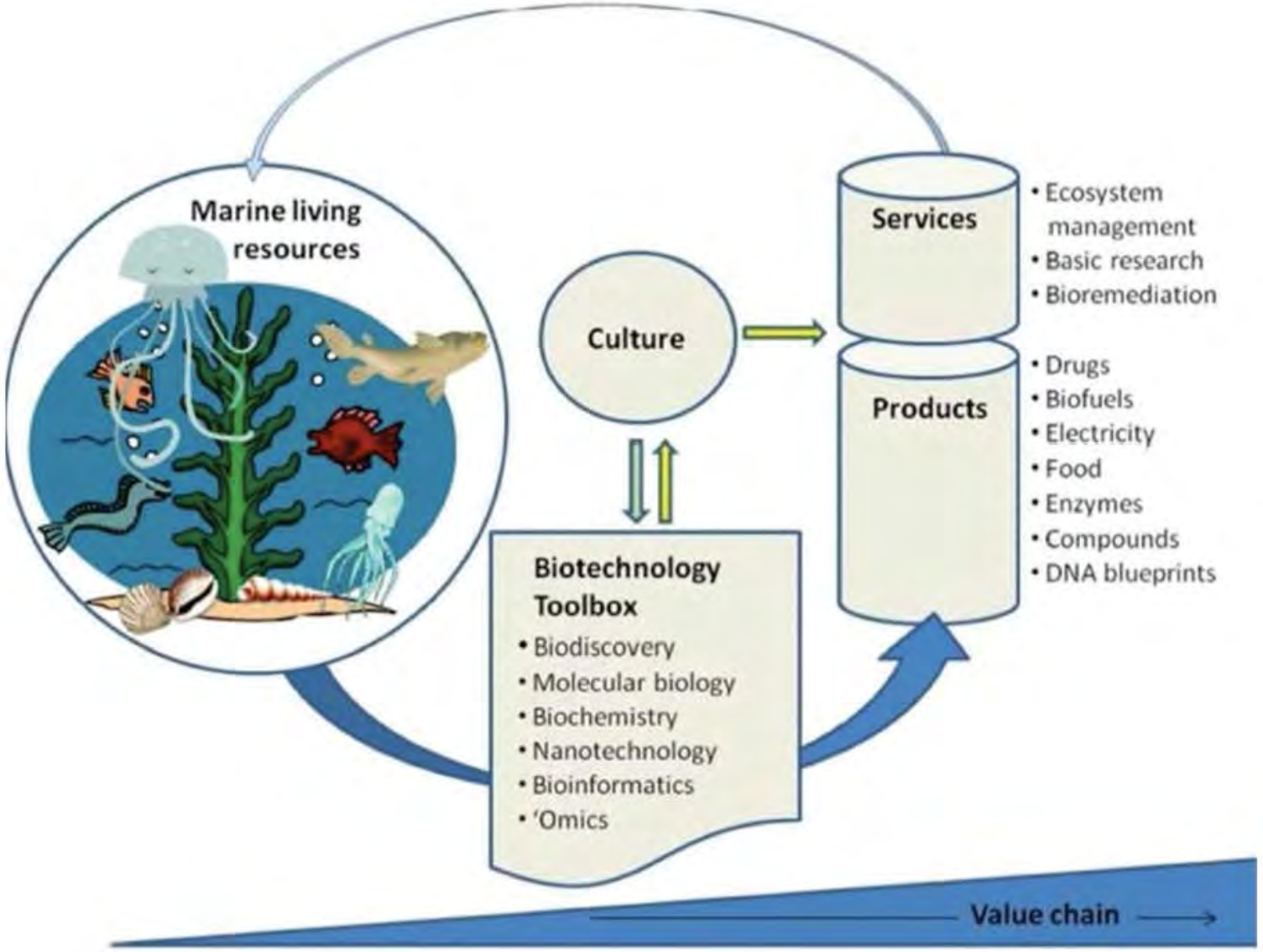
- **Do not aim to protect all the features** of conservation importance within their boundaries;
- **May be short term and non-systematic** and hence unlikely to result in a coherent network of protected areas;
- **Lack a mechanism to ensure coordination**, presenting the potential for gaps and duplication of efforts
- **Lack of common criteria or scientific advice** may lead to conflicting results

EIAs: Activities with potential significant impact on biodiversity in ABNJ

- With EIA procedures:
  - Deep sea mining
  - Deep sea bottom fishing
  - Dumping of wastes
  - Marine geoengineering research
  - Any activity with more than a minor or transitory impact in the Antarctic Treaty Area
- These procedures are not uniform or consistent across sectors

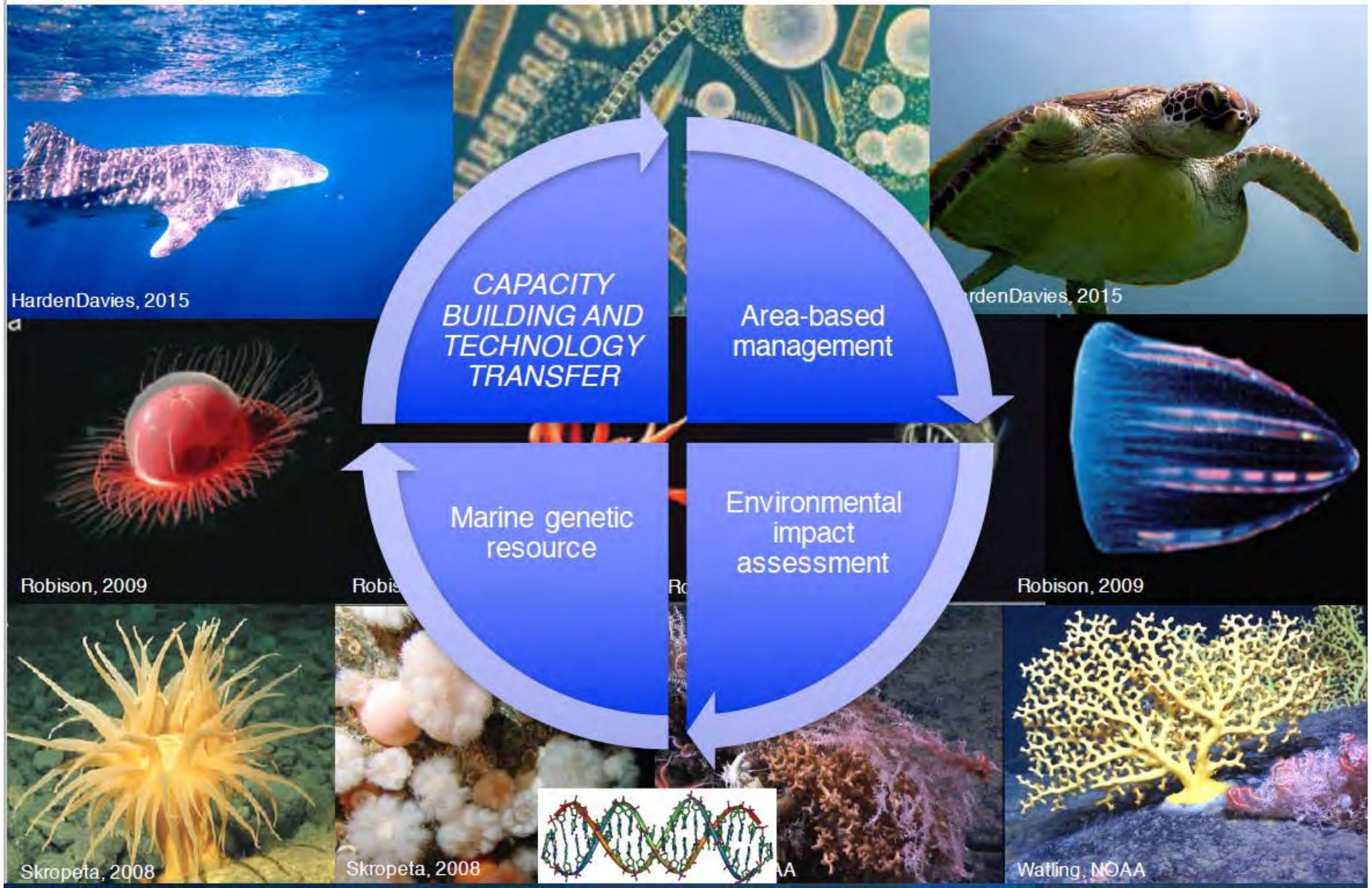
- Without EIA procedures:
  - Shipping and ballast water discharge
  - Pelagic fishing
  - Open ocean aquaculture
  - Climate change mitigation activities
  - Ocean energy operations
  - Oil/gas drilling
  - Pipeline laying
  - Cable laying
  - Seaweed production
  - Natural product harvesting
  - Deep sea tourism
  - Activities that may emerge in the future
  - Activities by non-parties to relevant treaty

MGRs OF ABNJ: ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING



Slide Courtesy Hiroko Muraki Gottlieb , IUCN

Technology transfer and capacity development for BBNJ: distinct but interlinked



Slide courtesy
Harriet Harden Davies,
University of
Wollongong

1. Marine technology transfer for capacity development
   - Technology development, diffusion and uptake
   - Drive scientific advancement, knowledge production, innovation
   - Access, utilise and apply knowledge & tools
   - Global, regional and national scale
2. Current challenges
   - Fragmentation and fragility in global framework
3. Considerations for the BBNJ instrument
   - Identifying institutional and enabling mechanisms


Image: Watling, NOAA

Equipment & infrastructure | People | Knowledge | Networks

Report of PrepCom established by UNGA Res 69/292

Categories of CB/TT:
- Scientific and technical assistance, joint marine scientific research for cooperation
- Education and training
- Data and specialized knowledge

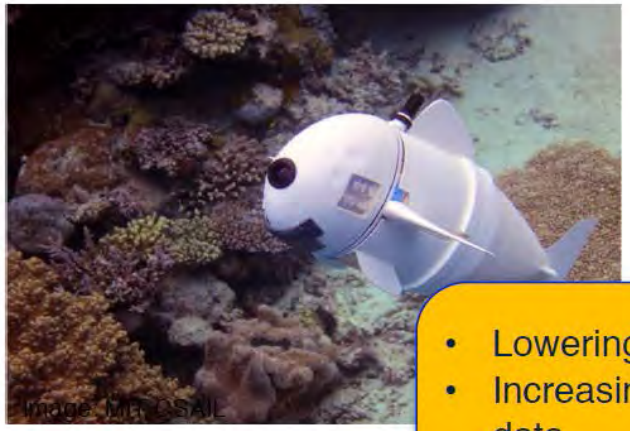
Modalities:
- Country-driven
- Responsive to periodically assessed needs and priorities
- Develop and strengthen human and institutional capacities
- Long term and sustainable
- Develop marine scientific and technological capacity of States in accordance with Parts XIII and XIV of the Convention

Photo Credit: Warren Keelan

Slides courtesy
Harriet Harden Davies,
University of Wollongong

Future?

Equipment & infrastructure



- Lowering costs
- Increasing volumes of data
- New tools to monitor ocean health

Satellite technology

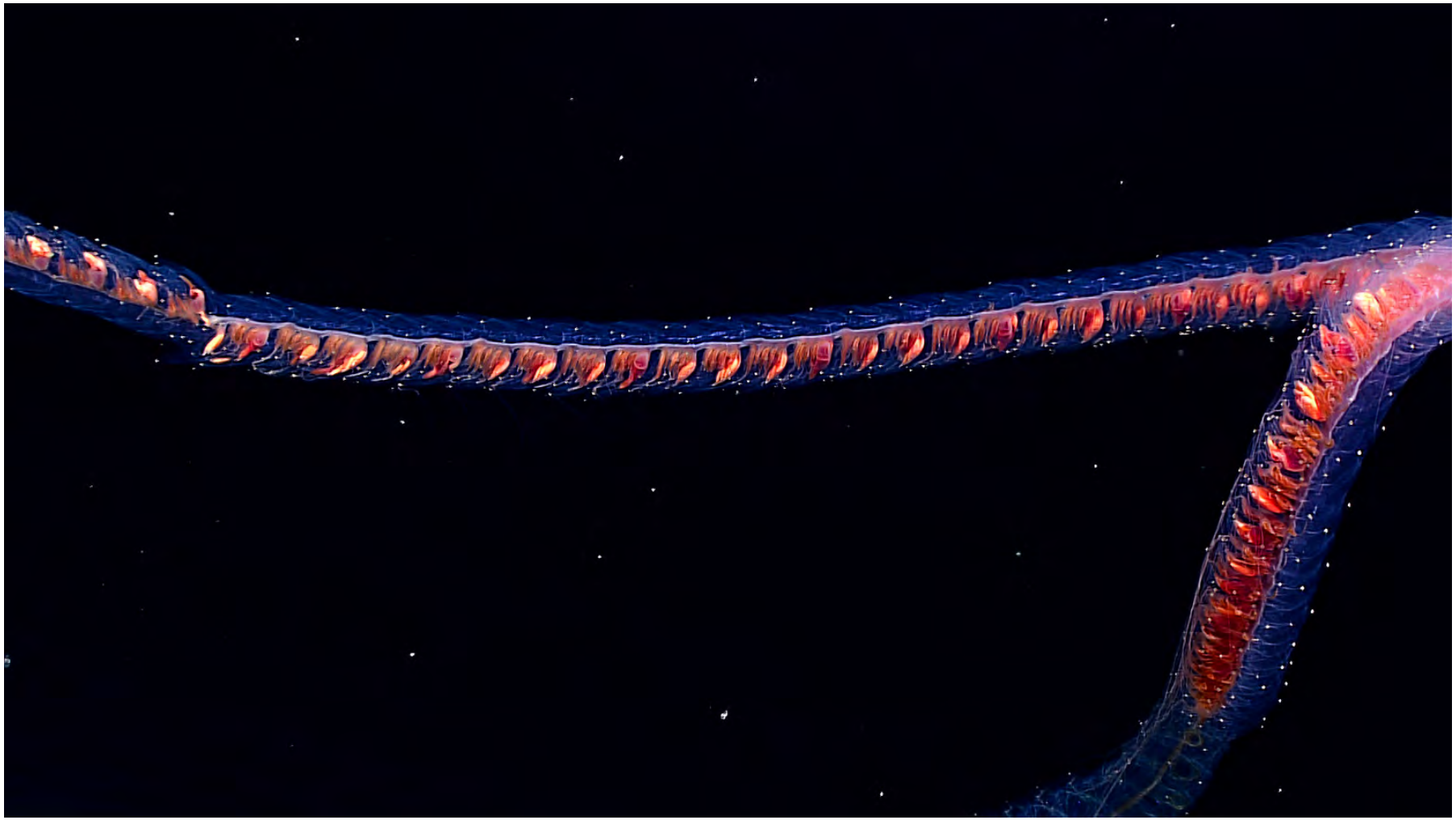
Networks | Equipment & infrastructure | People | Knowledge

Slides courtesy
Harriet Harden Davies,
University of Wollongong

UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG AUSTRALIA

Thank you for your attention!

Questions? kgjerde@eip.com.pl



Siphonophore NOAA Ocean Explorer

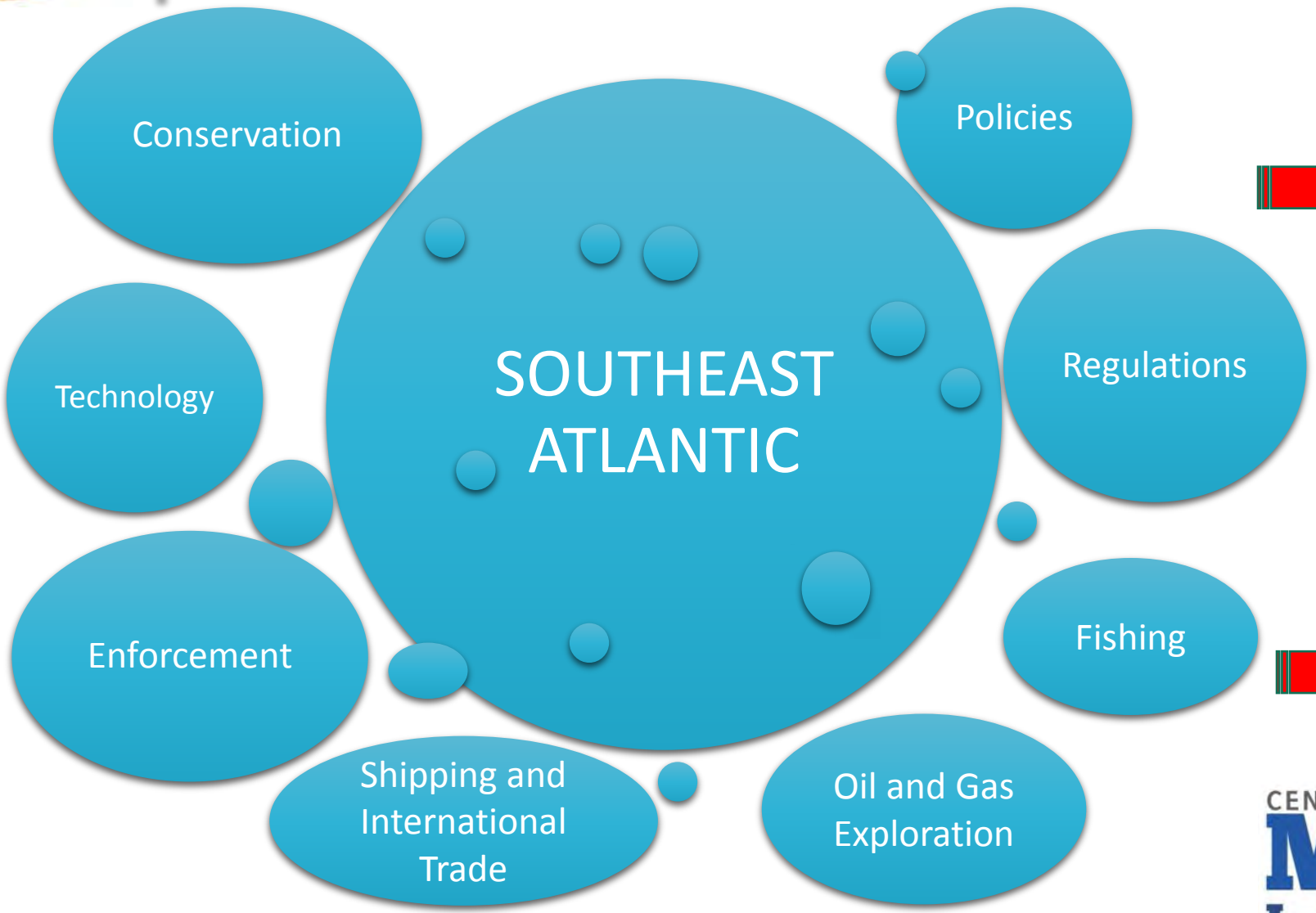
STRENGTHENING OCEAN GOVERNANCE AND THE ABNJ

