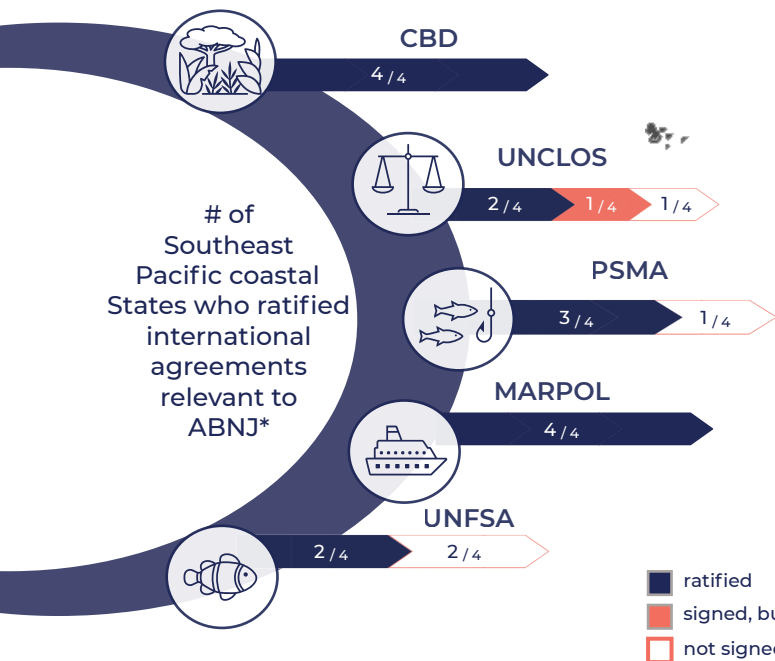
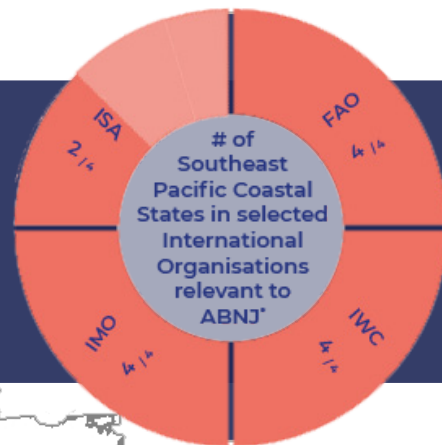


Ocean Governance in the Southeast Pacific

The **Southeast Pacific** region is loosely defined here as the Eastern side of the South Pacific ocean adjacent to four South American States - Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Coastal States in this region are members to different regional and global organisations, ratified different international and regional agreements, and have different interests and needs related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ).

