The role of multi-stakeholder cooperation within the future BBNJ Agreement and its implementation

Dr. Carole Durussel
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
29 March 2022
STRONG High Seas Project

To strengthen multilevel ocean governance for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in ABNJ

- Strengthening ocean governance in the focal regions
- Strengthening dialogue between marine regions
- Linking regional and global governance

Southeast Pacific
Southeast Atlantic
Region I
Region II
Region III

BBNJ negotiations
STRONG High Seas Partners

Southeast Pacific

Southeast Atlantic

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Workshop Approach

Day 1
Global action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation between governance levels & across sectors

Day 2
Regional action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives

Day 3
Cross-cutting issues
Collaborative action in global ocean governance
Objective of Day 1

Session 1: The role of multi-stakeholder cooperation within the future BBNJ Agreement and its implementation

To suggest and discuss targeted actions to foster multi-stakeholder cooperation both between governance levels and across sectors to support the successful implementation of the future BBNJ Agreement

Considerations:

- What are key issues that require enhanced cooperation and coordinated action?
- What are possible approaches, mechanisms, or arrangements which should be created through or in support of the BBNJ Agreement to help foster cooperation across sectors, regions, or governance levels?
- What are the necessary next steps or actions needed at the national, regional and global level to create such approaches?
# The BBNJ negotiations: Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BBNJ Working Group meetings</th>
<th>PrepCom meetings</th>
<th>UNGA Resolution 69/292</th>
<th>UNGA Resolution 72/249</th>
<th>IGC 1</th>
<th>IGC 2</th>
<th>IGC 3</th>
<th>IGC 4</th>
<th>IGC 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: [http://enb.iisd.org/oceans/bbnj/igc1/4sep.html](http://enb.iisd.org/oceans/bbnj/igc1/4sep.html)
The BBNJ negotiations: Elements

- **Marine genetic resources**
  - ... or how genetic resources from marine species can be accessed, used, and their benefits shared in an equitable and transparent manner

- **Area-based management tools**
  - ... or how to regulate human activities in ABNJ in and around ecologically important or vulnerable marine areas in a more integrated manner using spatial management tools

- **Environmental impact assessments**
  - ... or how to evaluate the impact of current and future human activities on the marine environment and, when activities are deemed to have an impact, to either cease them or establish strict regulations on how they should be carried out to reduce and limit the environmental impacts

- **Capacity building and technology transfer**
  - ... or how to ensure the ability of developing and geographically disadvantaged States to participate in ABNJ research, commercial use, and management
The BBNJ negotiations: Update from IGC4

- **IGC4** was held between **7-18 March 2022** at the **United Nations** in New York;

- COVID-19 restrictions meant **States were only able to send a limited number of representatives**; and **observers were prohibited** during the first week (*limited number of observers allowed during the second week*);

- The “session was lauded by many as the “most productive meeting of the IGC process.” Others pointed to the “unprecedented progress” made in discussions on the four elements” (IISD, Vol. 25 No. 225);

- IGC4 did not conclude the negotiations: **States called for a fifth negotiation session in August 2022**;

- IGC President Ambassador Rena Lee will use the intersessional period to **revise the 2019 draft treaty text** to meet the expectations of all delegations.
Why is cooperation important? Legal considerations

- The preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) acknowledges that ‘the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole’. Yet coordination and integration across the large array of global and regional conventions, treaties, and other arrangements for governance of major ocean issues such as biodiversity, fisheries, pollution, and climate often remain weak.

- **United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs)**

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (Art. 5)**

- **SDG14 and the broader 2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals)**
Why is cooperation important? Ecological connectivity

Why is cooperation important? Integrated ocean management

- integrated and multi-tool approach
- ecological connectivity, biodiversity, cumulative impacts
- integration
- guiding principles
- shared vision

Multi-stakeholder cooperation and coordination is at the cornerstone of its achievement and implementation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cooperation</th>
<th>Coordination</th>
<th>Collaboration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection</strong></td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>interdependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust</strong></td>
<td>little</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication</strong></td>
<td>ad hoc</td>
<td>structured</td>
<td>frequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information exchange</strong></td>
<td>existing</td>
<td>formalized</td>
<td>tactic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>independent</td>
<td>semi-independent</td>
<td>shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commitment</strong></td>
<td>with the organization</td>
<td>with the organization</td>
<td>with the network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>short</td>
<td>based on the shared</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>program/media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk and reward</strong></td>
<td>low</td>
<td></td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power</strong></td>
<td>remain in the</td>
<td>remain in the</td>
<td>shared between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organization</td>
<td>organization</td>
<td>organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources</strong></td>
<td>remain in the</td>
<td>remain in the</td>
<td>collective and pooled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organization</td>
<td>organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>require adapting to</td>
<td>joint policies,</td>
<td>system change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>others</td>
<td>programmes and resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of cooperation, coordination & collaboration

Establishing processes for cooperation and coordination with and among relevant global, regional, subregional, and sectoral bodies for e.g.:

- Identifying and pursuing shared conservation goals (common vision)
- Ensuring transparency between managing bodies
- Strategies: common vision and objectives
- Sharing management lessons between organisations
- Shared research programmes
- Creating joint capacity programmes
- Exchanging information and data
- and more....
The current state of cooperation in the negotiations: IGC4

MGRs

ABMTs / MPAs

CBTMT

Cooperation in CBTMT

Source: MARIPOLDATA, 2022
The current state of cooperation in the negotiations: Selected articles

## PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Text</th>
<th>IGC4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 2: General Objective</strong></td>
<td>• No update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 6: International cooperation</strong></td>
<td>• Many delegations called on streamlining text on international cooperation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The current state of cooperation in the negotiations: Selected articles

PART III MEASURES SUCH AS AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT TOOLS, INCLUDING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Text</th>
<th>IGC4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 14: Objectives</td>
<td>• No update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Article 15: International cooperation and coordination | • General agreement that cooperation and coordination is needed;  
• Less agreement in regard to level of cooperation & resistance to creating obligations of cooperation or hierarchical structures;  
• Reservations about creating new instruments or frameworks;  
• Some suggestions to use the Agreement to establish State cooperation in, e.g., fisheries bodies or COP to be a platform for cooperation across bodies. |
PART IV ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Text</th>
<th>IGC4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Article 28: Strategic environmental assessments** | • Mixed opinions regarding the application of strategic environmental assessments;  
• Some States (and groups of States) supporting their application to address cumulative pressures;  
• Other States resist obligating their use, instead preferring voluntary use to inform scientific or technical decisions, when applicable. |
The current state of cooperation in the negotiations: Selected articles

PART V CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRANSFER OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Text</th>
<th>IGC4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article 43: Cooperation in capacity-building and transfer of marine technology</strong></td>
<td>• Move away from the binary options of mandatory versus voluntary;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Including setting up a mechanism to facilitate technology transfer, setting out exceptions to obligations or establishing different standards such as “best efforts” to take care of the concerns of different delegations;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Possibility to merge with Art. 44 on modalities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The current state of cooperation in the negotiations: Selected articles

**Part VI Institutional Arrangements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Draft Text</th>
<th>IGC4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Article 48: Conference of the Parties (COP)** | • Suggestion to streamline text on cooperation and coordination, but may need specific for measures for, e.g., Area-based Management Tools;  
• Suggestion to include a list of subsidiary bodies that the COP could establish. |
| **Article 49: Scientific and Technical Body** | • Many States agree that it would be a subsidiary body to the COP and provide advisory services;  
• Not clear how/if it should cooperate with other (external) bodies. |
| **Article 51: Clearing-house mechanism** | • Some hesitation about aspirational sentiments, for instance that this mechanism shall facilitate enhanced transparency, and international cooperation and coordination;  
• Specific suggestions to link to other publicly available exchange platforms. |
Selected Project Recommendations

- Successful cross-sectoral cooperation in conserving biodiversity in ABNJ requires a common goal or purpose and overarching set of principles, shared between managing bodies as well as transparent, participatory, and inclusive decision-making and coordination, and appropriate distribution of competence between the global and regional/sectoral levels;

- To enable effective global and regional cooperation, the BBNJ Agreement will need to include more explicit State obligations to cooperate to adopt measures to safeguard marine biodiversity and include a mechanism to enable and to require States to cooperate in good faith to achieve conservation objectives;

- Effective monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) of human activities impacting the ocean are critical for successful ocean management. This will require cross-sectoral and transboundary cooperation.
Selected Project Recommendations

Building blocks to galvanize cooperation, enhance coherence and integration:

- **A robust global body**, such as a Conference of the Parties (COP), that can take decisions on issues such as the designation and management of marine protected areas and other area-based management tools, review and monitor environmental impact assessments, and promote consistent implementation of the BBNJ Agreement across regions, ocean basins and sectors;

- A suite of mechanisms for integrated policy development and coordination, as are already developing in some marine regions;

- Effective science-policy-society advisory mechanisms to ensure that critical scientific knowledge is acquired and communicated effectively;

- A globally agreed set of environmental principles for conservation and sustainable use, such as the ecosystem and precautionary approaches, combined with obligations and mechanisms for their implementation; and

- Operational principles to promote good governance and enable informed decision-making, such as transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency.
Thank you!

www.prog-ocean.org/our-work/strong-high-seas/
twitter.com/PROG_ocean
facebook.com/Strong-High-Seas-1719871564774351/

Dr. Carole Durussel
Co-Lead, STRONG High Seas
Email: carole.durussel@iass-potsdam.de

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V.
Berliner Strasse 130
D – 14467 Potsdam
Websites: www.iass-potsdam.de & www.prog-ocean.org/
STRONG High Seas

Dialogue Workshop
Towards Integrated Ocean Management of the High Seas: Lessons Learnt for Regional and Global Action

Atelier de dialogue
Vers une gestion intégrée de la haute mer: Retours d'expérience pour une action régionale et globale

Taller de diálogo
Hacia una gestión integrada de los océanos en alta mar: lecciones aprendidas para una acción regional y global

29-31 March 2022 / 29-31 mars 2022 / 29-31 de marzo de 2022
Housekeeping rules / Règlement intérieur / Reglas de procedimiento

Please verify that the name indicated on your profile includes your full name

Veuillez vérifier que le nom indiqué sur votre profil comprend votre nom complet

Por favor, compruebe que el nombre indicado en su perfil incluye su nombre completo

Simultaneous translation is available. Please select the channel in English at the beginning of the meeting

Une traduction simultanée est disponible. Veuillez sélectionner le canal en français au début de la réunion

Hay traducción simultánea disponible. Por favor, seleccione el canal en español al comienzo de la reunión

If you can, please turn on your computer’s camera during the workshop

Si vous le pouvez, veuillez allumer la caméra de votre ordinateur pendant l’atelier

Si puede, encienda su cámara durante el taller

Please raise your hand if you have a question for the panellists

Veuillez lever la main si vous avez une question pour les panélistes

Por favor, levante la mano si tiene alguna pregunta para los ponentes

Participants are welcome to discuss or bring additional ideas via chat

Les participants peuvent discuter ou apporter des idées supplémentaires via la fenêtre de conversation en direct (‘chat’)

Los participantes pueden debatir o aportar ideas adicionales a través del chat

A workshop summary and the presentations will be sent to participants

Un résumé de l’atelier et les présentations seront envoyés aux participants

Se enviará a los participantes un resumen del taller y las presentaciones
Clear progress has been made at IGC 4;

There is a need for a BBNJ Agreement that can be effectively implemented in the future;

The implementation of the BBNJ Agreement requires multistakeholder partnerships and cooperation to meet its objectives;

The “not undermining principle” is a key issue. Need to make sure there is a harmonious coexistence between the BBNJ Agreement and existing instruments. This is contingent on dialogue and exchange of information;

Need to establish clear mechanisms for cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies in the BBNJ Agreement. Also need to clarify the role of bodies established under the future BBNJ Agreement. If these are not clear, the BBNJ Agreement won’t be effective;

Capacity can only be beneficial if it is focused on what people and countries need. Long-term needs-based support, stakeholder dialogues and engagement, exchanges in knowledge and technologies as well as regional structures are important in this regard.
# Day 2 workshop agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter/Moderator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Opening session</td>
<td>Facilitator: Leticia Greyling (IOI-SA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:55</td>
<td>Session 2: Applying multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction</td>
<td>Carolina Hazin (BirdLife International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td>Presentation: Applying multi-stakeholder in regional initiatives for BBNJ</td>
<td>Carolina Hazin (BirdLife International)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:35 – 17:55</td>
<td>Panel Discussion: Applying multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives for BBNJ</td>
<td>Moderator: Luis Germán Naranjo (WWF Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:55 – 18:00</td>
<td>Close of Day 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRONG High Seas Workshop

Applying multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Carolina Hazin
BirdLife International
30 March 2022
Workshop Approach

Day 1
Global action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation between governance levels & across sectors

Day 2
Regional action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives

Day 3
Cross-cutting issues
Collaborative action in global ocean governance
Objective of Day 2

Session 2: Applying multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

To suggest and discuss targeted actions to underpin ongoing as well as identify new regional initiatives and actions to enhance multi-stakeholder collaboration in an effort to underpin conservation efforts, such as through area-based management tools, in support of regional and global goals

Considerations:

• What important lessons have been gained through multi-stakeholder cooperation to foster conservation efforts?

• What hurdles have been essential to overcome? And what actions have been taken to achieve conservation objectives?

• What recommendations to foster regional action and enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation?
Why is cooperation important? Legal considerations

- UNCLOS - States are encouraged to cooperate "as appropriate, on a regional basis, directly or through competent international organizations … for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features"

- UNCLOS also makes special mention of regional cooperation on the living resources of the high seas.

- United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

- Convention on Biological Diversity (Art. 5)

- SDG14 and the broader 2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals)
Regional Governance Framework for BBNJ

Southeast Pacific

Southeast Atlantic

Legend:
- CPPS
- SPREMO
- IATTC
- CECAF
- SEAFO
- CCSDT

IATTC
SPREMO
CPPS

ICCAT
CECAF
SEAFo
CCSDT

CCSDT
Regional ocean governance and BBNJ

- Enhance intersectoral cooperation and allow for the establishment or strengthening regional mechanisms
- Way to support regional governance of the oceans

Source: Gjerde et al. 2018
What are the benefits of regional cooperation?

- Appropriate scales for ecosystem-based management
- Supports political consensus
- Efficient: sharing, e.g. data, tools, networks, etc.
- Strengthens existing efforts and legal frameworks

** Improved political & social outcomes **
Some examples of regional cooperation

**Sargasso Sea Commission (SSC)**

**OSPAR- NEAFC**
"collective agreement"

**Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI)**
Regional workshops and exchange

**The Pelagios Sanctuary for Mediterranean Marine Mammals**
Existing efforts in the Southeast Atlantic – EEZ

Abidjan Convention
The Convention for Cooperation in the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Atlantic Coast of the West, Central and Southern Africa Region

The Benguela Current Commission

Canary, Benguela and Guinea currents Large Marine Ecosystems
Existing efforts in the Southeast Atlantic

Examples of memoranda of understanding
Existing efforts in the Southeast Pacific

Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS)

Lima Convention (CH, CO, EC, PE, PN)
Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific - UNEP

CMAR Pacific – Marine Corridor between Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Colombia
Existing efforts in the Southeast Pacific

Joint Statement on IUU Fishing (August 2020) – CL, CO, EC, PE

Examples of Memoranda of Understanding
Types of regional cooperation, coordination & collaboration