KAMAL-DEEN ALI

CENTRE FOR MARITIME LAW & SECURITY

ABNJ Governance

Key Areas of Interest



Capacity Building

CENTRE FOR MARITIME LAW & SECURITY

Issues in the ABNJ Dialogue

Governance Gaps

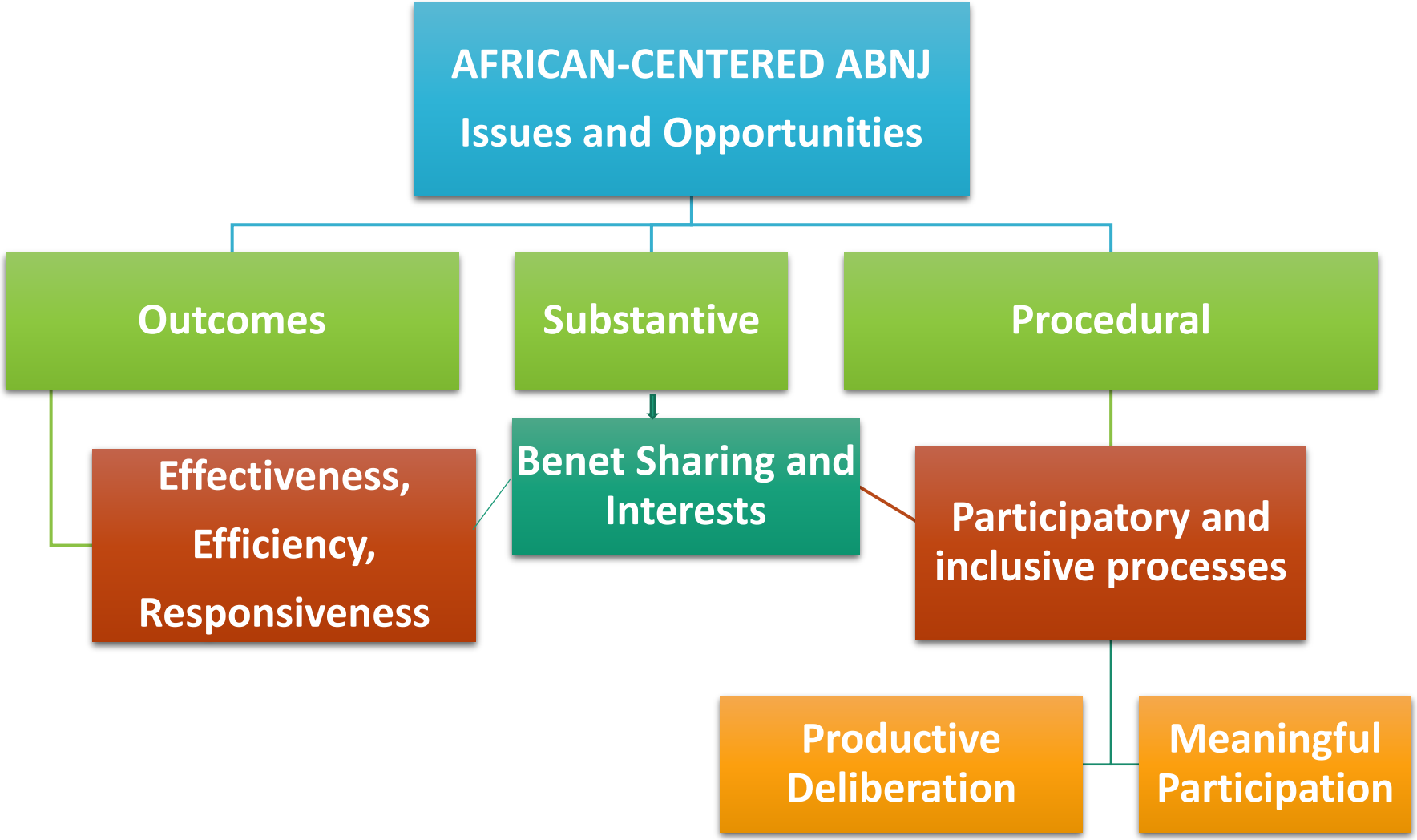
Conformism

Regulatory Gaps

Institutional

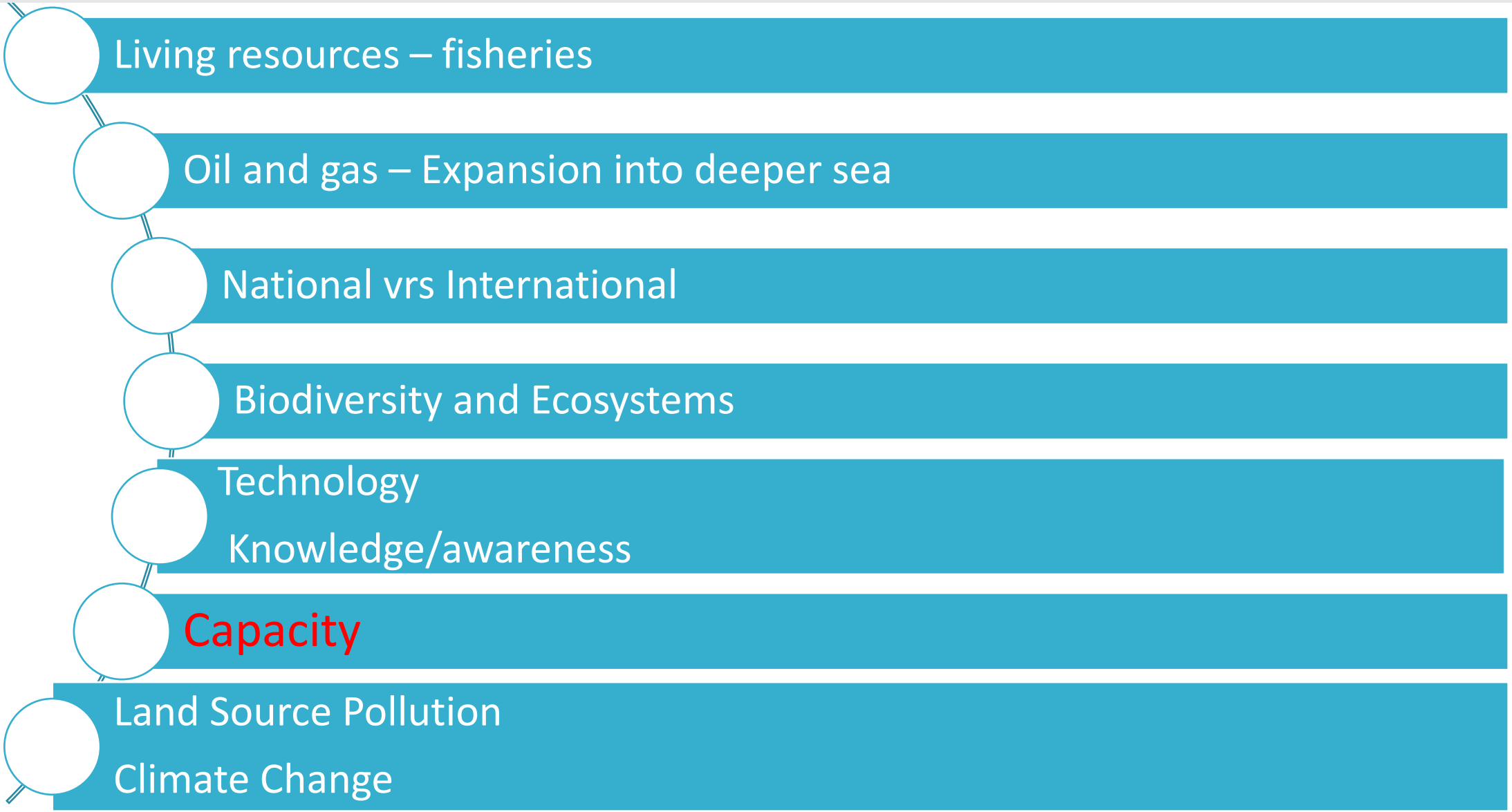
Legal

Gaps in the ABNJ Framework

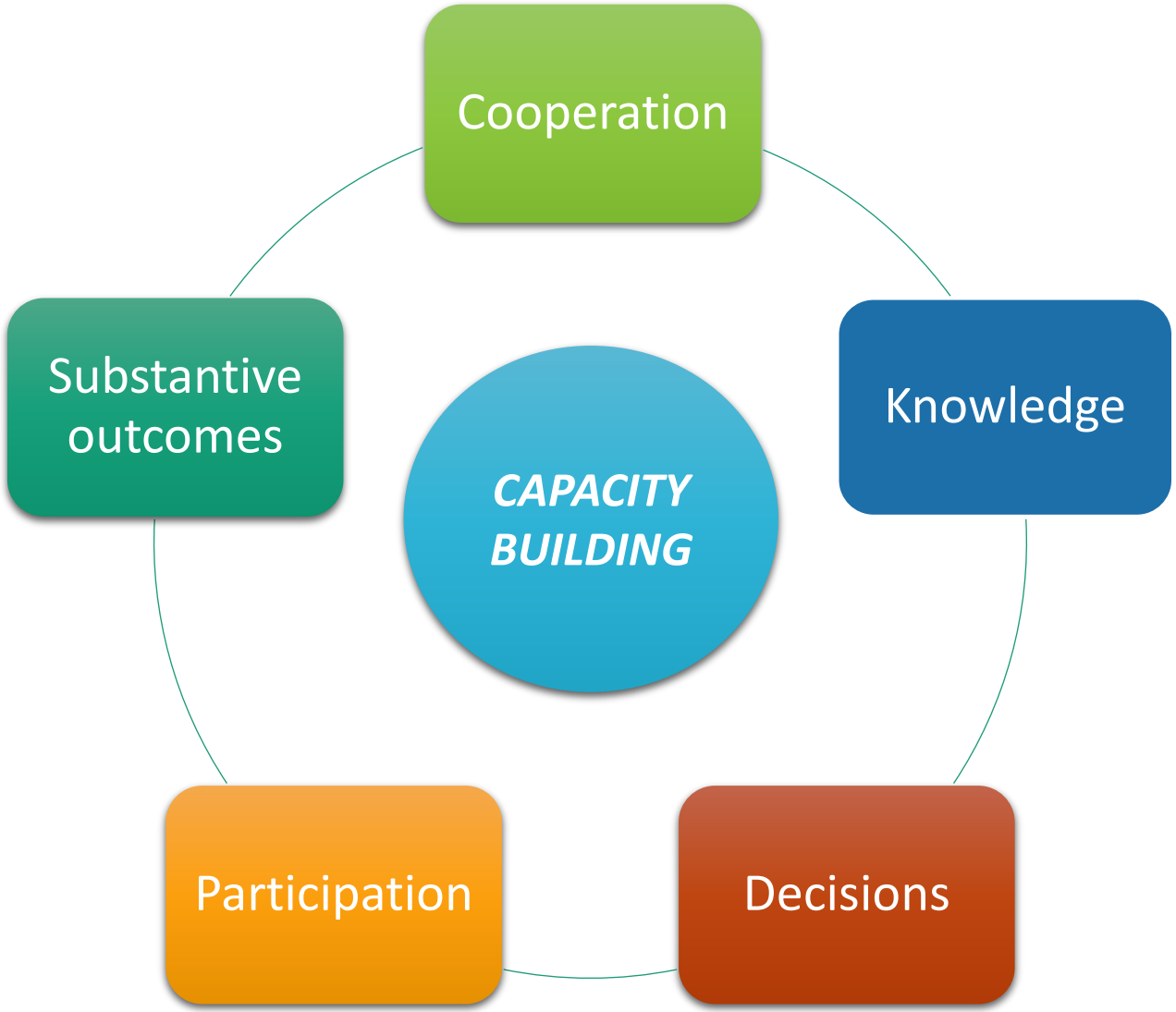


CENTRE FOR MARITIME LAW & SECURITY

Cluster of Challenges in the Southeast Atlantic



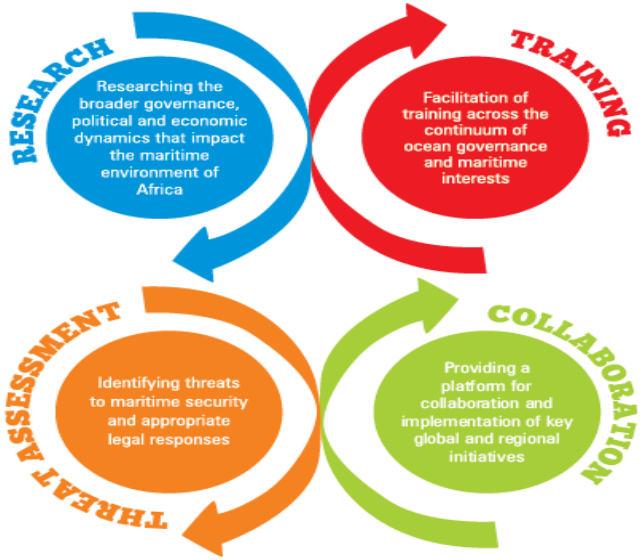
Outcomes of Capacity Building



Target Groups

Policy Makers
CSOs
Institutions
Administrators
Scientific Communities

Thank you



www.cemlawsafrica.com
Kamal@cemlawsafrica.com

CEMLAWS AFRICA

CENTRE FOR MARITIME LAW & SECURITY

Pioneering Maritime Governance in Africa

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

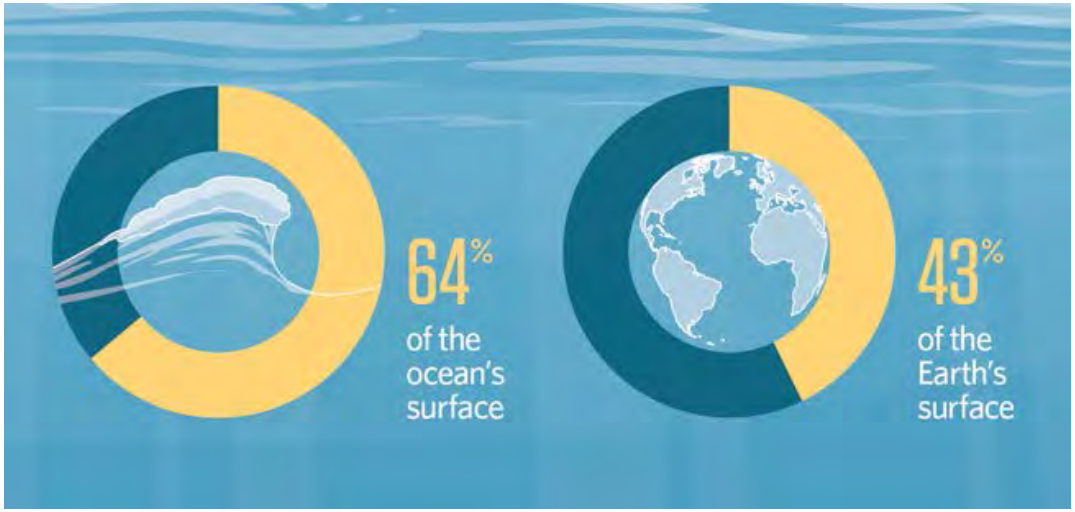
Governing High Seas

Current Landscape and Future Opportunities

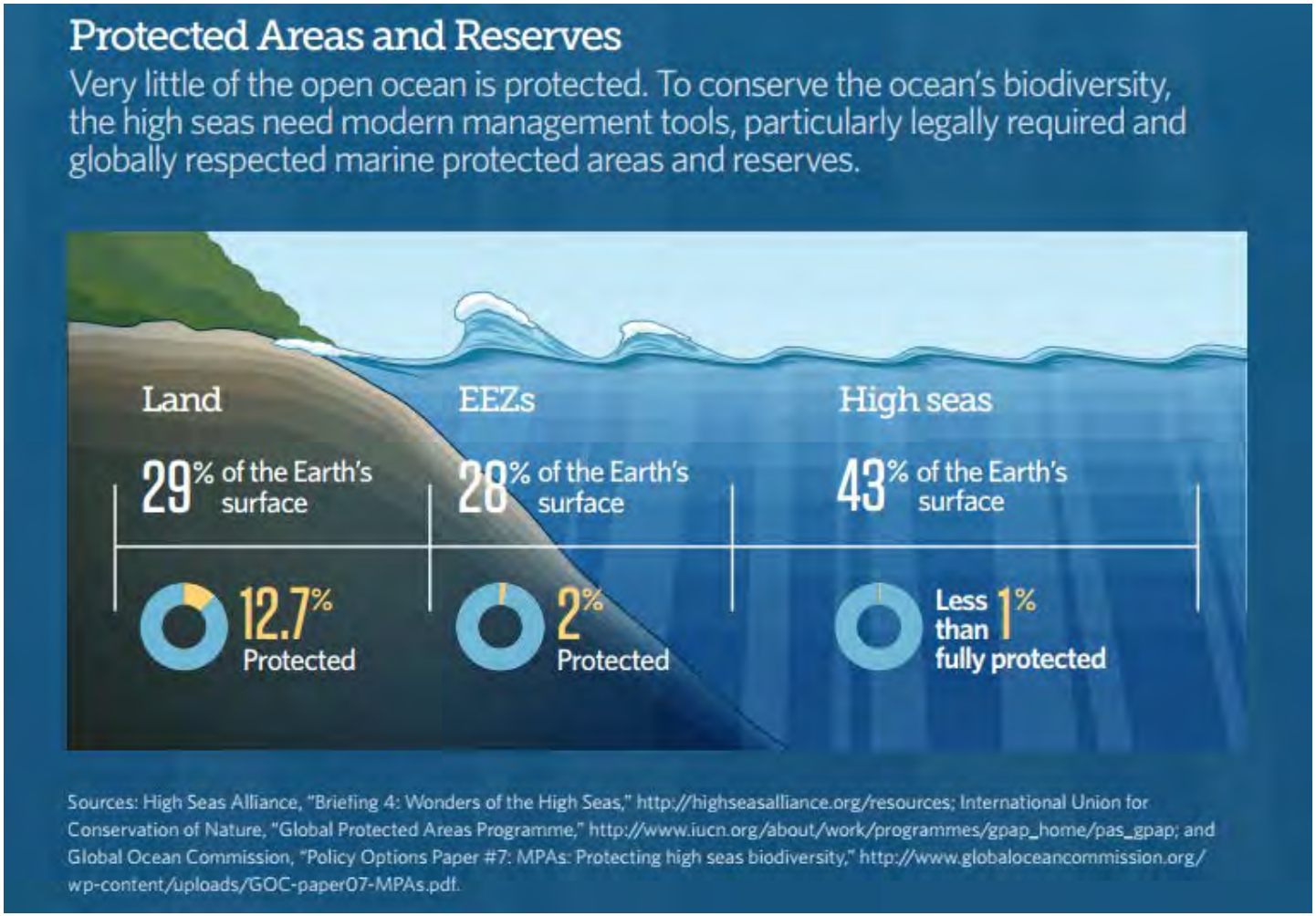
STRONG Workshop, June 2018

Dr Mamadou Diallo
Marine Conservation & Fisheries Biologist

Why the High Seas matter



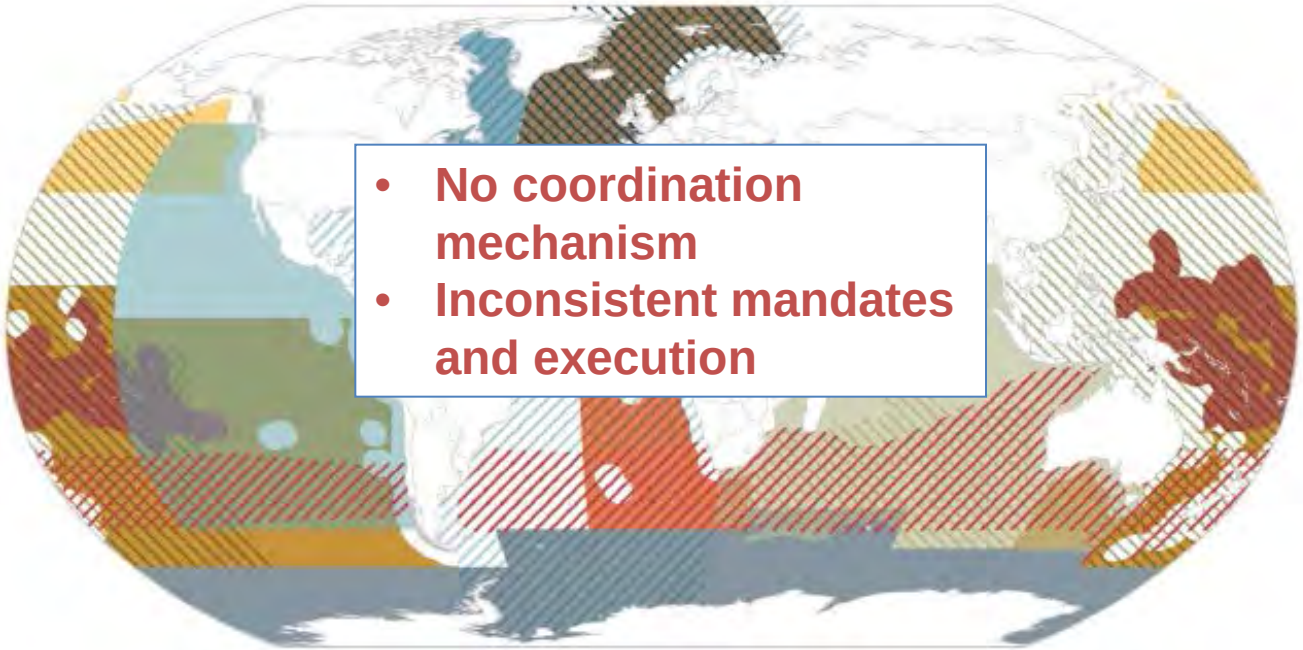
Current High Seas Protection



Conservation targets

- Political
  - 10%
    - CBD (2010)
    - UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
  - 30%
    - IUCN World Parks Congress (2014)
    - IUCN World Conservation Congress (2016)
- Scientific
  - 30% (O'Leary et al., 2016)

Existing governance in ABNJ



High Seas Governance gaps

- Few organizations taken action to protect biodiversity as a whole
- Exceptions:
  - Antarctic
  - NE Atlantic
  - Mediterranean

BBNJ negotiations to date

- **2006-2015** informal working group
- **2016-2017** Preparatory Committee meetings

- Draft UNGA resolution to launch the IGC

New Implementing Agreement

Area-Based Management Tools (ABMTs)
-MPAs
--Governance?
--Enforcement?

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
-Transboundary Impacts
-Thresholds

Marine Genetic Resources (MGRs)
-Benefits ($ vs. non-$)

Capacity Building & Technology Transfer (CBTT)
-Clearinghouse mechanism

Moving forward

- UNGA resolution
- Start the new conference in 2018
- Goal: New international legally binding agreement by 2020

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Thank you!

The MAMI WATA Project

Enhancing Marine Management in West Africa through Training and Application

Project Goal

Improved conservation of **marine and coastal ecosystems** and biodiversity, sustainable resource use and long-term provision of ecosystem services is supported by **integrated oceans management** approaches adopted and applied by countries of the **Abidjan Convention Region**

Theory of Change

- Sectorial to holistic management
- Needs based tools, methods and processes
- Fragmented to comprehensive expertise
- Empowering Abidjan Convention Countries
- Designed for post-project sustainability

A dual approach

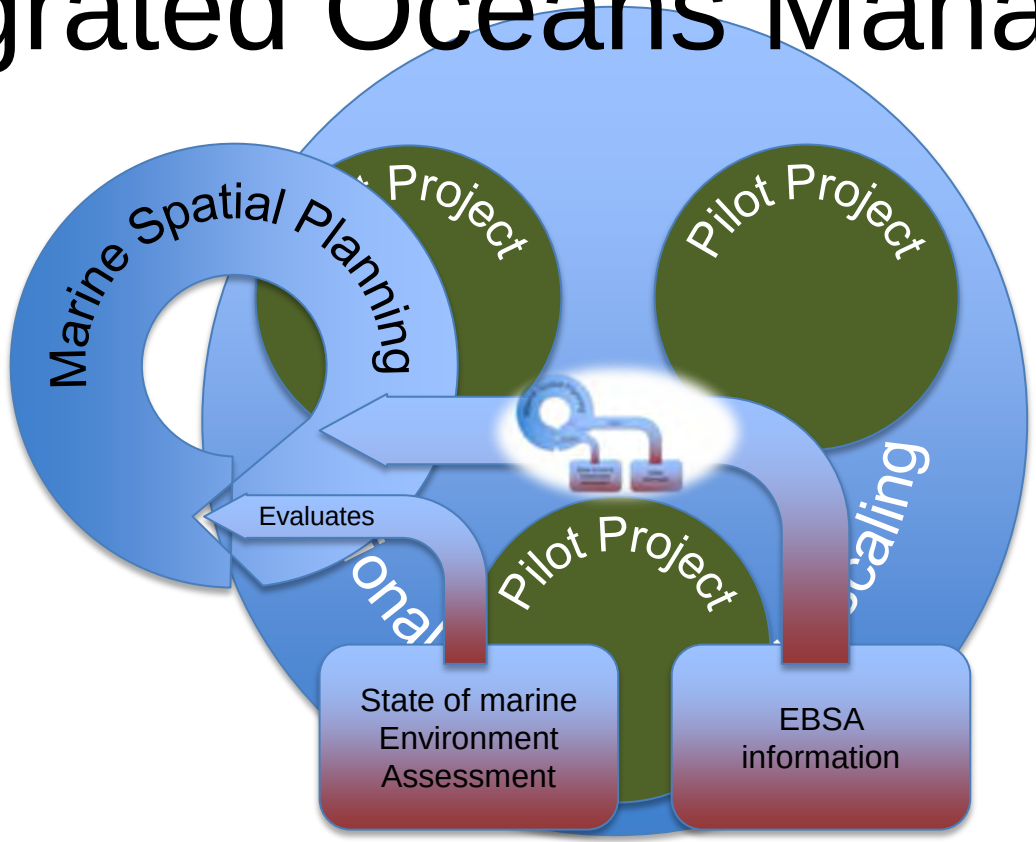
Developing capacity on tools, methods and approaches for Integrated Oceans Management

Taking action to advance Integrated Oceans Management at a national and regional level

National to Regional and Global

- Three pilot projects, representing regional ecological features, human activities and geographies
- Upscaling experiences to Abidjan Convention level for policy development
- Sharing experiences globally
- Developing capacity of national actors and well as existing regional Centres of Expertise

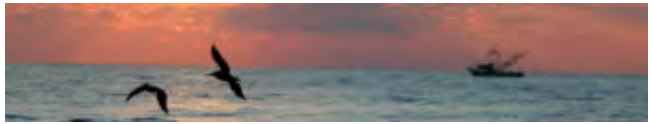
Integrated Oceans Management



Project Outcome

Improved conservation of **marine and coastal ecosystems** and biodiversity, sustainable resource use and long-term provision of ecosystem services is supported by **integrated oceans management** approaches adopted and applied by countries of the **Abidjan Convention**

Outcome Indicators

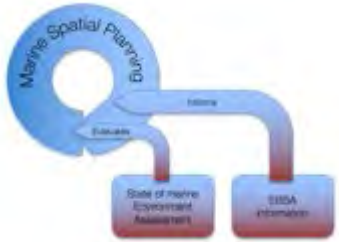


- The Abidjan Convention adopts a policy for a common approach to integrated ocean management based on…
- Three countries integrate EBSAs, MSP and SoME in their national marine management and planning processes
- Two neighbouring countries coordinate efforts on EBSAs, MSP and SoME in their national marine management

Outputs (work packages)

Capacity Development

Tools, Methods & Processes



Pilot Projects

Policy Development

Management & Communication

Management & Communication

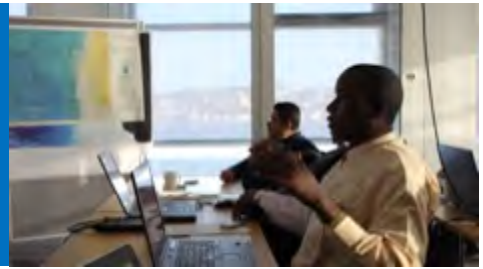
Goals

- Support project activities through targeted communication
- Provide experience-sharing & peer-to-peer learning opportunities

Activities

- Provide project stakeholders with information through website & newsletters
- Facilitate exchange within the regional community of practice through online and physical meetings
- Apply targeted communication to raise awareness and recognition of benefits of IOM, including supporting project partners
- Present the project at relevant forums and conferences, including at the CBD

Capacity Development



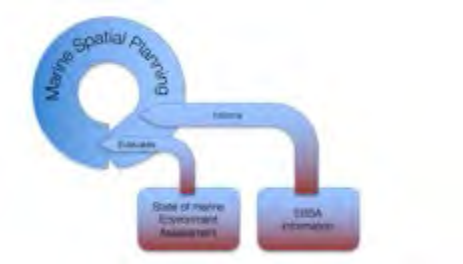
Goals

- Provide training to national institutions
- Strengthen existing Regional Centres of Expertise
- Develop sustainable expertise & experience in the region

Activities

- Capacity Development Needs Assessment
  - for national institutions
  - for existing regional Centres of Expertise
- Develop training material, in collaboration with existing regional Centres of Expertise
- Provide capacity development trainings
- Support individual and institutional learning exchange through pilot projects
- Develop a catalogue of expertise & activities
- Develop sustainability strategies towards a Network of Centres of Expertise
- Provided targeted expert advice
- Facilitate academic exchange

Tools, Methods & Processes



Goals

- Tools are developed according to countries' needs
- Lessons learnt on their application are used for refinement and shared in regionally and gobally

Activities

- Development of tools, methods & processes for the application and integration of
  - CBD *Ecologically or Biologically Significant marine Areas (*EBSAs)
  - Marine Spatial Planning
  - State of Marine Environment Assessments
- Customise and apply tools in pilot projects, review and refine
- Collect and share lessons learnt for regional and global replication
- Make practical experience available through an online sharing platform

Pilot Projects

Goals

- Tools, methods and processes are applied and refined
- The pilot projects have served as examples for capacity building

Activities

- Identify national pilot projects based on
  - National commitment
  - Ability to implement activities and achieve project outcomes
  - Geographic representation
  - Thematic considerations (e.g. representation of economic sectors
- Develop and implement pilot projects that apply and test tools, methods and processes
- Provide expert advise and mentoring to projects
- Synthesise lessons from projects for refinement

Policy Development

Goals

- Develop IOM Strategies in pilot project countries
- Develop IOM Strategy for Abidjan Convention

Activities

- Describe existing policy frameworks in the region and identify needs for IOM frameworks
- Draw experiences from pilot projects to inform policy recommendations
- Develop recommendations for regional and national IOM policy frameworks
- Identify and pursue opportunities for upscaling and replication

Partnership

Supported by:
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
based on a decision of the German Bundestag

- Funded by the German Ministry for the Environment, through the International Climate Initiative
- With 3’500’000 Euro, January 2016 - December 2019
- Implemented by GRID-Arendal and the Abidjan Convention Secretariat

GRID ARENDAL
A Centre Collaborating with UNEP

UNEP
ABIDJAN CONVENTION
CONVENTION D’ABIDJAN

Practical Ocean Governance in the North East Atlantic

Dr Darius Campbell
Secretary of NEAFC

What is NEAFC/CPANE

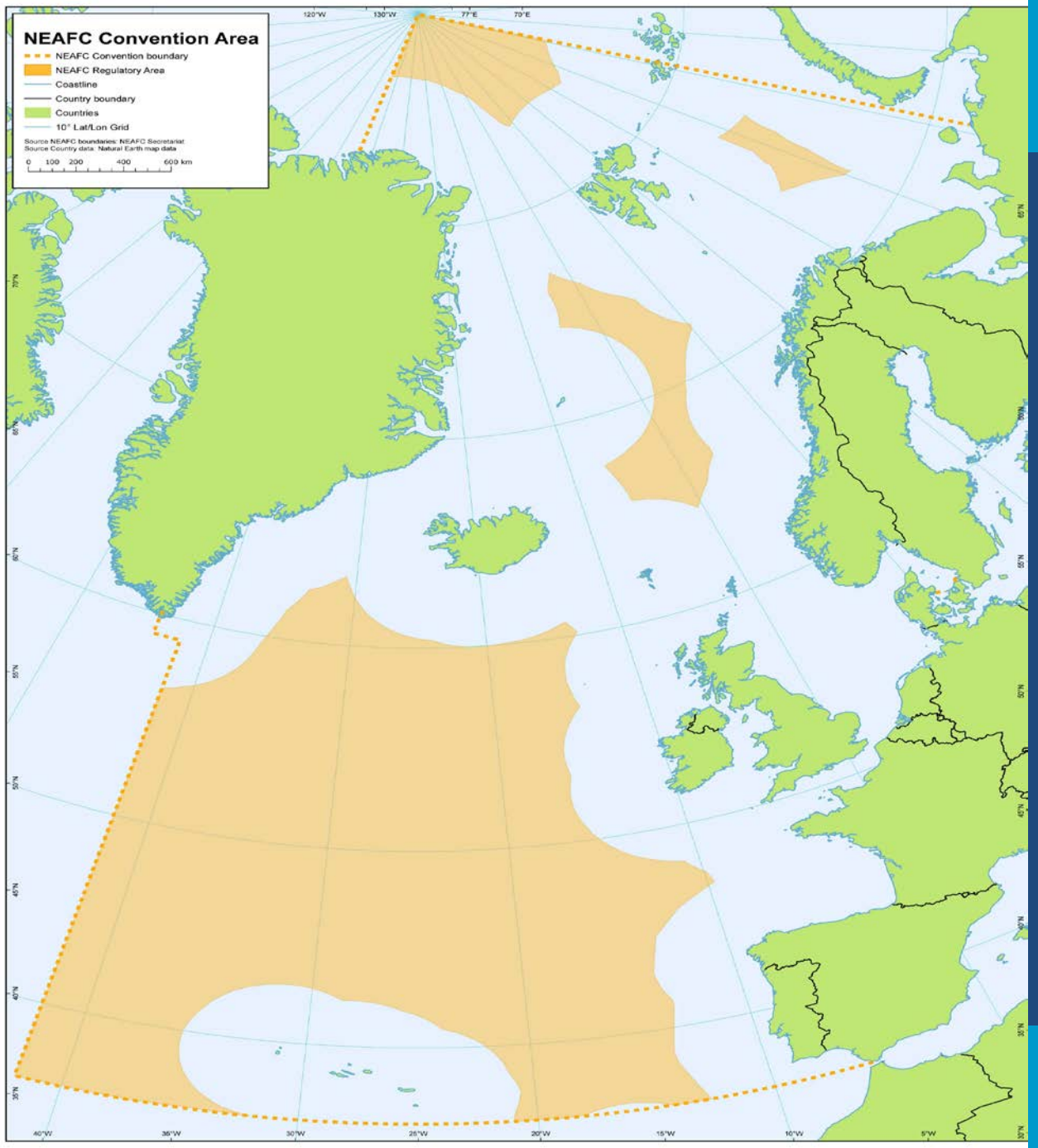
Photo: Wolfman:Wikicommons


Photo: Jarek Tuszyński 2015

Photo: MemColourLab:Wikicommons

"The objective of NEAFC is to ensure the long-term conservation and optimum utilisation of the fishery resources in its Convention Area, providing sustainable economic, environmental and social benefits"

NEAFC Convention Area



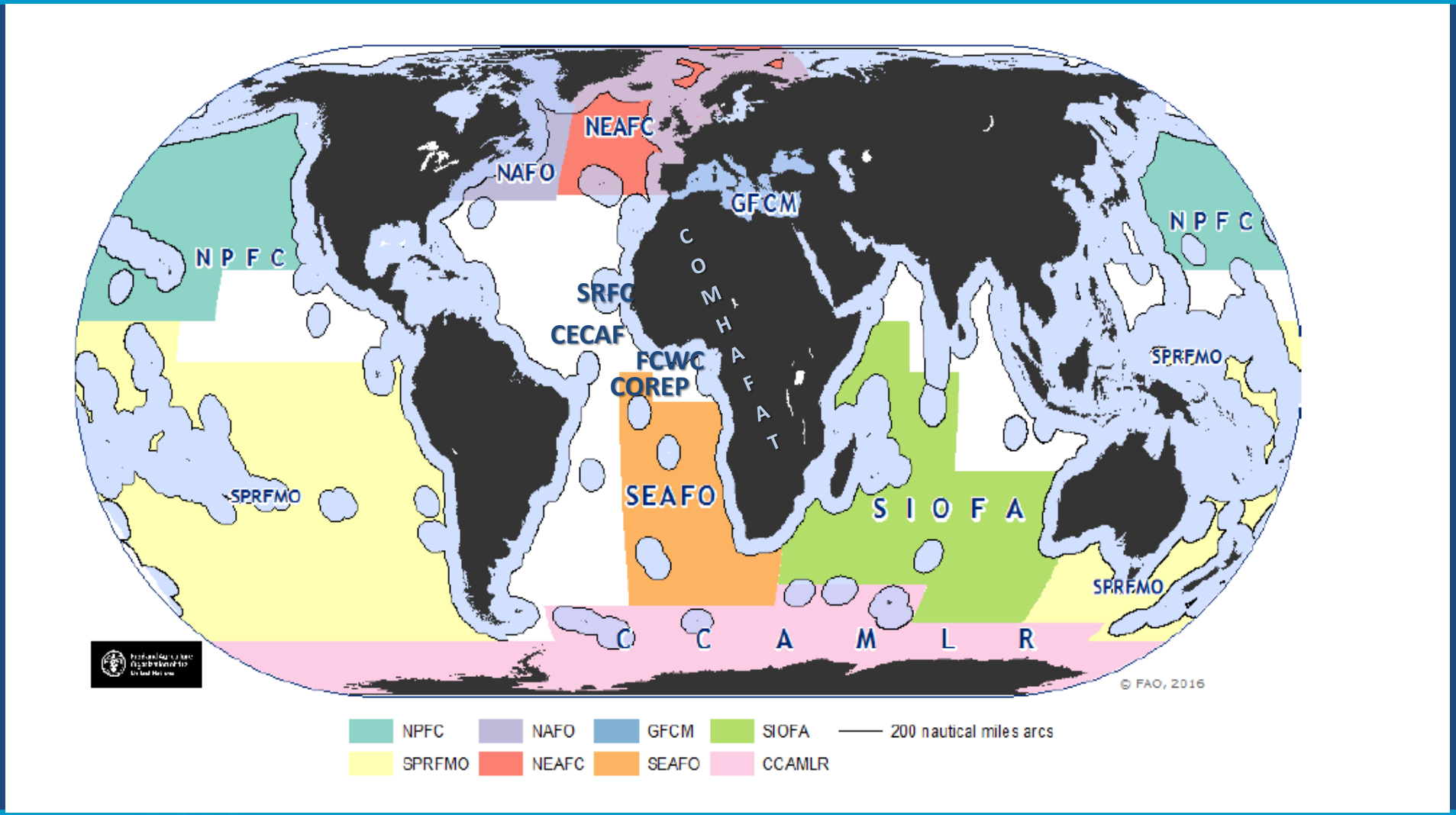
NEAFC

NEAFC's Main Stocks

Main species:

- Herring
- Blue whiting
- Mackerel
- Redfish
- Haddock
- Deep-sea species

Our stocks are shared: UN Fish Stocks Agreement

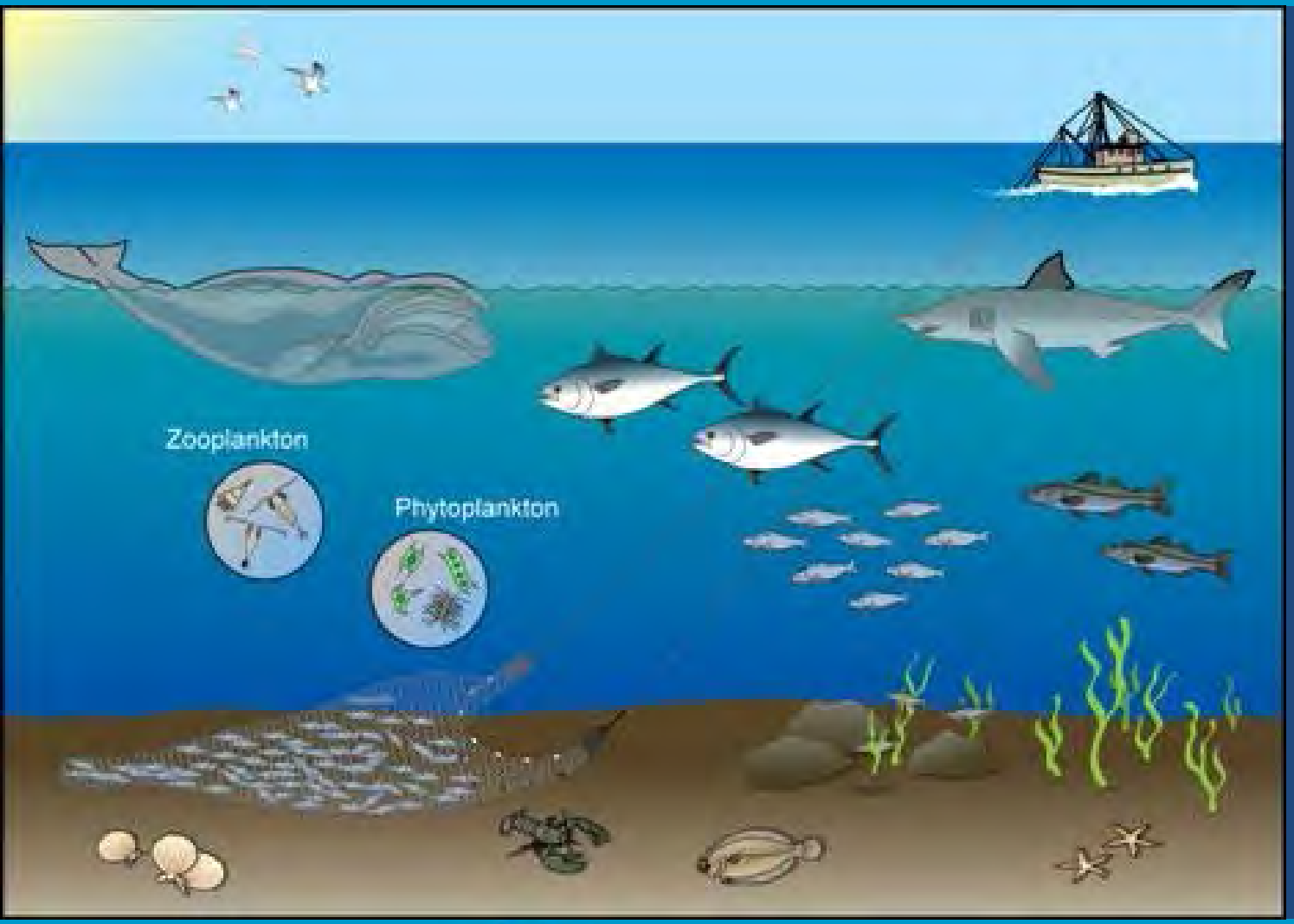


Economic and Social importance

Contracting Parties:

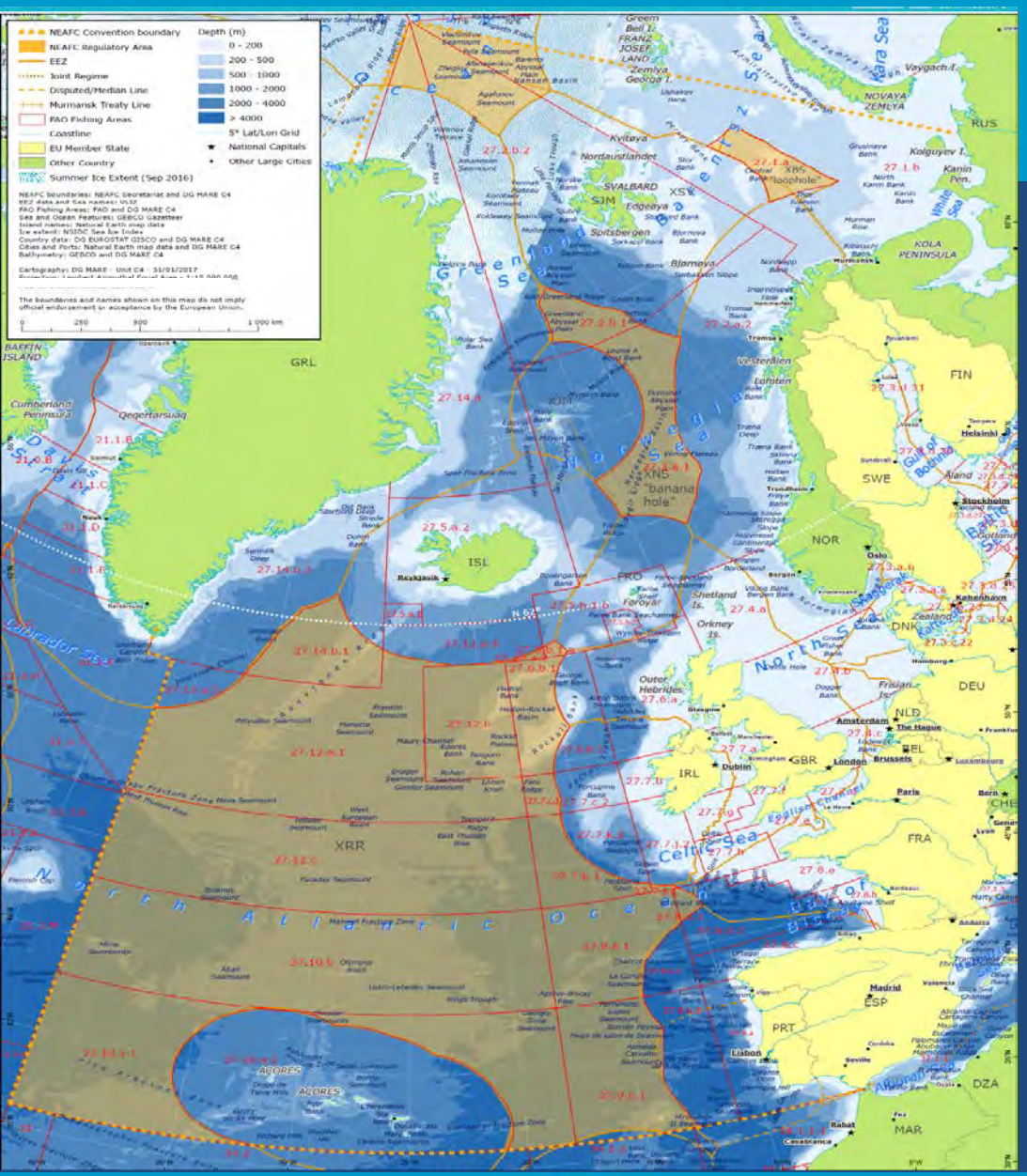
- Denmark in respect of Faroes and Greenland
- European Union
- Iceland
- Norway
- Russian Federation

Environmental and Sustainable



- Objectives include environmental objectives.
- Sustainability applies to all 3: social economic and environmental...