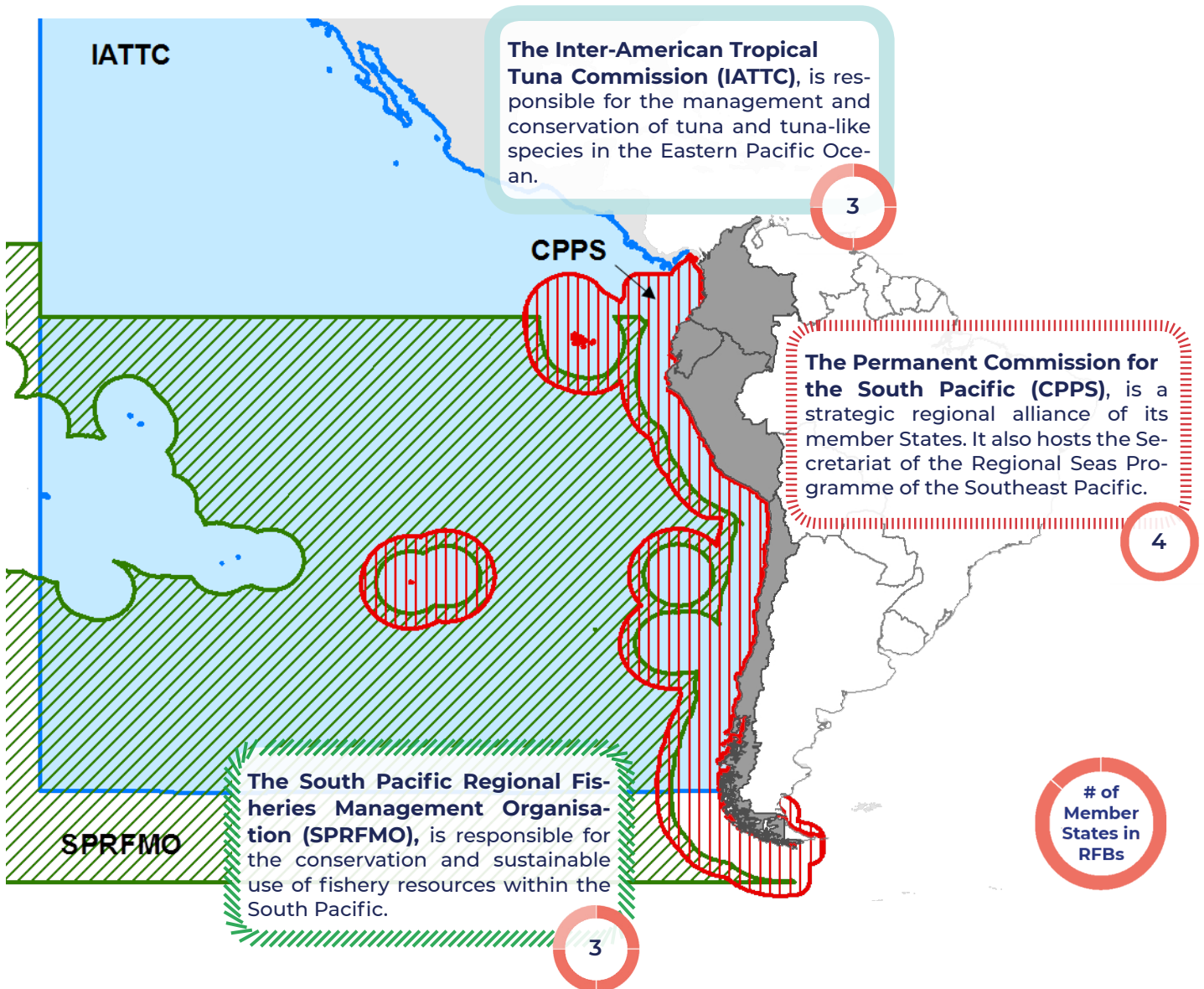


Marine areas that fall outside of the national jurisdiction of countries (ABNJ) cover roughly half of the Earth's surface. These areas offer habitats for a highly diverse range of marine species and provide key ecosystem services, including the regulation of our planet's climate. While there is a growing economic and political interest in exploitation of marine resources in ABNJ, there is to date no comprehensive legal framework in place for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in these areas. Governance of ABNJ is instead pursued through a fragmented legal and institutional framework, failing to ensure the long-term sustainability of marine resources.

©Photo: ESRI (2008): World Countries 2008. ESRI Data & Maps

* ABNJ = Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization, IMO = International Maritime Organisation, ISA = International Seabed Authority, IWC = International Whaling Commission, MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Annex I-V), UNCLOS = United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNFSA = United Nations Fish Stock Agreement

In addition to the global organisations and regulatory bodies, there are three regional organisations with a mandate to work in the Southeast Pacific region. Two Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS). Cooperation between organisations is critically important to support conservation and management efforts in ABNJ.



The **CPPS** promotes the conservation of marine living resources within the national jurisdiction of its member States (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile) and beyond, focusing on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks; the active participation of its member States in the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources in ABNJ; and the holistic assessment of the natural resources of the Southeast Pacific with a view towards sustainable economic development. CPPS' jurisdiction also extends to adjacent high seas areas affected by marine and coastal pollution under the 1981 Lima Convention. In 2012, CPPS Member States adopted the Galapagos Declaration whereby signatories commit to promote coordinated action regarding their interests in living and non-living resources in ABNJ.

The **STRONG High Seas** project, coordinated by the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and implemented together with six partners based in Europe, South America, and Africa, and its regional partners the Secretariat of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) and the Abidjan Convention Secretariat, is a five-year project that aims to strengthen regional ocean governance for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

For more information visit: www.prog-ocean.org/our-work/strong-high-seas/

@PROG_ocean
 @STRONGHiSeas

Partners of the STRONG High Seas project:



Supported by:

 Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag