

SIDE EVENT

Regional and National Perspectives on Area-Based Management and Capacity Development Needs in ABNJ

*Examples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean,
and the Pacific Islands Regions*

Wednesday, March 30, 2016

Conference Room XII



2016 ABNJ Regional Leaders Program

21 March to 2 April 2016 at the United Nations



GOF/FAO/GEF Project on Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ

Main Focus on:

Capacity in application of area-based management and ecosystem-based approaches and tools to ABNJ; focus on the interaction between national EEZs and ABNJ; emphasis on fisheries and biodiversity protection

**Part of the *GEF/FAO Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction* (Common Oceans Program)
(www.commonoceans.org)**

Project Organizers and Sponsors



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Outline

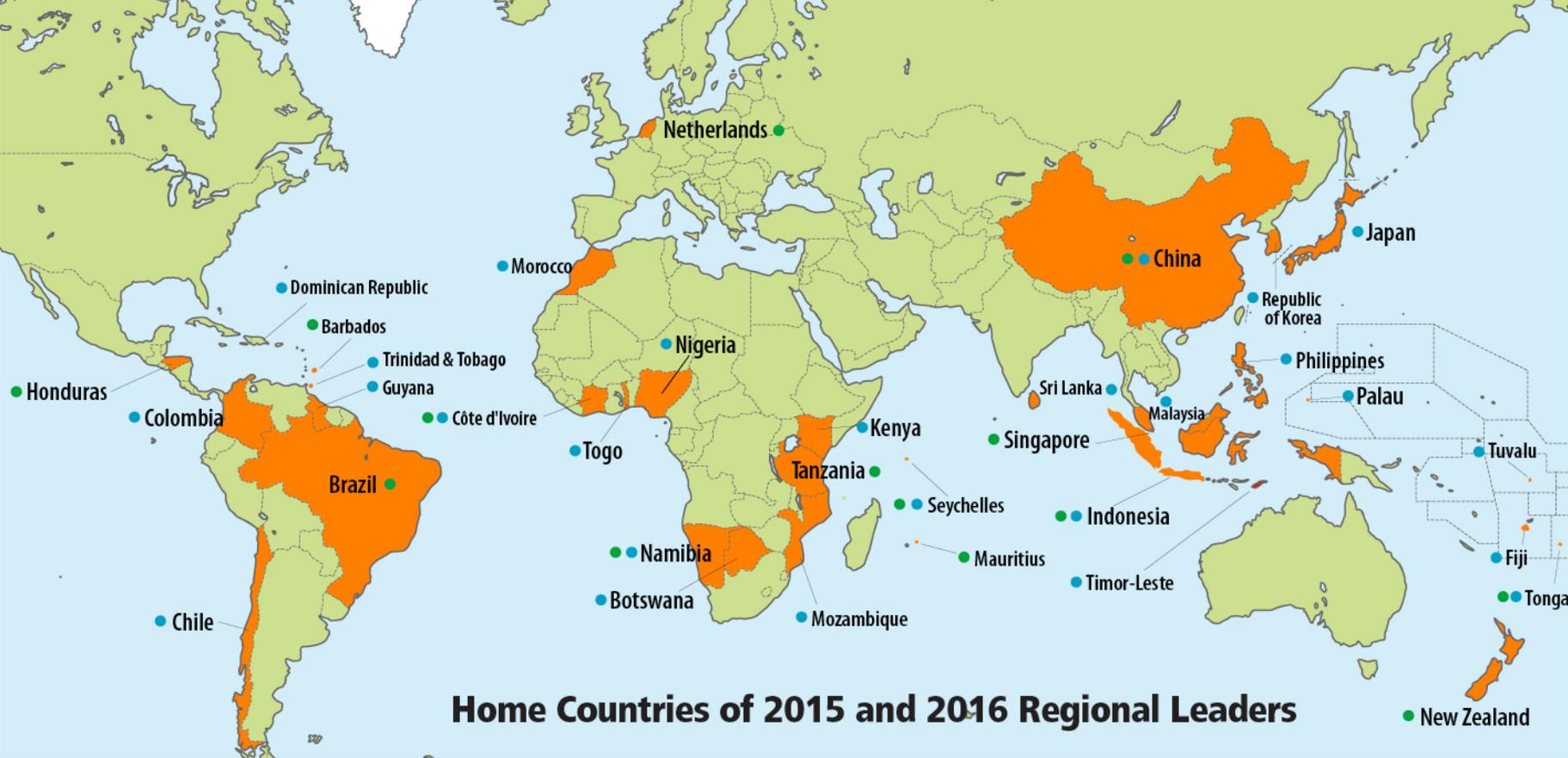
- **Briefly introduce the ABNJ Regional Leaders Program**
- **Discuss the importance of:**
 - Area-based management approaches
 - Capacity development in ABNJ
- **Note forthcoming activities on capacity development in ABNJ**
- **Introduce the ABNJ Regional Leaders presentations from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific Islands**

ABNJ Regional Leaders Program

Bring national and regional level leaders to the BBNJ process to:

- **Participate in an intensive course on ABNJ (with participation from experts from DOALOS, ISA, IMO, FAO, CBD, IOC, ICPC, NEAFC, Sargasso Sea, UN diplomats, other experts)**
- **Observe the BBNJ process**
- **Facilitate linkages with the respective UN Permanent Missions**
- **Have the opportunity to present regional and national perspectives to the global negotiators**
- **Acquire sufficient knowledge and experience to advance ABNJ/EEZ linkages in their regions**

44 ABNJ Regional Leaders in 2015-2016 from 34 Countries



Home Countries of 2015 and 2016 Regional Leaders



2016 ABNJ Regional Leaders





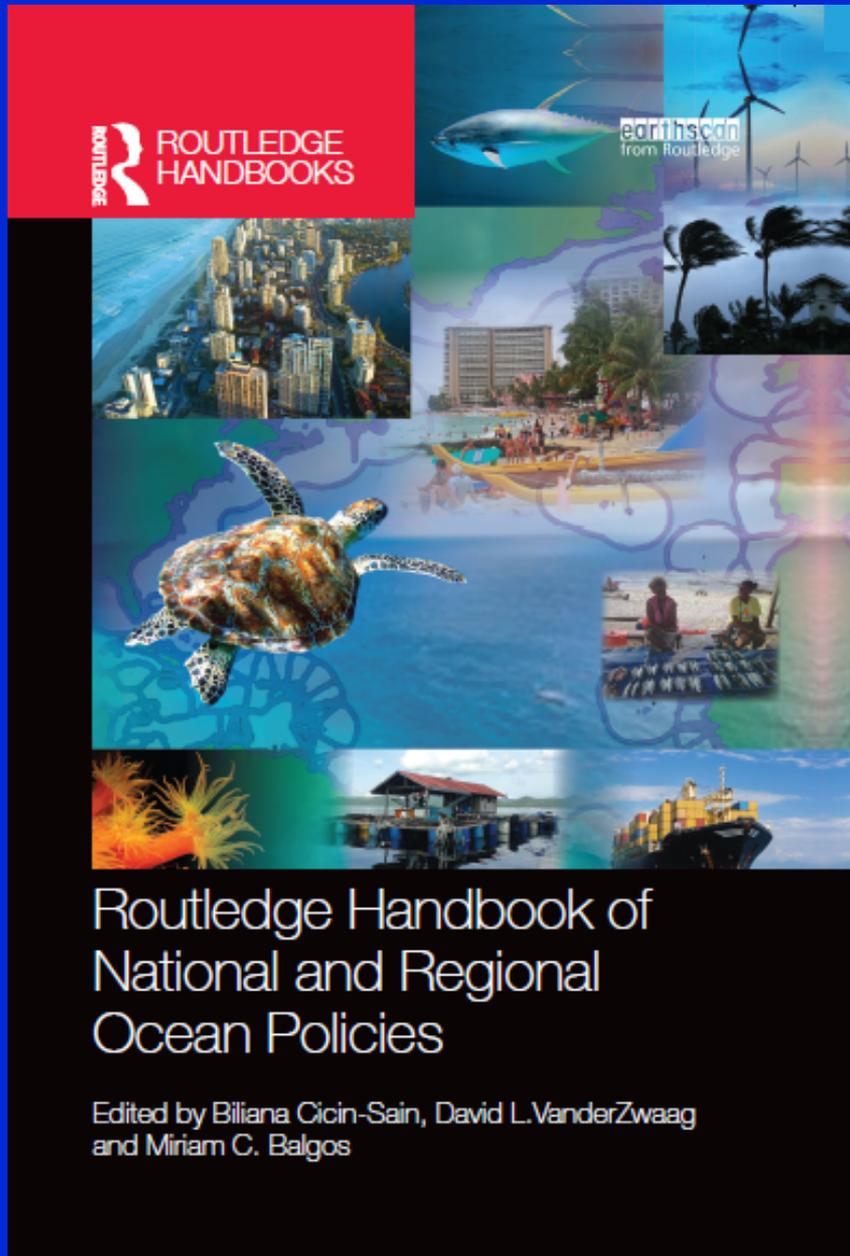
Regional leaders and organizers at the 9th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction

Area-Based Management

Much experience with area-based management under national jurisdiction, focus on ecosystems and multiple uses, harmonization of multiple uses, laws, agencies. This is also true in political regions such as the European Union, with its integrated maritime policy.

- *Integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM)*, more than 100 countries since UNCED 1992, more than 40 countries have undertaken EEZ management
- *Ecosystem-based management (EBM)*, emphasis on the dynamics of ecosystems over time and interaction with the human systems, widely utilized, complementary to ICM
- *Marine spatial planning*– major tool for achieving ICM and EBM
- *Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)* work best when part of an overall ICM/EBM system
- Important to note too that modern principles of ocean governance have been adopted and implemented at national and regional levels. *See Routledge Handbook on National and Regional Ocean Policies (2015)*

Handbook on National and Regional Ocean Policies



2015, 59 authors, covering:

- 15 nations (developing, developed)
- 4 regions



**Government of
Portugal**

Applying Area-Based Management to ABNJ

Lessons learned from national and regional ocean policies may be applied but must be adapted to the ABNJ context, characterized by:

--Partial, sectoral global authorities (IMO, ISA, FAO, etc.)

--Many regional entities at regional levels, each with separate mandates, authorities, processes (RFMOs, Regional Seas, LMEs, other regional entities)

--Existing area-based management tools in ABNJ are currently being applied separately by separate authorities (Vierros 2016), e.g.:

CBD Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) in need of protection

IMO Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs)

FAO Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs)

ISA Preservation Reference Areas (PRAs)

Marine protected areas under Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

Applying Area-Based Management to ABNJ

--Application of tools such as Marine Spatial Planning and compliance and enforcement are likely to be more difficult and expensive in ABNJ

Nevertheless, similar kinds of approaches to promote collaboration among diverse sectoral authorities and entities will be needed as have been used in national and regional ocean policies, e.g., providing incentives/mandates for cooperation and financing support, naming of a lead coordinating entity, providing for a stakeholder and public participation process, etc.

Capacity Development—Global Prescriptions and Progress

- Capacity development emphasized in the 1992 UNCED, the 2002 WSSD, the 2012 Rio+20, the 2014 Samoa Pathway, the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the 2015 Paris Agreement
- Priority expressed repeatedly by developing countries and SIDS in the BBNJ process 2006 to 2015 and in the PrepCom so far
- Capacity development more important than ever especially in view of climate change and biodiversity loss
- Capacity development needed for new/emerging tools and approaches, e.g., Marine Spatial Planning, Blue Economy

BUT

Greatest unfulfilled need— insufficient implementation so far

Capacity Development--Global Prescriptions and Progress

GOF Rio+20 Analysis of Progress Achieved on UNCED/WSSD Prescriptions

Report Card: Capacity Development										
Extent of Efforts				Extent of Progress				Timing – Goals Reached		
Low	Medium	High	Data Unavailable	Low	Medium	High	Data Unavailable	On Time	Some Delay	Significant Delay
✓			✓	✓						✓

- The level of funds expended on capacity development has been inadequate
- UN agencies typically have very low budgets devoted to capacity building
- Capacity building is done by a wide array of actors—educational institutions, UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors, NGOs—no one tracking overall effort, expenditures, aggregate impact
- Little strategic planning and vision involved
- Lack of coordination among the donors

Capacity Development: Some Bright Spots

- The **new paradigm of ecosystem-based integrated ocean and coastal governance** has been widely adopted and disseminated in educational institutions around the world.
- Important initiatives have been taken by SIDS countries, such as the creation of the **University Consortium of Small Island States**.
- Teaching of integrated ocean governance to mid-level professionals, carried out by the **International Ocean Institute** (and its network of 25 teaching centers) has reached 600 professionals from 90 countries.
- **UN agencies, although with limited funding, have carried out specialized training** in marine science leadership (IOC), law of the sea matters (UNDOALOS), ecosystem-based management and land-based sources of pollution (UNEP), maritime transportation issues (IMO), fisheries and aquaculture (FAO).