NEAFC Management of shared fish stocks



- Independent Scientific advice from ICES
- Total Allowable Catches
- Allocation
- Technical measures
- Control and enforcement

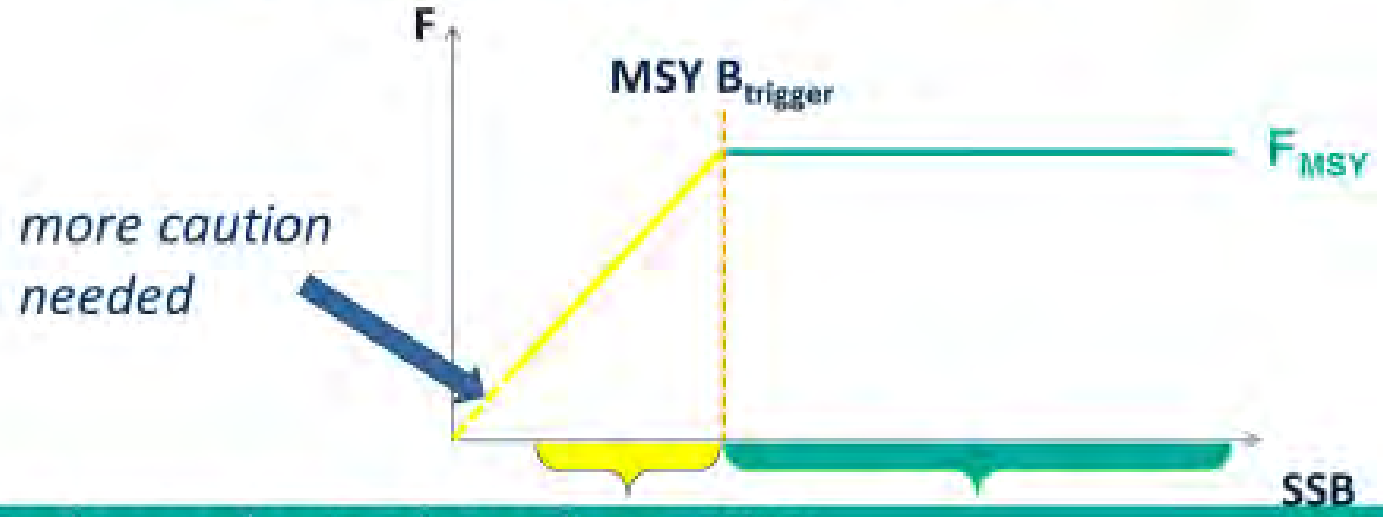
NEAFC North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

Science-driven decisions

International Council for Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
Maximum Sustainable Yield approach

ICES CIEM

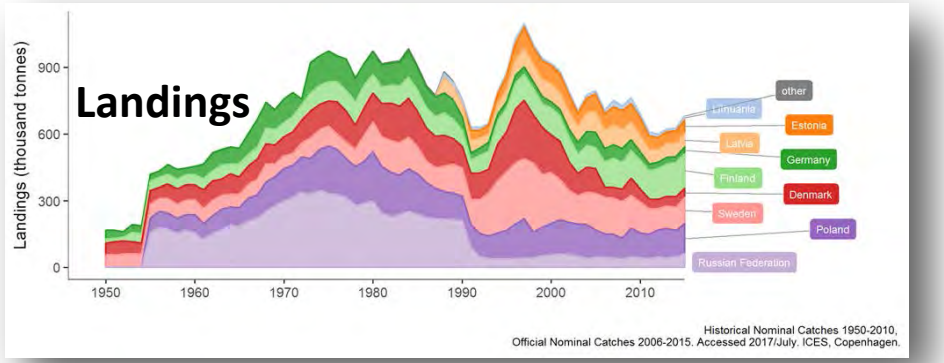
- ✓ **Maximize long term average yield**
- ✓ **Safeguard against low Spawning Stock Biomass**
- ✓ **Stay within precautionary boundaries**

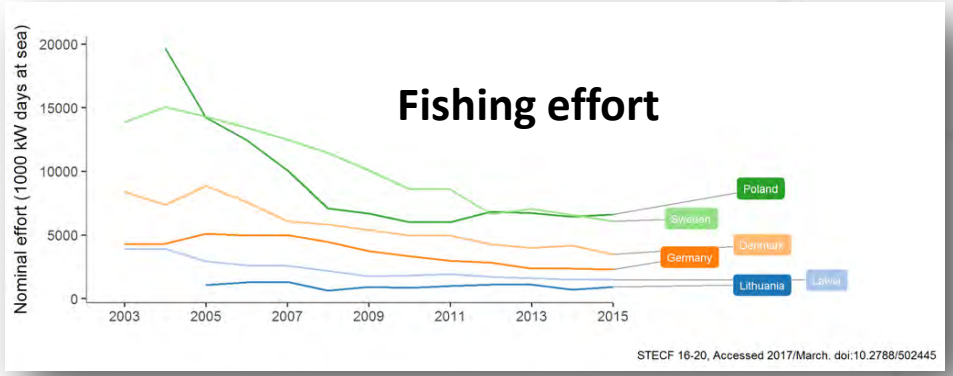


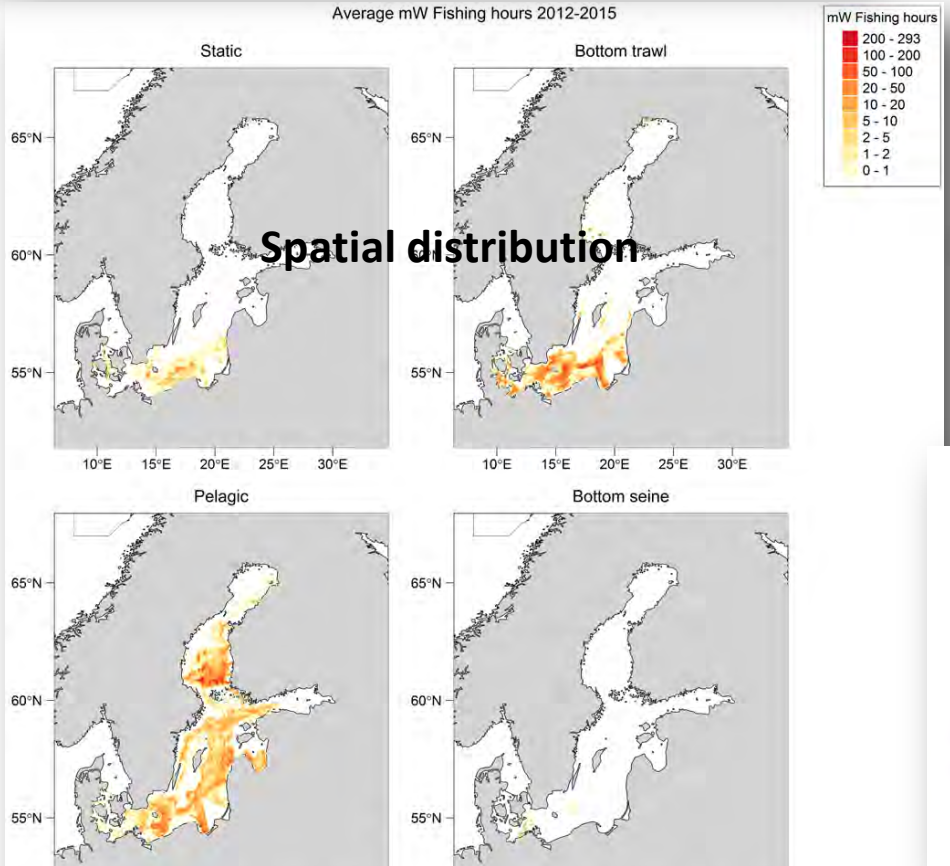
Independent advice from ICES

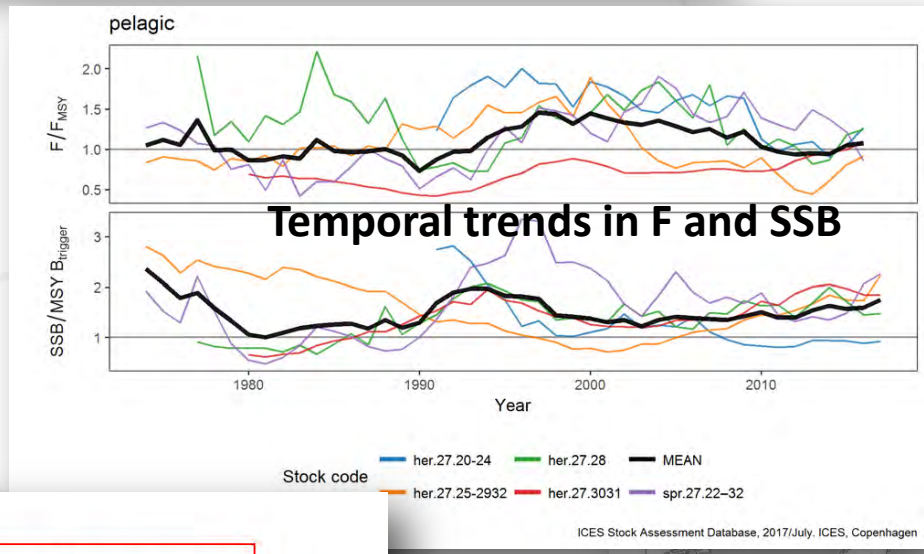
Science for sustainable seas

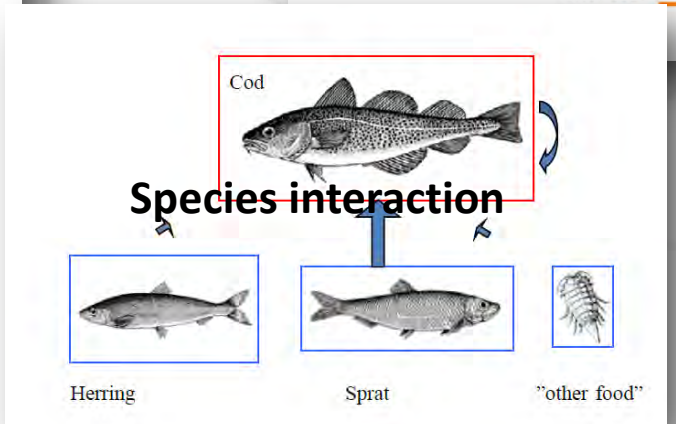
ICES Fisheries overviews

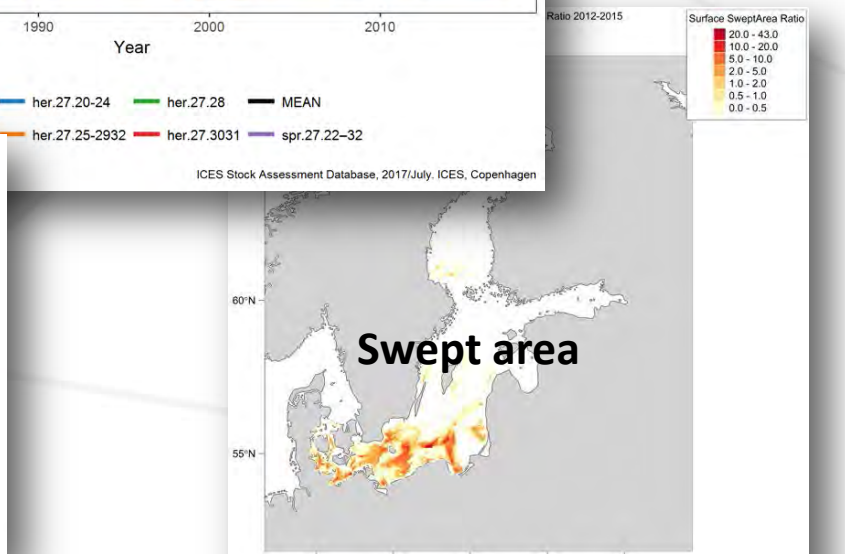




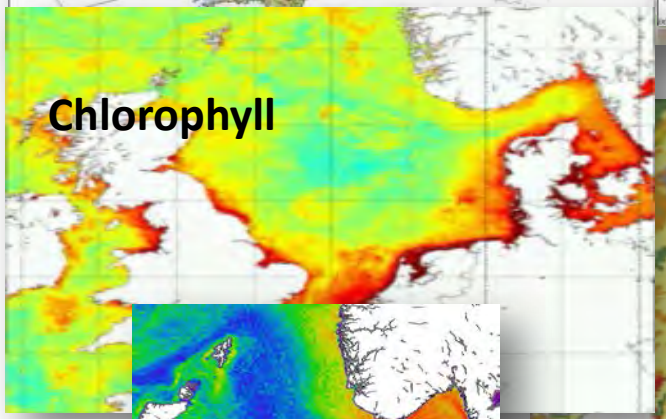


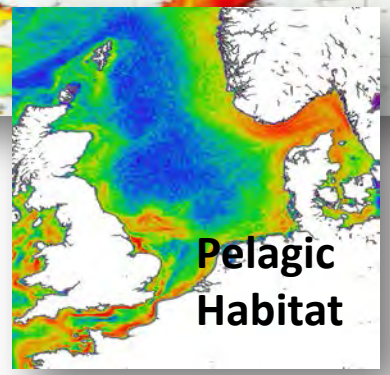


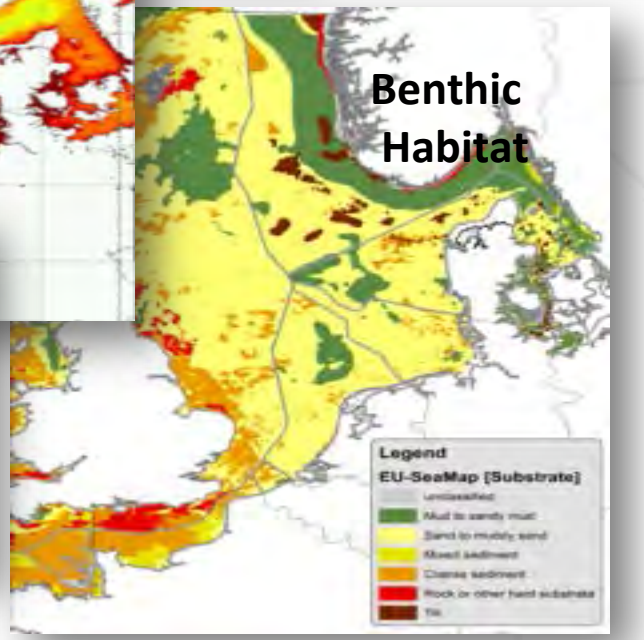


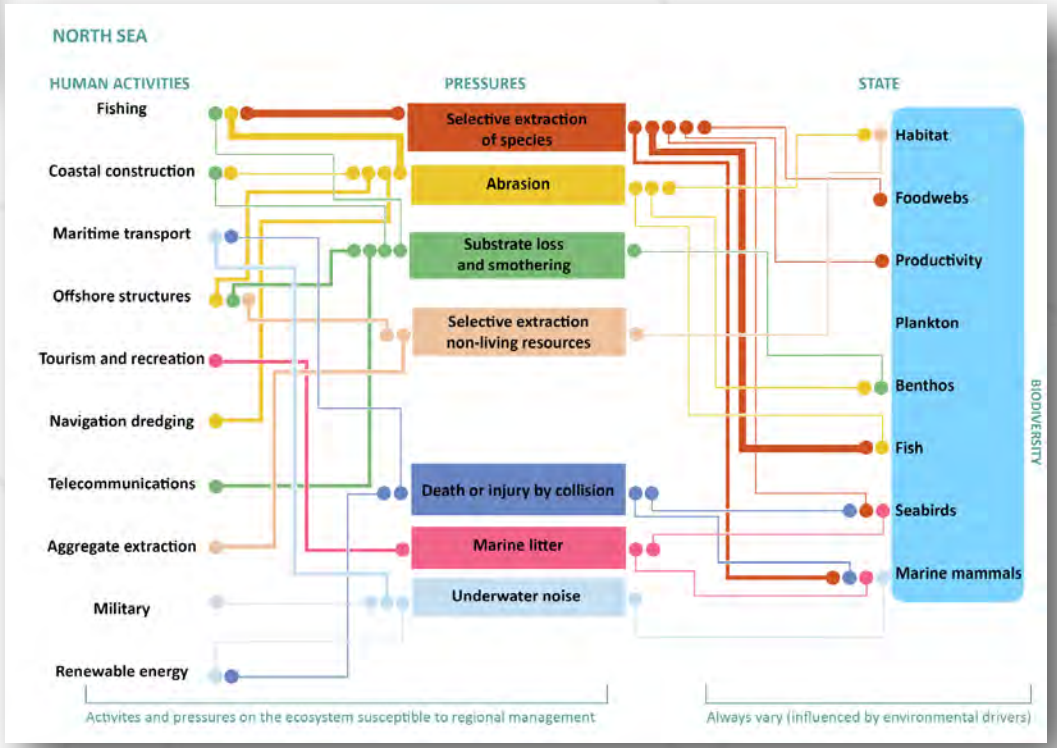


ICES Ecosystem overviews









Science for sustainable seas

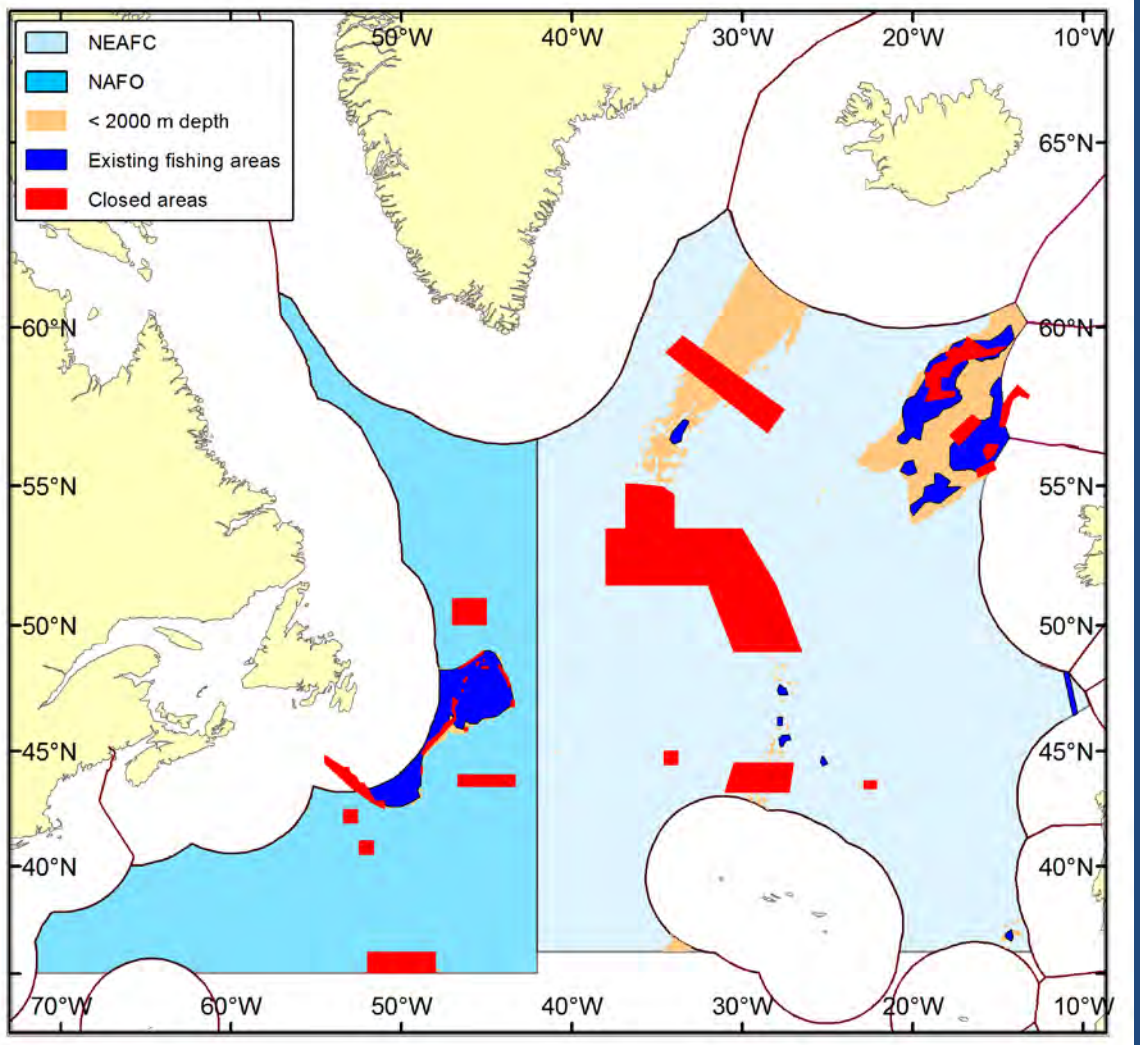
Conservation of living marine resources


Linda Snook Wikimedia Commons

- Protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) e.g. Sponges and Corals

- Scientific advice on deep sea species
- Binding measures to ban targeted fisheries at species at risk, e.g. sharks

NEAFC Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Closures



- Establish a bottom-fisheries foot print (1987- 2007)
- New areas only after assessment via exploratory bottom fishing
- Encounters with VMEs result in move on/ temporary closure/etc
- Identifying VMEs and adopting appropriate management (e.g. area closures)

Human activities – the effects of these interact.

- Fisheries
- Shipping
- Dumping and Dredging
- Offshore renewable energy
- Oil and gas exploration
- Coastal defence and other structures
- Cables and pipelines
- Artificial reefs
- Land reclamation
- Sand and gravel extraction
- Tourism
- Mariculture
- Marine litter
- Underwater noise
- Dumped munitions

Further out to sea – beyond national jurisdiction.

Links between ABNJ and EEZ; National and Global

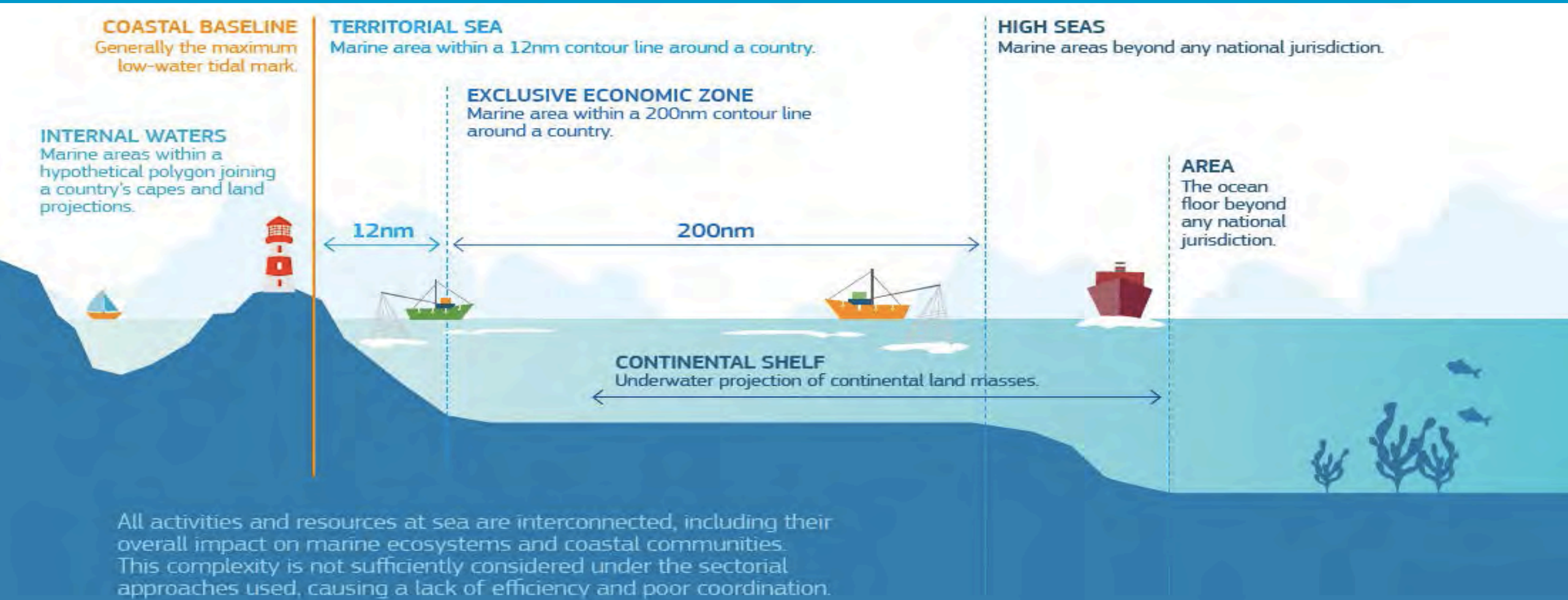


Figure: European Commission

Partners – the Regional Seas Convention in the North East Atlantic

OSPAR COMMISSION

Protecting and conserving the North-East Atlantic and its resources

OSPAR: Main Objectives

- **Prevent and eliminate pollution**
- **protect the maritime area against the adverse effects of human activities**
- **safeguard human health and conserve marine ecosystems**
- **when practicable, restore marine areas**

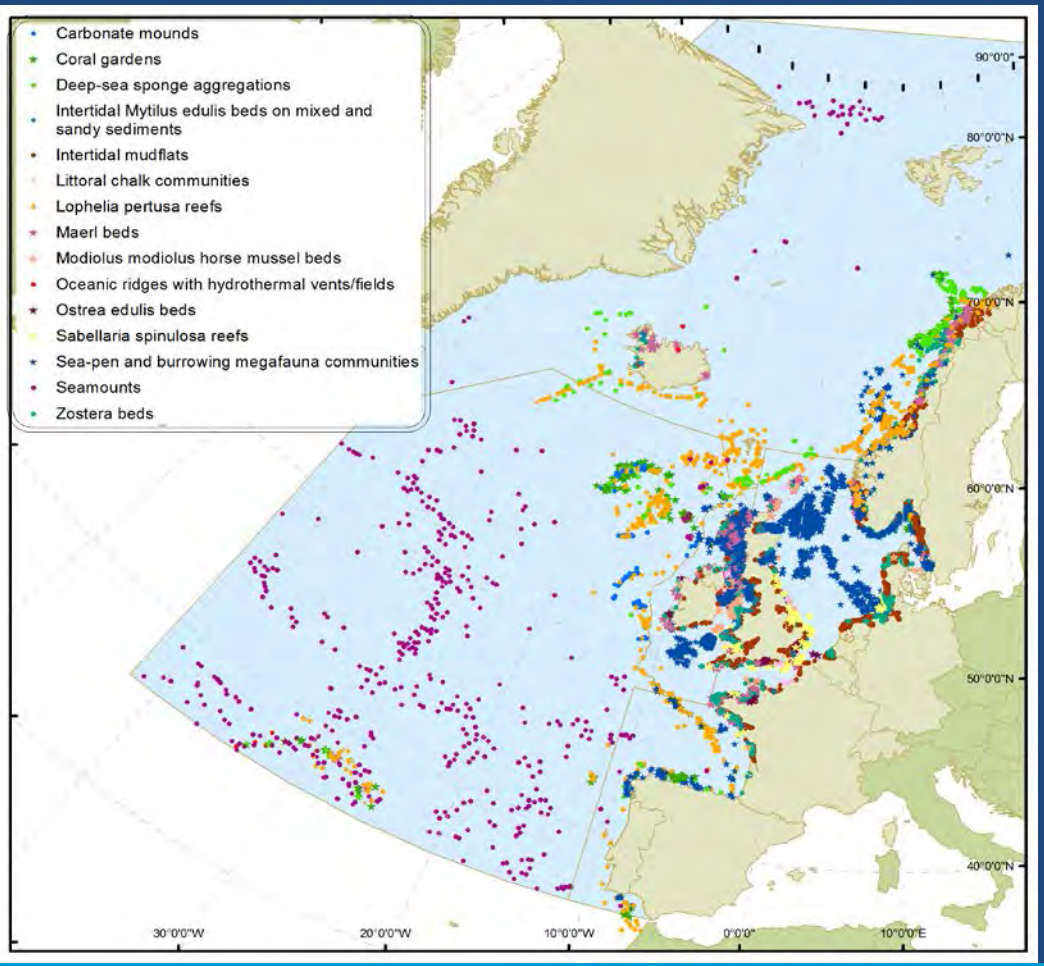
Guiding Principles

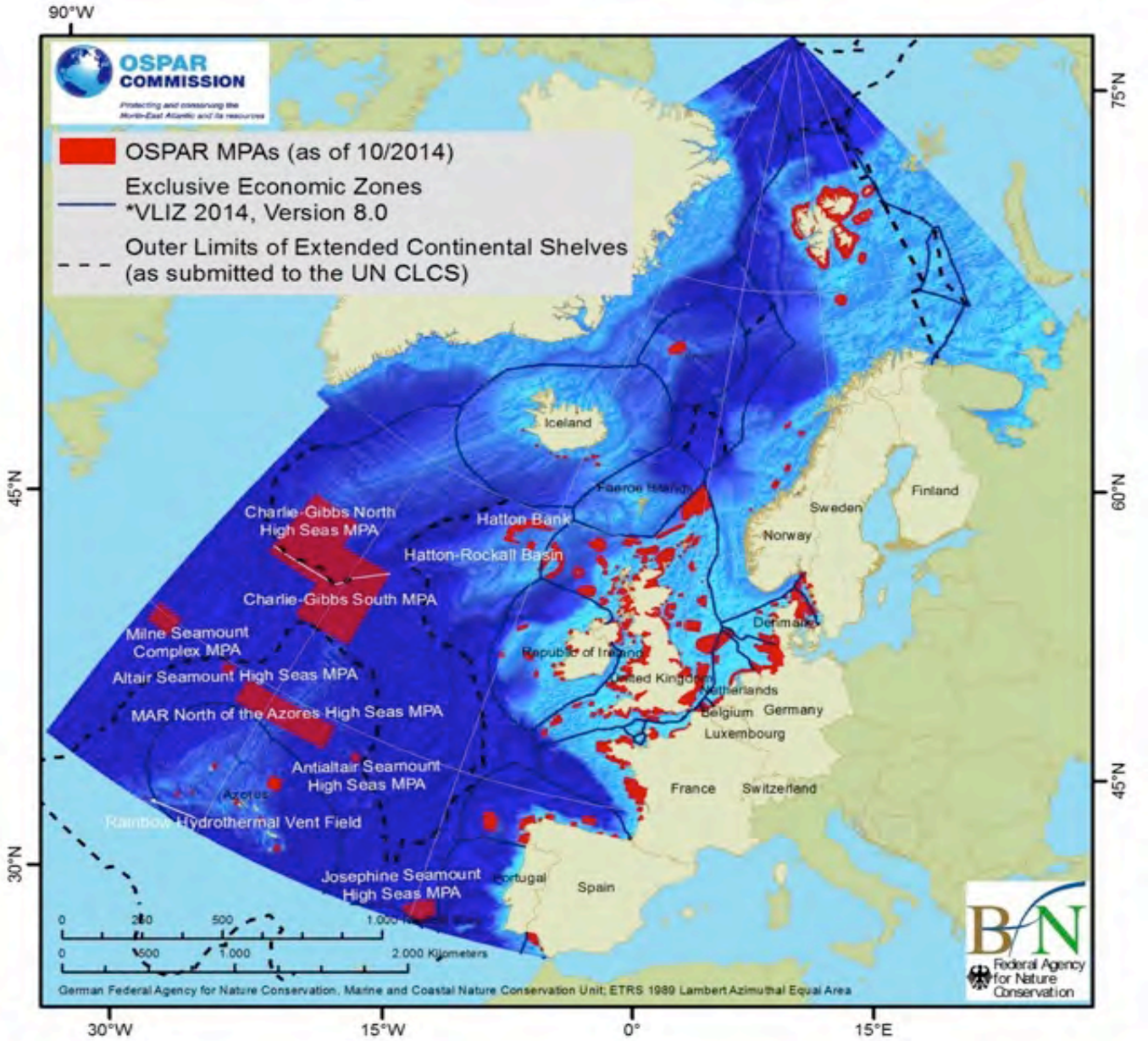
- Ecosystem Approach
- Precautionary Principle

NEAFC

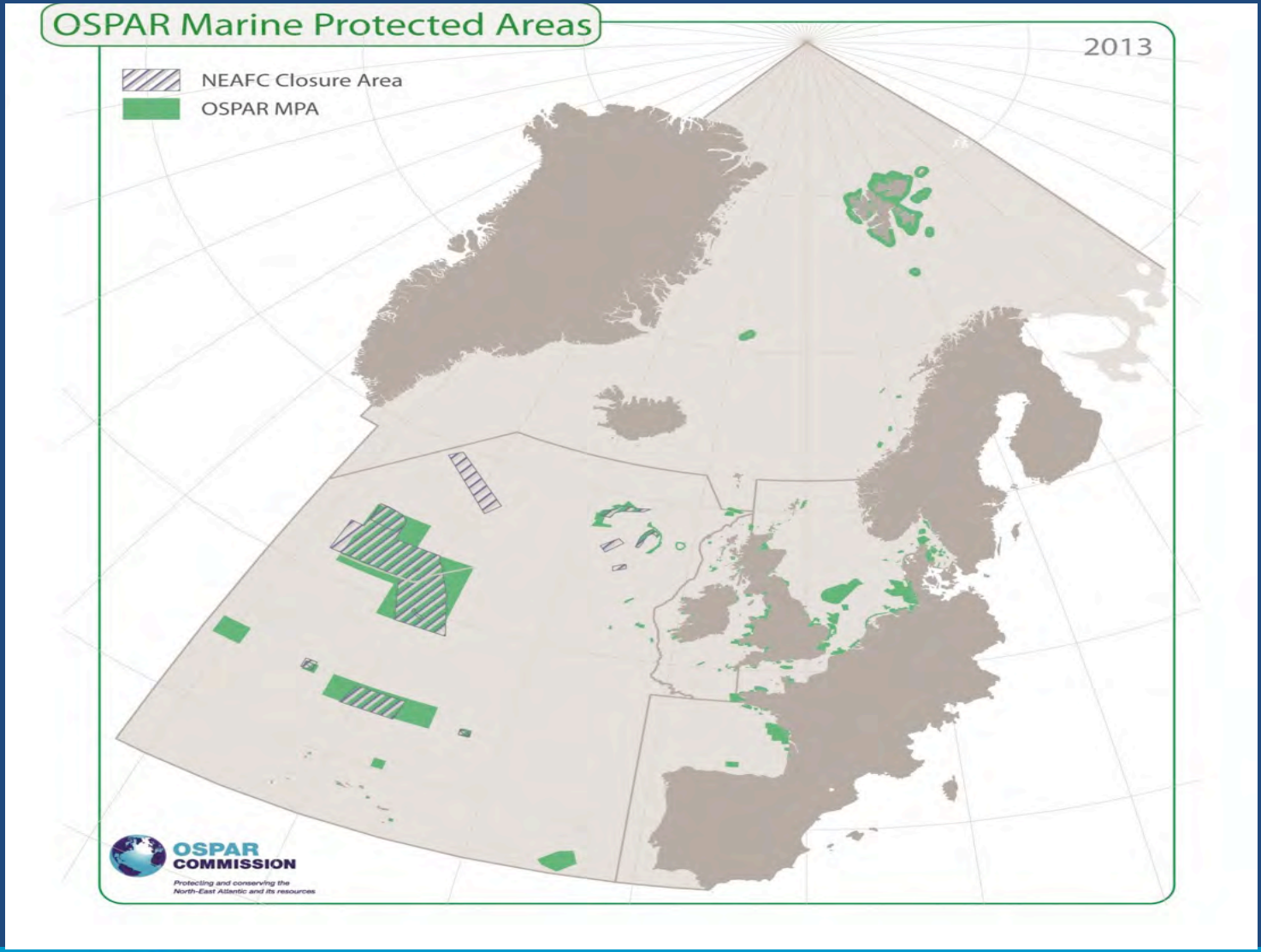
North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

Protecting species and habitats – Marine Protected Areas

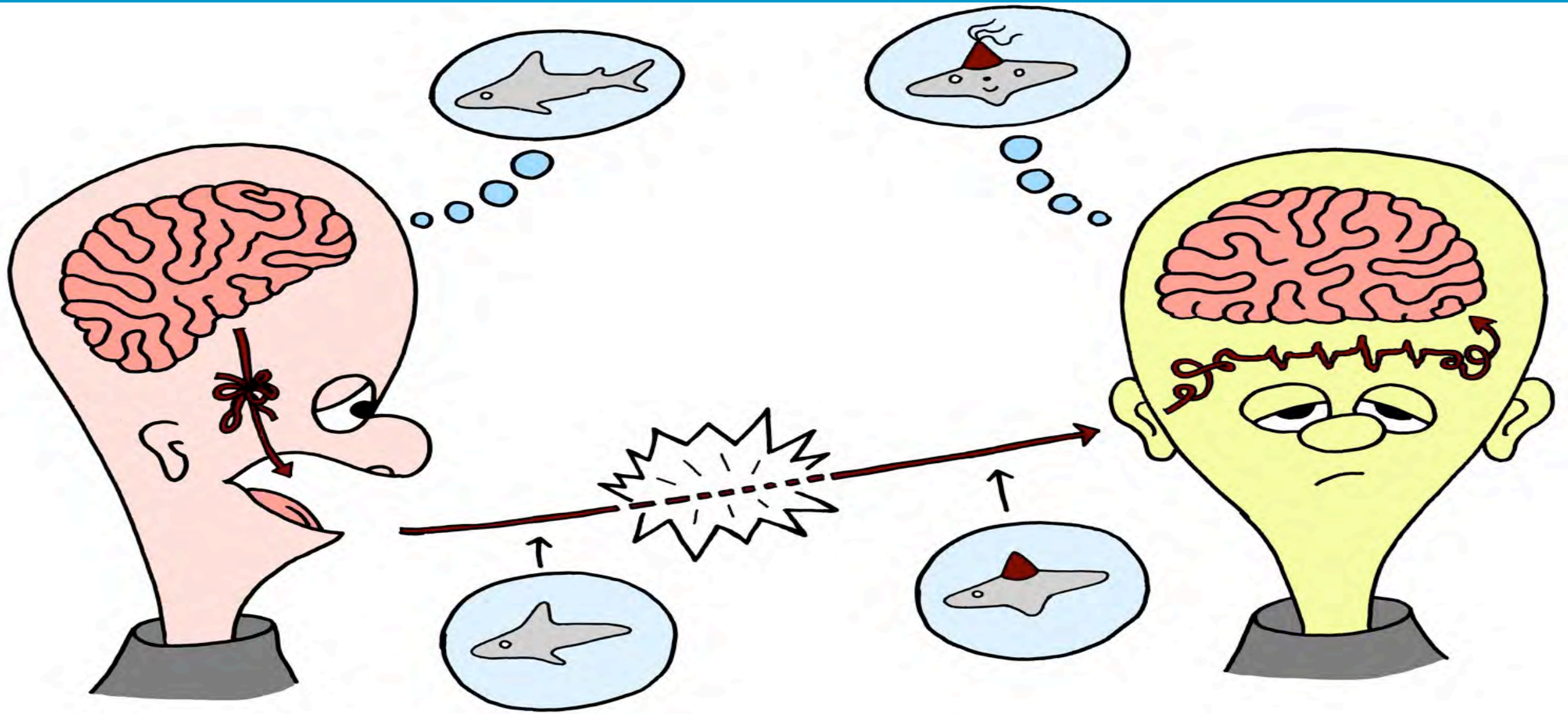




NEAFC and OSPAR; area based measures



Are we speaking the same language?



Collective arrangement

- Non-legally binding text
- Agreed between international organisations competent for managing human activities
- Cooperate and coordinate
- Concerns areas in ABNJ with area specific management actions
- Guided by internationally agreed principles and norms
- Sets the framework to cooperate and coordinate – important not to undermine each other's work

Practical outcomes; Deep Sea Sharks; proposed MPAs

Other cooperation: Global-Regional

Broader International Context

- UN Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal 14
- UNCLOS BBNJ Implementation Agreement

SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE (SOI)

GLOBAL DIALOGUE WITH REGIONAL SEAS ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIONAL FISHERIES BODIES ON ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

SOI 세계 해양-수산 국제기구 포럼 / 26-29 September 2016 Seoul, Republic of Korea

Sponsored by RO Korea, Japan and European Commission

15 RSOs out of 18 (20 rep)

15 RFBs out of 51 (17 rep)

18 EU/national gov/institutions (53 rep)

10 UN orgs (17 rep)

120

8 Int'l orgs (13 rep)

Are these lessons applicable everywhere?

1

Information and knowledge sharing

2

Common discussions; coordinating world views

3

Adjustment of behaviour within own sector

4

Joint measures across sectors and levels

The ladder of coordination (Hanssen et al 2013)

Thank You

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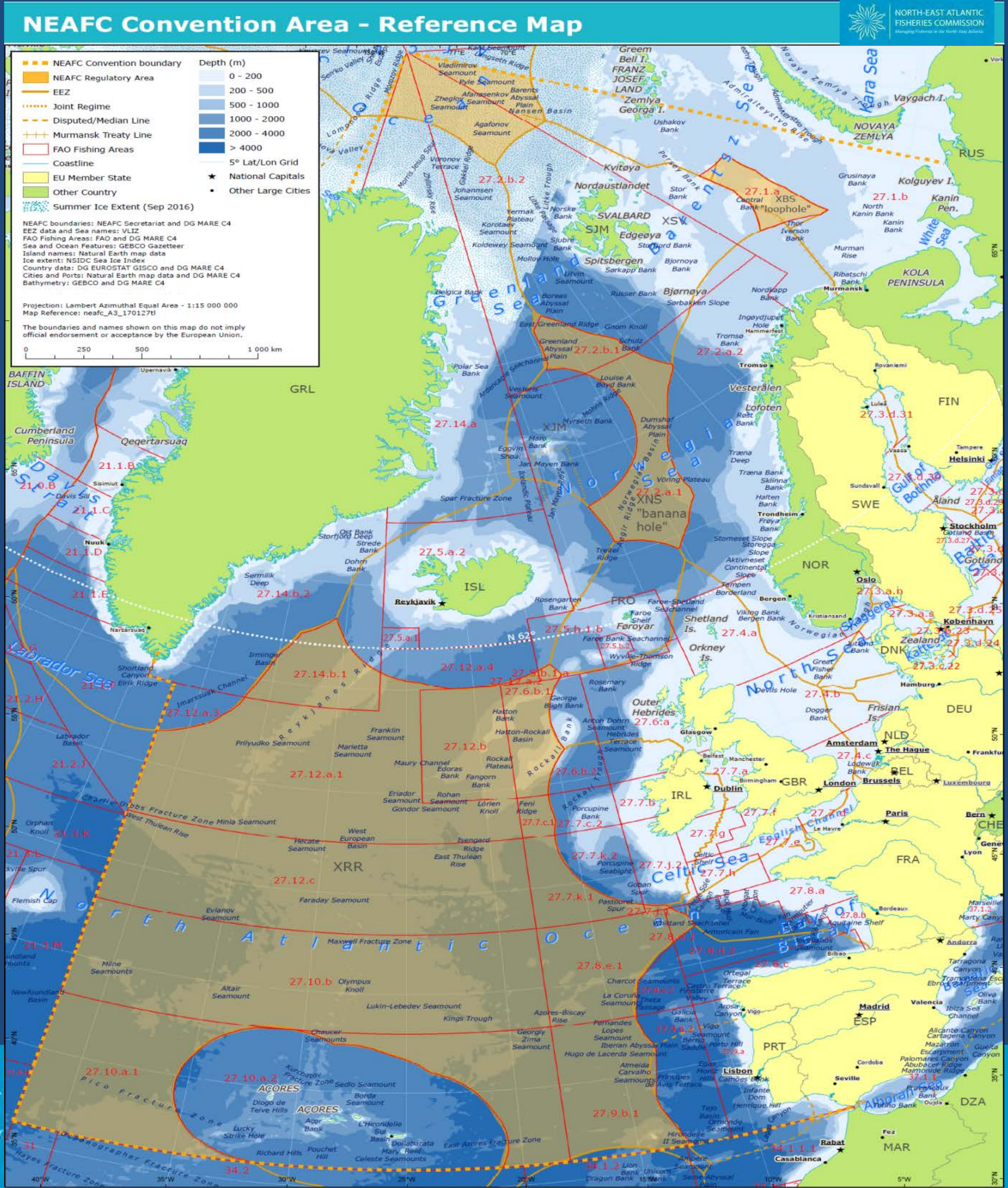


NEAFC

Stakeholder Participation and Governance of the High Seas

Adnan Awad Director IOI-SA
Jaime Aburto Frías ESMOI, Chile

STRONG High Seas Project
Dialogue Workshop 1
Abidjan 27-28 June 2018

Stakeholder

The term stakeholder comes from the busines world. Was defined by **Freeman 1984** (*Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach)*, in which the author argued that these interest groups are an essential element that should be taken into account in strategic business

Stakeholder in NRM

- "...any group of people, organized or unorganized, who share a common interest or stake in a particular issue or system..." (Grimble & Wellar, 1997)
- "...any individual, group and institution who would potentially be affected, whether positively or negatively, by a specified event, process or change." (Gass et al. 1997)
- Stakeholders are defined as those who are affected by or can affect a decision (Reed, 2008)

Stakeholder analysis

A tool for policy analysis and formulation. It is an approach for understanding a system by identifying key actors or stakeholders and assessing their respective interests in that system (Grimble & Wellard, 1997)

It has been developed in response to the challenge of multiple interests and objectives, and particularly the search for efficient, equitable and environmentally sustainable development strategies (Grimble & Wellard, 1987).

Some examples of stakeholder analysis

Water management in Mexico

Figure 3.1. Institutional mapping of roles and responsibilities for water resources management in Mexico

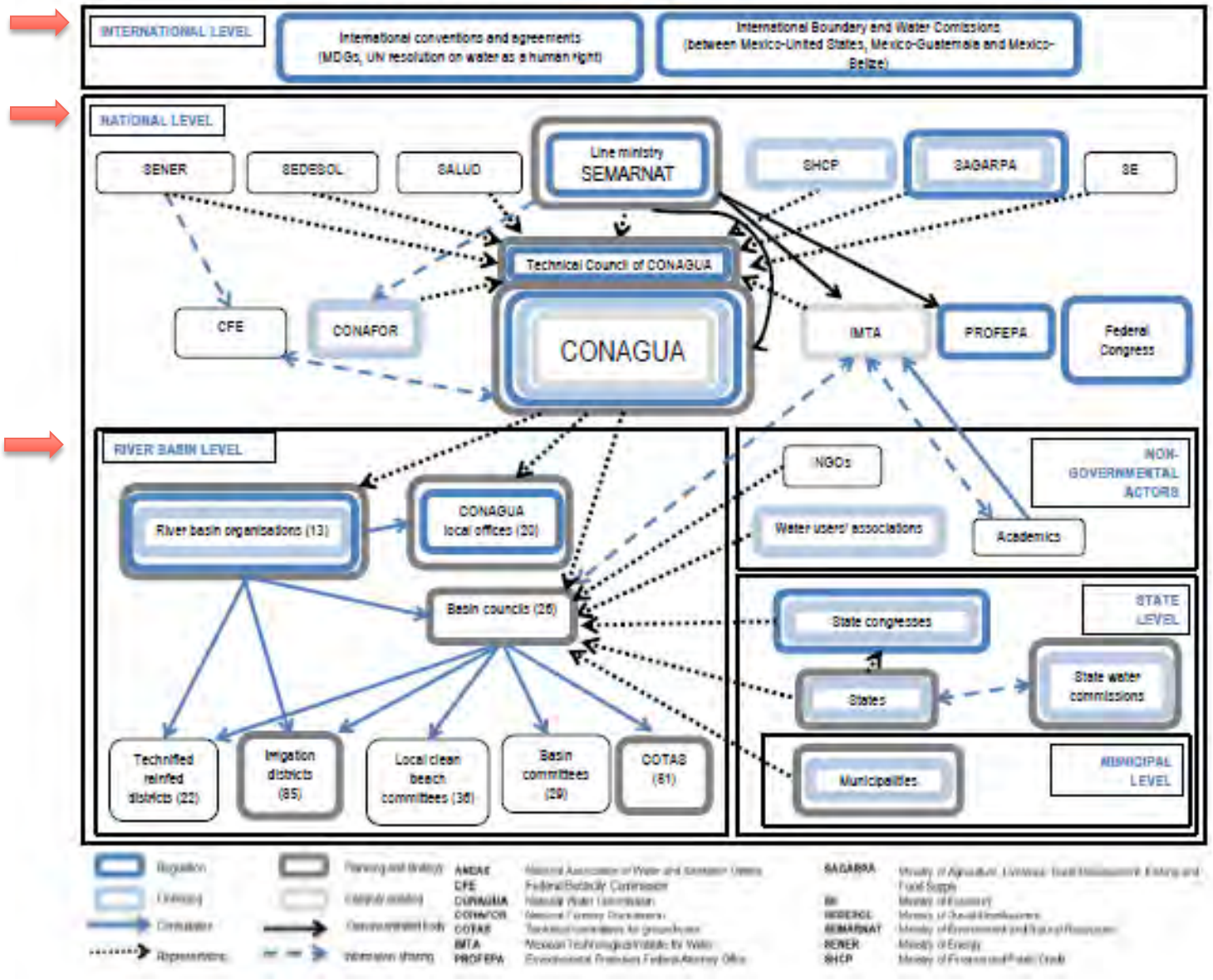
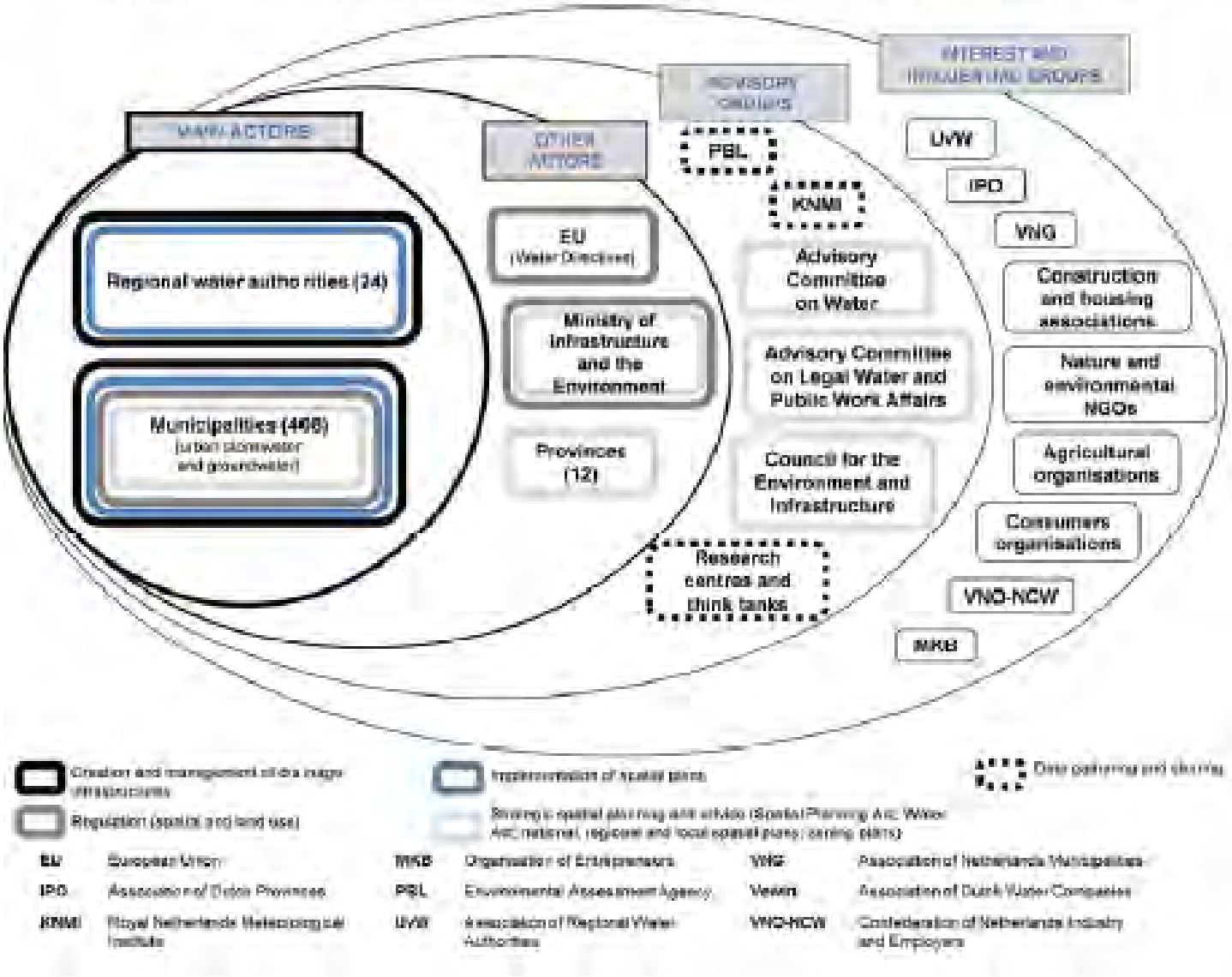