- joint scientific bodies / data centres
- regional assessments
- Strategies: common vision and objectives
- co-management
- shared projects
- joint capacity development programmes
- funding partnerships
- and more….
Selected Project Recommendations: Options for States to Strengthen Ocean Governance at the Regional Level

- Implement a **common approach for the regions** on conservation priorities by championing flag State responsibility to impose regulations regarding areas or activities that are not currently covered by a competent management authority;

- **Form coalitions to promote mutual interest** in specific BBNJ-related issues within existing processes;

- Promote conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ by voicing views and proposing management actions at global and regional fora;

- **Support a robust scientific basis and the development of capacity** for taking action to ensure the establishment of conservation and management measures and ensure the complementarity of sectoral measures;
Selected Project Recommendations: Options for States to Strengthen Ocean Governance at the Regional Level (cont.)

• **Cross-sectoral cooperation and coordination** for the conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ:
  
  • Can be eased if more States **become parties to key international and regional agreements** → shared basis for **common action**
  
  • Can be supported if institutions create **joint programmes, Memoranda of Understanding, and participation in events**
Thank you!

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

twitter.com/PROG_ocean

facebook.com/Strong-High-Seas-1719871564774351/

Carolina Hazin
Global Marine Policy Coordinator
Email: carolina.hazin@birdlife.org

BirdLife International
CB2 3QZ Cambridge
United Kingdom
Websites: www.birdlife.org & www.prog-ocean.org/

Godfrey Baidoo-Tsibu
Regional MCS expert, FCWC
30 March 2022
The Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)

- Established by Cotonou Convention in 2007 by six member states (Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo) under FAO support.

- Mission: to promote cooperation among Member-States and to ensure through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of living marine resources in the marine waters under jurisdiction of the Member States, and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such resources.

STRONG High Seas Dialogue Workshop - Tuesday, 29 – 30 Mar. 2022
Important lessons learned in multi-stakeholder cooperation

- Recognition and appreciation of leadership role of RFB as critical in expediting regional fisheries development.
- Strong political support is very essential for commitment to the RFB.
- Adoption of regional policies (Convention on Information Sharing, Convention on Access to Fisheries Resources, RPOA, RFMP, Transshipment Strategy)
- Need for protocols and harmonization of national legal frameworks
- Institutional stability at national levels is key in implementation of projects.
Who are you cooperating with?

- Member states (Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo)
- International Organizations (FAO, ILO, UNODC, ECOWAS)
- Regional Fisheries Bodies (ATLAFCO, SRFC, ICCAT)
- Regional Maritime Agencies (CRESMAO, MMCC Zone F, Regional Maritime University, ISMI)
- International NGOs (TMT, SIF, GFW, Skylight)
- Local NGOs (Hen Mpoano)
- Donor Partners (EU, Norway)

What does the cooperation look like?

- Engagements and Information sharing
- Assessment of capacities
- Capacity building

How has the cooperation been achieved?

- Through project/programme activities in/involving member states
What hurdles have been essential to overcome?
- Inadequate information sharing
- Inadequate cooperation
  - Insufficient legal framework
  - Disparities in fisheries development

Essential Actions for Successful Achievement of objectives
- Protocols for regional cooperation
- Assessment and identification of gaps
- Capacity building and training
- Coordination of efforts, Harmonization

Recommendations to foster Regional Action and Enhance Multistakeholder Cooperation
- Political commitment towards the achievement of the mission
- Foster cooperation and collaboration
- Partnerships for external support
- Information sharing for actions
Thank you
The North Atlantic Current & Evlanov Sea-basin (NACES) MPA

- 1st high seas MPA identified from tracking data
- Designated 1st October 2021
- To protect the seabirds and processes that support them at the site
- 595,000 km²
Collaborative science