Capacity in ABNJ—General Considerations

- Must be seen as a **continuum** from the coastal zone, EEZ, out to ABNJ, in the context of an integrated, ecosystem-based approach—Not solely ABNJ, as processes and ecosystems in these ocean areas are interconnected
- There are needs related both to **integrated** governance and **sectoral** capacity
- Ad hoc efforts will not be enough—Capacity development for ABNJ must be **institutionalized and financed** to support long-term, sustained and coordinated efforts
- The **full range** of capacity development needs for ABNJ must be included, e.g., from addressing sectoral needs to building the enabling environment for improved management and governance

Capacity Development Needs Assessments in Various Regions

- Provide basis for decision making as to which approach should be followed and what resources should be allocated to the development of the capacity development effort
- Capacity needs assessments should be made at all three levels: 1) individual, 2) institutional/organizational, and 3) enabling environment
- Questions:
 - What exactly are the management issues/problems in ABNJ that capacity development could address?
 - What causes these problems?
 - What could be the capacity development solutions?
 - Are there any other management actions needed to make the capacity development effective, including the provision of resources?
- Mapping capacity needs and capacity development resources

WORKSHOP ON

Capacity Development to Improve the Management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ): Needs, Experiences, Options, and Opportunities

May 18-21, 2016, St. George's, Grenada

PART OF

Blue Week & Investment Conference

May 14-22, 2016, St. George's, Grenada



Hosted by the Government of Grenada and organized by the Global Ocean Forum (GOF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the University of Delaware's Gerard J. Mangione Center for Marine Policy, and the project partners of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)/FAO/GOF Project on Strengthening Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ as part of the GEF/FAO Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.





Blue Week 2016

An International Conference to Promote Blue Growth and Investment

**Towards unlocking the value of maritime and coastal assets for
economic growth while conserving natural and social capital**

St. George's, Grenada ••• May 14 to 22, 2016



Organized and hosted by the Government of Grenada with support from the Government of the Netherlands and in collaboration with the Global Ocean Forum (GOF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Clinton Climate Initiative, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, rare, the Nature Conservancy, the Organization of American States (OAS), the University of Delaware's Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, GLISPA, and other public and private partners.



Blue Week Global



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WASHINGTON, DC 20541



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Bottom Line

Both regarding area-based management and capacity development, there are significant differences among regions:

- In the experiences of nations in each region and their level of interest/understanding of ABNJ and its connections to EEZ/ICM management**
- In the mix of regional entities and processes present in each region**

Global level guidance/mandates regarding principles and processes to be followed are very much needed, but should be sufficiently flexible to allow tailoring to different regional level needs and circumstances

Discussion of Regional and National Perspectives on ABNJ

AFRICA: Mr. A. Laamrich, Morocco; Ms. F. Antia, *Mozambique*; Ms. C. Gichuri, *Kenya*; Mr. S. Dedi, *Cote d'Ivoire*; Ms. C. Odanwu, *Nigeria*; Mr. P. Kainge, *Namibia*; Mr. V. Lucas, *Seychelles*; Ms. B. Butale, *Botswana*; Mr. K. Afachawo, *Togo*; Ms. K. Hasegawa, *Japan, Regional Seas Program, Nairobi*

ASIA: Mr. A. Rahman, Malaysia; Ms. L. Gu, *China*; Mr. A. Maheepala, *Sri Lanka*; Mr. Z. Busro, *Indonesia*; Ms. J. Espenilla, *Philippines*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Ms. J. Bowie, Colombia; Ms. A. Gonzalez, *Dominican Republic*; Mr. R. Bumbury, *Guyana*; Ms. L. Aching, *Trinidad and Tobago*; Mr. C. Hernandez, *Chile*; Ms. V. Pizzati, *Honduras*

PACIFIC ISLANDS: Ms. L. Kotaro, Palau; Ms. D. Da Silva, *Timor-Leste*; Ms. S. Tagivakatini, *Fiji*; Ms. R. Kautoke, *Tonga*; Mr. E. Maisena, *Fiji*; Ms. K. Teo, *Tuvalu*; Mr. S. Seruitanao, *Fiji*