Figure 3.2. Institutional mapping for wastewater treatment in the Netherlands

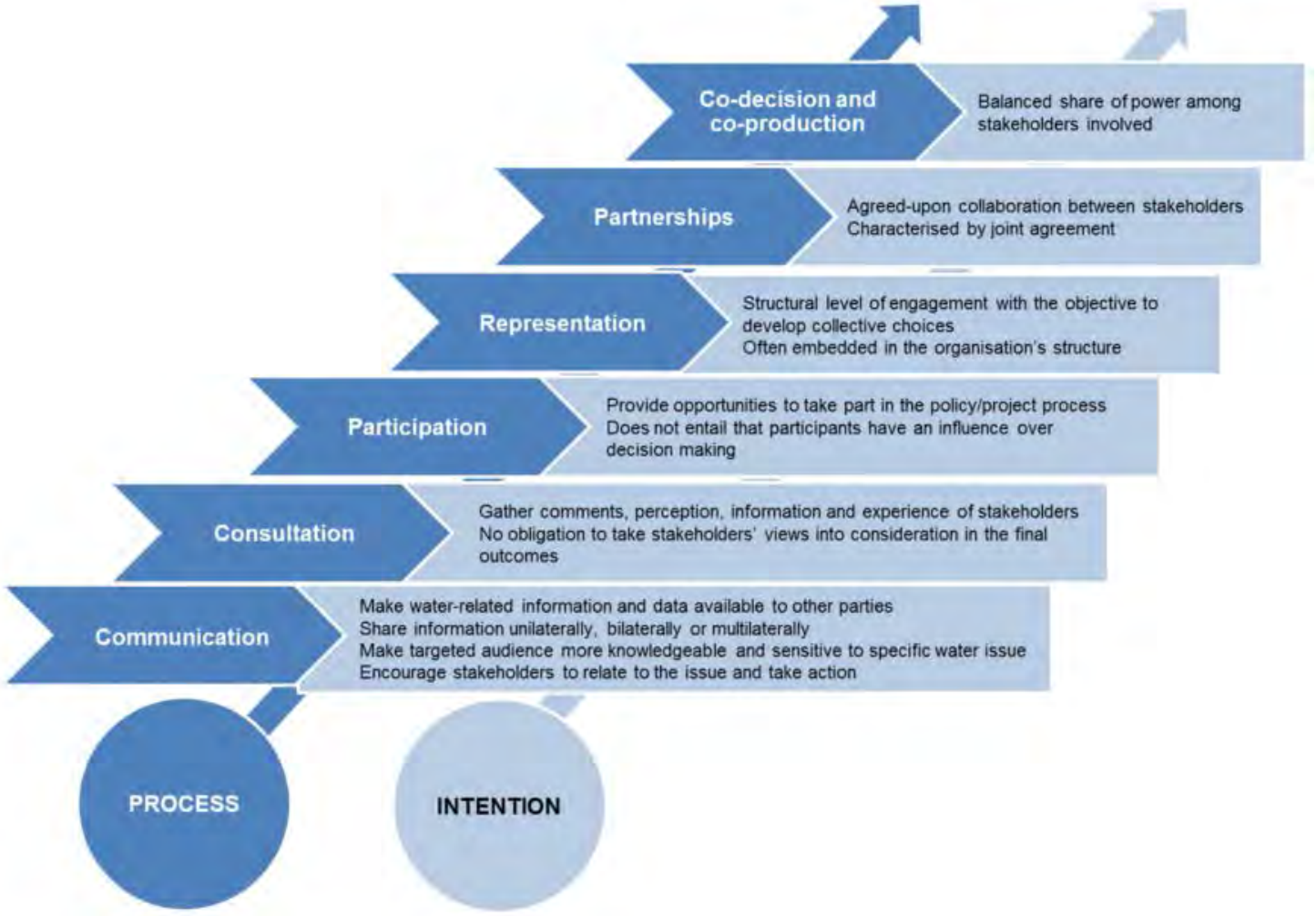


Example for stakeholder mapping

STRONG HIGH SEAS

	Stakeholder Considerations and Criteria										Geographic Interests			
											Pelagic ecosystem			Benthic ecosystem
	Existing rights to high seas resources	Continuity of relationship to resource	Unique knowledge or skills for management of resources at stake	Losses and damages incurred in the management process	Historical and cultural relations to the resource	Degree of economic and social reliance on the resources	Degree of effort and interest in management	Equity in access to the resources and distribution of benefits from their use	Compatibility in interests and activities of stakeholders	Present or potential impact of activities of stakeholders on the resource base	Epipelagic or 'light' zone (surface to 150–200m)	Mesopelagic or 'twilight' zone (200–1,000m)	Bathypelagic or 'dark and cold' zone (from 1,000m downwards)	
Groups of Stakeholders														
Fishing Industry	?	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	H				
Seabed Mining Industry	M	L	H	M	L	L	H	L	L	H				
Telecommunications Industry	L	M	H	L	L	L		L	L	M				
Marine Transportation	M	H	H	L	M	H		L	L	L				
Oil & Gas Exploitation	L	M	H	?	L	L		L	L	M				
Pharmaceutical Industry	L	L	H	M	L	L		L	L	M				
Military	?	H	H	M	H	H	H	L	L	M				
Groups Concerned about the Management Decision														
Non-governmental Environmental Organizations	L	L	M	L	H	L	H	H	H	H				
Business Interest Organizations														
Donor Organizations														
National and International Development Agencies														
Groups with Interests Over the Area or Resources														
National Governments														
International Organizations, e.g., fisheries management														
Groups Dependent upon Resources to be Managed														
Research organizations	L	M	H	M	M	L	H	M	H	M				
Groups with Special Seasonal or Geographic Interests														

Level of stakeholder participation: Decide on the nature/type of stakeholder engagement needed



Diagnosing obstacles

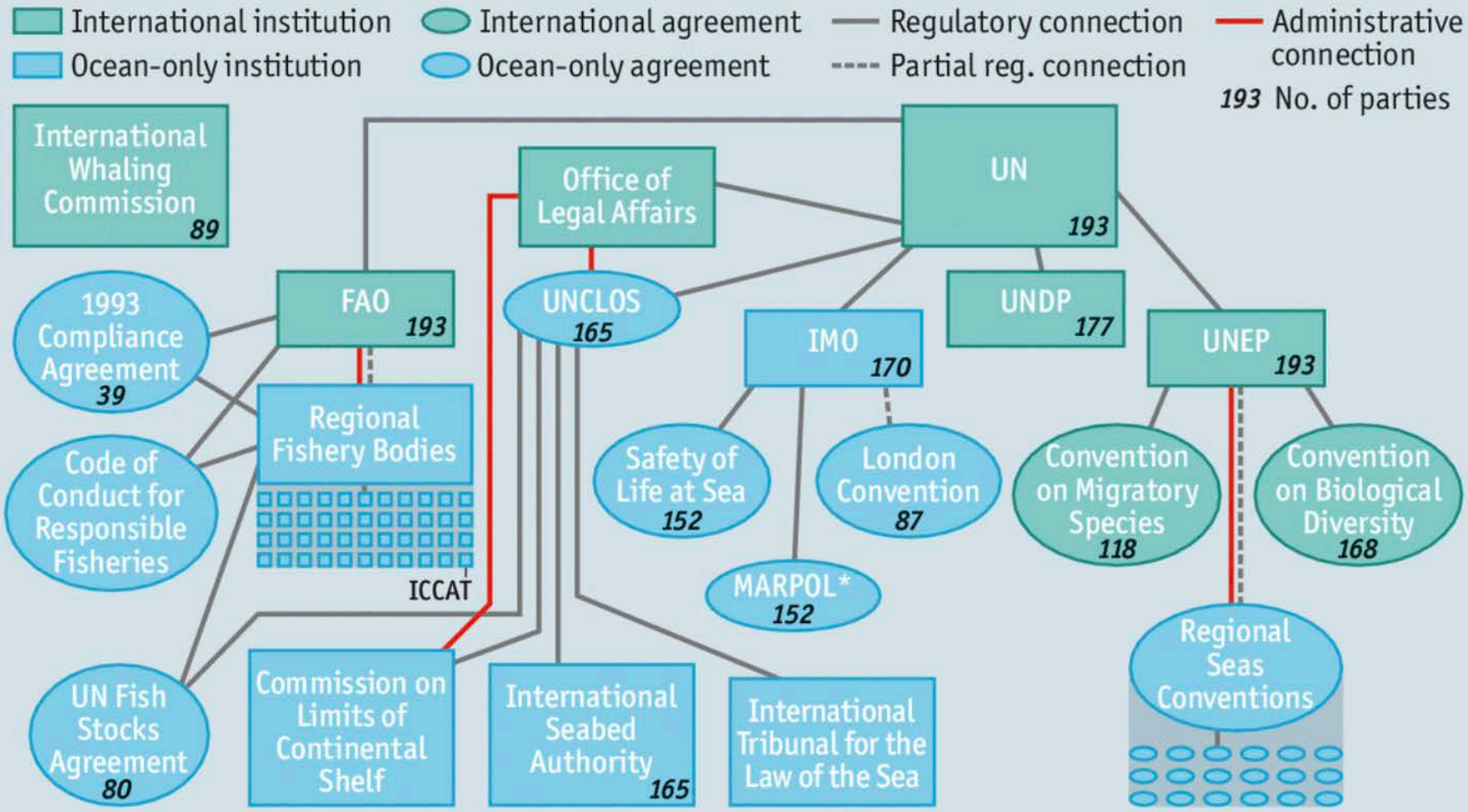
Common obstacles for Stakeholder Engagement	Obstacles for Stakeholder Engagement in ABNJ governance
Obstacles to the integration of stakeholder engagement	
• Lack of political will and leadership	• political instability in some states, lack of capacity or weak enforcement mechanisms → Without political will, legal conflicts such as unregulated boundary issues may be intractable
• Weak legal frameworks	• overlapping mandates and gaps
• Institutional fragmentation	• fragmentation of management regimes, per species, issues, or region
Obstacles hindering the effective implementation of engagement processes	
• Insufficient time, staff and funding	
• Conflicts of interest and consultation "capture"	• conflicting interests and objectives of various stakeholders operating outside and within the EEZ
• Information asymmetry	
• Lack of interest and concern	

Is the governance of the high seas easy?

STRONG HIGH SEAS

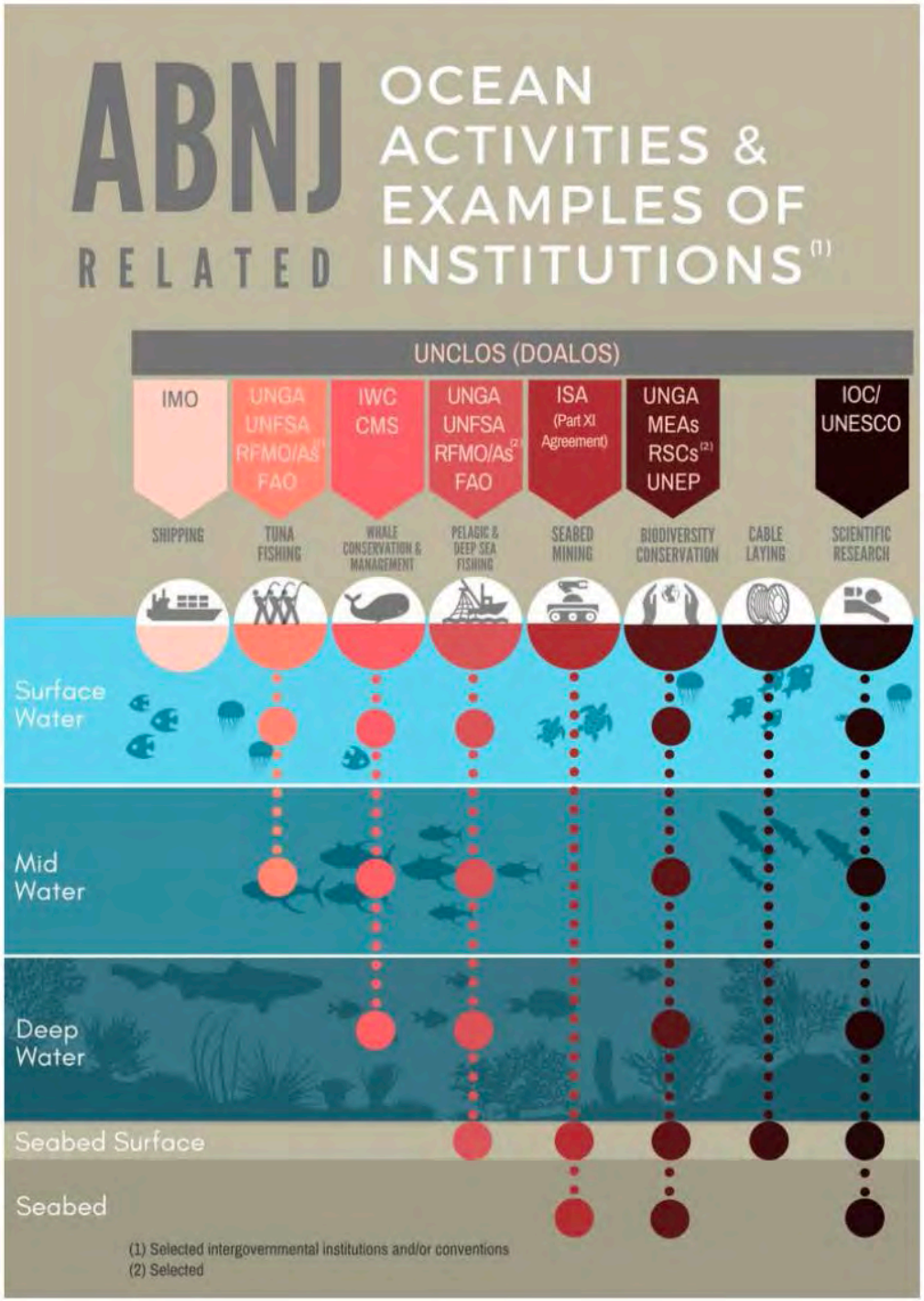
Trouble at sea

International management of the high seas, simplified, 2014



Sources: Global Oceans Commission; *The Economist*

*International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships



STRONG HIGH SEAS

UNEP-WCMC (2017). Governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use: Institutional arrangements and cross-sectoral cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean and the South East Pacific.

Possible Analytical framework

(1)**Agree on objectives:** Define objectives of stakeholder engagement and expected use of inputs.

(2)**Detecting drivers/ conditions for success**: Understand forces and levers for actions.

(3)**Mapping stakeholders** and scoping expectations: Identify stakeholders and their roles, responsibilities, influence, motivations, level of connectivity and scale of intervention. Decide on the nature/type of stakeholder engagement needed.

(4)**Diagnosing obstacles**: Identify bottlenecks and mitigate related risks.

(5)**Identifying mechanisms:** Determine in a transparent way which instruments work best for the purpose.

(6)**Fostering evaluation:** Assess effectiveness of engagement process and outcomes, costs and benefits (monetary or not). Point out areas for improvement and trade-offs.

Objectives for today:

- Identify and define the key stakeholders, their main interests, influence, and challenges regarding participation in ocean governance as well as opportunities for improving participation.

- Identify the legal and institutional challenges in high seas governance in the Southeast Atlantic region, and discuss the design and establishment of a stakeholder platform.

Stakeholder forum and platform

Develop a project platform – conditions:

- Ongoing applicability
- Fit with or into existing networks
- Compliment and assist the ABNJ WG of the Abidjan Convention
- Managed by IOI with assistance of project partners (at least until 2022)

Project platform – functionality:

- Project and related communications
- Serve to update and connect stakeholders on issues related to ABNJ
- Allow for detailed discussion forums to emerge where and when appropriate
- Assist in selection of participants for training activities

Working group session 1

Stakeholder analysis:

Topic 1 - Collect key stakeholders (20 minutes)

Question 1: Who are the key stakeholders for ocean governance in the region?

Topic 2 - Analyse key stakeholders (40 minutes)

Question 2: What are the main interests and challenges of ocean governance stakeholders in the region and what is their influence?

Topic 3 - Explore opportunities (30 minutes)

Question 3: What opportunities/mechanisms to improve stakeholder participation exist? In other words, how can the main limitations/challenges/conflicts identified in the step above be overcome?

Working group session 1

Stakeholder organisation	Individual	Interest(s) (high/med/low)	Influence (s) (high/med/low)	Limitations/challenges/ Conflicts	Opportunities for improving stakeholder participation
e.g. FAO	e.g Will Williams	Skills, knowledge, expertise for fisheries management	e.g. High for fisheries management	single, sector specific mandate	

Working group session 2

Legal and Institutional Discussion for Ocean Governance in the Regions:

- Topic 1 - Stakeholder Platform (30 minutes)
- Topic 2 – Legal framework (30 minutes)
- Report back to plenary