- 79 contributors
- >2,000 tracks
- 105 colonies

Multispecies tracking reveals a major seabird hotspot in the North Atlantic

Tammy E. Davies1, Ana P.B. Carneiro1, Marguerite Tarzia1, Ewan Wakefield1, Janos C. Hennicke2, Morten Frederiksen3, Erpur Snaer Hansen4, Bruna Campos5, Carolina Hazin6, Ben Lascelles7, Tycho Anker-Nielsen8, Hölmfríður Arnardóttir9, Robert T. Barrett10, Manuel Biscoito11

et al.
Translating tracking data to inform conservation & policy

- 21 species
- 5 million birds
- 16 jurisdictions
- Year-round use

BirdLife Seabird Tracking Database
Tracking Ocean Wanderers

Tracking data and the conservation of the high seas: Opportunities and challenges
Deep sea life provides services to people

Cultural services:
- Tourism/nature watching
- Aesthetic benefits
- Education

Provisioning services:
- Fish/food for other species
- Genetic resources

Supporting services:
- Primary production
- Larval and gamete supply
- Nutrient cycling
- Formation of species habitats
- Formation of physical barriers

Regulating services
- Natural hazard protection
- Regulation of water and sediment quality
- Carbon sequestration
- Clean water sediments
- Climate regulation
Large data gaps on how life is distributed - we fill them with habitat maps

McQuaid et al., in prep
Maps can be used in spatial management and scenario modelling

Habitat maps
Distribution of vulnerable habitats
Connectivity
Human use

Spatial management scenarios

Economic values, social values, cultural values
Salas y Gomez & Nazca ridges

a global diversity hotspot in need of protection

www.coralreefshighseas.org
>110 seamounts
- Unique biodiversity
- Threatened & endangered
- Highest endemism
- Deepest light-dependent reefs
- Cultural significance
Threats

Marine litter

Fishing

Climate change

Seabed mining
1966 Chile establishes the Rapa Nui National Park to protect 40% of the terrestrial areas of Easter Island for their extraordinary cultural significance.

1976 Chile establishes the Salas y Gómez Nature Sanctuary to protect the entire land of Salas y Gómez Island.


2010 BirdLife International recognizes the islands of Salas y Gómez, San Félix and San Ambrosio as Important Bird Areas.

2011 The Salas y Gómez & Nazca ridges are recognized as a Important area by the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative and the Census of Marine Life on Seamounts.

2014 Chile ratifies the vulnerable ecosystem law, thereby protecting all Chilean waters surrounding the Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges from bottom trawling.

2015 Mission Blue recognizes the Salas y Gómez & Nazca ridges as a Hope Spot, which are special places that are critical health of our global oceans.

2016 Chile designates the Mar de Juan Fernández Multiple-Use Coastal Marine Protected Area to protect 12,000 km² around the Juan Fernández Archipelago.

2018 Chile establishes the Rapa Nui Multiple-Use Marine Coastal Protected Area designated, which protects 579,368 km² around Easter Island, thereby making it the largest marine protected area in the Americas.

2018 Chile expands the Mar de Juan Fernández Multiple-Use Coastal Marine Protected Area to protect 24,000 km² around the islands of Juan Fernández.

2018 Chile establishes the Mar de Juan Fernández Marine Park to protect 285,000 km² around the Juan Fernández Archipelago.

2019 Peru announces its proposal to create the Nazca Ridge National Reserve, which would protect 62,392 km² in Peruvian national waters around the Nazca Ridge.

>73% unprotected
Collaborative science

The Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges: A review of the importance, opportunities and challenges for protecting a global biodiversity hotspot on the high seas


First description of deep benthic habitats and communities of oceanic islands and seamounts of the Nazca Desventuradas Marine Park, Chile

Jan M. Tapia-Guerra, Ariadna Mecho, Erin E. Easton, Maria de los Angeles Gallardo, Matthias Gorny and Javier Sellanes

The modeled distribution of corals and sponges surrounding the Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges with implications for high seas conservation

Samuel Georgian, Lance Morgan and Daniel Wagner

Deep-sea biodiversity at the extremes of the Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges with implications for conservation

Alan M. Friedman, Whitney Goodall, Jonatha Giudine, Erin E. Easton, Daniel Wagner

Seafloor litter at oceanic islands and seamounts of the southeastern Pacific

Ariadna Mecho, Javier Sellanes, Jacopo Aguzzi

The hidden landscape: Maritime cultural heritage of the Salas y Gómez and Nazca ridges with implications for conservation on the high seas

James P. Delgado, Michael L. Brennan, Sergio A. Rapa Haoa, Julianna H. Rapi Leong, Carlos F. Goymer, Diego Carrabias, Emily Stokes, Daniel Wagner
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Restrict fishing activities via SPRFMO & IATTC
- Restrict seabed mining activities via ISA
- Create MPA once BBNJ Treaty comes into force
- Strengthen marine pollution protection

STRONG High Seas

Dialogue Workshop
Towards Integrated Ocean Management of the High Seas: Lessons Learnt for Regional and Global Action

Atelier de dialogue
Vers une gestion intégrée de la haute mer: Retours d'expérience pour une action régionale et globale

Taller de diálogo
Hacia una gestión integrada de los océanos en alta mar: lecciones aprendidas para una acción regional y global

29-31 March 2022 / 29-31 mars 2022 / 29-31 de marzo de 2022
Housekeeping rules / Règlement intérieur / Reglas de procedimiento

Please verify that the name indicated on your profile includes your full name
Veuillez vérifier que le nom indiqué sur votre profil comprend votre nom complet
Por favor, compruebe que el nombre indicado en su perfil incluye su nombre completo

Simultaneous translation is available. Please select the channel in English at the beginning of the meeting
Une traduction simultanée est disponible. Veuillez sélectionner le canal en français au début de la réunion
Hay traducción simultánea disponible. Por favor, seleccione el canal en español al comienzo de la reunión

If you can, please turn on your computer’s camera during the workshop
Si vous le pouvez, veuillez allumer la caméra de votre ordinateur pendant l’atelier
Si puede, encienda su cámara durante el taller

Please raise your hand if you have a question for the panellists
Veuillez lever la main si vous avez une question pour les panélistes
Por favor, levante la mano si tiene alguna pregunta para los ponentes

Participants are welcome to discuss or bring additional ideas via chat
Les participants peuvent discuter ou apporter des idées supplémentaires via la fenêtre de conversation en direct (‘chat’)
Los participantes pueden debatir o aportar ideas adicionales a través del chat

A workshop summary and the presentations will be sent to participants
Un résumé de l’atelier et les présentations seront envoyés aux participants
Se enviará a los participantes un resumen del taller y las presentaciones
UNCLOS encourages States to cooperate on a regional basis to protect the marine environment and regional level can support global conservation goals.

Various types of regional cooperation across different topics and levels (e.g. scientific, combating IUU) exist in coastal waters and areas beyond national jurisdiction.

There is sufficient scientific information and knowledge to take action to protect ABNJ. The precautionary principle should be the basis for all decision making.

Cooperation, especially at the scientific level, has been successful (e.g., NACES, Coral Reefs of the High Seas Coalition) and has helped to take decisions based on the best scientific knowledge available.

There is still a need to bring different types of information together (e.g. across scientific disciplines) and involve all relevant stakeholder groups to ensure multiple perspectives are involved in decision making, including e.g., the designation, design, implementation, and enforcement of management measures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facilitator/Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Opening session</td>
<td>Gustavo Castellanos (WWF Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:45</td>
<td><strong>Session 3: Collaborative action in global ocean governance to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and cross-cutting challenges</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 – 16:35</td>
<td><strong>Presentation:</strong> Collaborative action to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and cross-cutting challenges</td>
<td>Paula Bueno (WWF Colombia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:35 – 17:50</td>
<td><strong>Panel Discussion:</strong> Collaborative actions to address cross-cutting challenges in the context of global ocean governance</td>
<td>Julien Rochette (IDDRI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:50 – 18:00</td>
<td>Close of Day 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STRONG High Seas Workshop

Collaborative action in global ocean governance to address biodiversity loss, climate change and cross-cutting challenges

Paula Bueno
WWF Colombia
31 March 2022
Workshop Approach

Day 1
Global action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation between governance levels & across sectors

Day 2
Regional action
Multi-stakeholder cooperation in regional initiatives

Day 3
Cross-cutting issues
Collaborative action in global ocean governance
Objective of Day 3

Session 3: Collaborative action in global ocean governance to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and cross-cutting challenges

To suggest and discuss targeted actions to identify key areas of convergence with the implementation of the future BBNJ Agreement across issues, such as climate change, blue economy, deep-seabed mining, post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, where collaborative efforts are necessary to address cross-cutting challenges and underpin joint action

Considerations:

• What specific actions from stakeholders would be needed, both at the global and regional level, to help reduce the causes and impacts of drivers, and how to move towards a supportive ocean governance framework that facilitates decisive and rapid action?

• How to ensure a successful and coherent implementation of proposed actions, at the global and regional level?

• How could science-policy interfaces help to shape adequate ocean governance responses, taking into account the large-scale and long-term changes?
The blue doughnut

Source: Lieberknecht 2020, adapted from Raworth (2017)
2010-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan/ Aichi Targets

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
(FIRST DRAFT, non-exhaustive)

- Targets: 1 Spatial planning; 2 Restoration; 3 Protected areas; 5 Harvesting wild species; 6 Invasive species; 7 Pollution and plastics; 8 Climate change; 9 Benefits to indigenous communities; 10 Sustainable aquaculture; 13 Access to genetic resources

30x30 Target – High Ambition Coalition + Global Ocean Alliance
AGENDA 2030 – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 14 – Life Below Water underpins other SDGs
✓ Voluntary commitments
✓ Communities of Action

BBNJ Agreement supports progress towards SDGs

Source: Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre, 2020
United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

2015 Paris Agreement
✓ Integrate ocean dimension into NDC action

COP 26, Glasgow Climate Pact 2021
✓ High level commitments (Because the Ocean, Ocean for Climate Declaration)
✓ Ocean & Climate Dialogue 2022

Blue Leaders

Source: Blue Leaders, 2022
• ‘The science we need for the ocean we want’

• Launched 1 January 2021

• Research needed to underpin BBNJ Agreement & implementation
International Seabed Authority

- Issus linked to deep seabed mining are linked to BBNJ
- Regional Environmental Management Plans (REMPs)
- Areas of Particular Environmental Interest (APEIs)

Source: ISA, 2022
The BBNJ negotiations as opportunity to support increased coherence across these processes → linking actors and institutions;

Requires coordination and cooperation across a diverse range of contexts, interests, and capacities – States have a major role to play;

State coalitions established to help make the link between processes and initiatives → important steps towards linking these processes;

Benefits for considering processes holistically and coordinating efforts efficiency gains, e.g., by sharing data, information, and resources, building capacity, progress towards global conservation and management goals.
Recommendations for enhanced ocean governance – global and regional levels

Engage in the negotiations of the future BBNJ Agreement + propose provisions that set obligations, conditions, and incentives for a coordinated approach among the various sectoral organizations;

Within the post-2020 GBF, champion the inclusion of robust and smart goals and targets/milestones that include commitments for sustainable ocean-related practices, the implementation of nature-based solutions in the marine environment, and that have the appropriate means of implementation and enabling conditions, including sufficient and appropriate finance, to promote a sound and healthy marine environment;

Strengthen engagement with the climate community, to follow up with implementation of ocean-related commitments made under the UNFCCC.

Ratify and implement ocean-related regional and global agreements and other instruments of relevance to ocean governance;

Adopt decisions and resolutions to create and/or strengthen multi-institution and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms.
Thank you!

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

twitter.com/PROG_ocean

facebook.com/Strong-High-Seas-1719871564774351/

Paula Bueno
Policy Advocacy Specialist
Email: pabueno@wwf.org.co

WWF Colombia
Colombia
Websites: www.wwf.org.co & www.prog-ocean.org/