



Welcome to the launching webinar of Thematic Working Group (TWG) 1 « Improving the International Ocean Governance Framework »



Facilitation: Sebastian Unger^{1,2}, Ben Boteler^{1,2}, Barbara Neumann²

¹ TMG - Think Tank for Sustainability

² Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)



The main focus of the webinar

Launching the International Ocean Governance (IOG) Forum process

Challenges
Solutions
Questions

- Presenting the IOG Forum
- Presenting and clarifying the focus of Thematic Working Group (TWG) 1 – *Improving the international ocean governance framework*
- Presenting the way forward after this launching webinar



Agenda

Session I: Setting the scene of the IOG and TWG1

Time (CEST)	Session	Speaker
14h00	Welcome and housekeeping/facilitation rules	Sebastian Unger (IASS/TMG), Ben Boteler (IASS/TMG) and Barbara Neumann (IASS)
	Opening remarks (Video message)	Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius (Environment, Oceans and Fisheries)
	International Ocean Governance as key to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Video message)	Peter Thomson (UN Special Envoy for the Oceans)
	The EU International Ocean Governance Forum in a nutshell	Veronika Veits (European Commission, DG MARE)
	Issues and solutions addressed in TWG1	Sebastian Unger (IASS/TMG)

Agenda

Session II: Addressing TWG1 key topics

Time (CEST)	Session	Speaker
14h35	Topic 1 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 14	
	With introductory presentation by	David Obura (CORDIO East Africa)
	Discussion with introductory comments by	Karina Barquet (SEI) Gerald Singh (Memorial University)
	Topic 2 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity	
	With introductory presentation by	Kristina Gjerde (IUCN)
	Discussion with introductory comments by	Daniela Diz (University of Strathclyde) Ronan Long (WMU)
	Topic 3 - Climate and ocean nexus	
	With introductory presentation by	Jean-Pierre Gattuso (CNRS-Sorbonne University-IDDR)
	Discussion with introductory comments by	Joanna Post (UNFCCC) David Freestone (Sargasso Sea Commission)

Agenda

Session III: Final words and way forward

Time (CEST)	Session	Speaker
15h50	Summary of discussions and follow-up steps	Sebastian Unger (IASS/TMG)
	Conclusions and words of thanks	Hélisène Habart (EEAS) and Marc Richir (European Commission, DG MARE)
16h00	End of the webinar	

Co-chairs of
TWG1

Before we start

Housekeeping rules

- If you need **support on zoom functionalities**: use the **Chat**
- If you want to ask **questions or contribute to the discussions on the focus of TWG1**: use the **Q&A**
 - Speakers/facilitators will directly answer key questions
 - Unanswered questions are not lost, but will be used to guide us in designing follow-up steps
- Remember: the **video of the webinar will be disseminated**



Session I: Setting the scene of the IOG and TWG1



« Improving the International Ocean
Governance Framework »



Opening remarks

(video message)

Commissioner **Virginijus Sinkevičius**
Environment, Oceans and Fisheries

Link to the video: https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1252960180964376577?s=20



International Ocean Governance as key to achieving Sustainable Development Goals

(video message)

Peter Thomson

UN Special Envoy for the Oceans

Link to the video: https://twitter.com/EU_MARE/status/1252968962318614530



The EU International Ocean Governance Forum in a nutshell

Veronika Veits

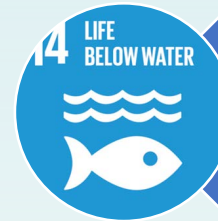
European Commission, DG MARE



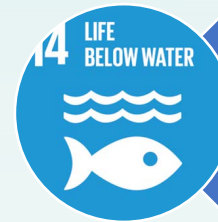
International ocean governance: an agenda for the future of our oceans

50 actions to ensure our oceans are:

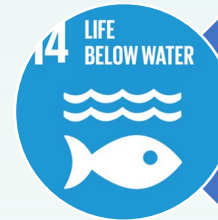
- safe
- secure
- clean
- sustainably used



Improve the international ocean governance framework



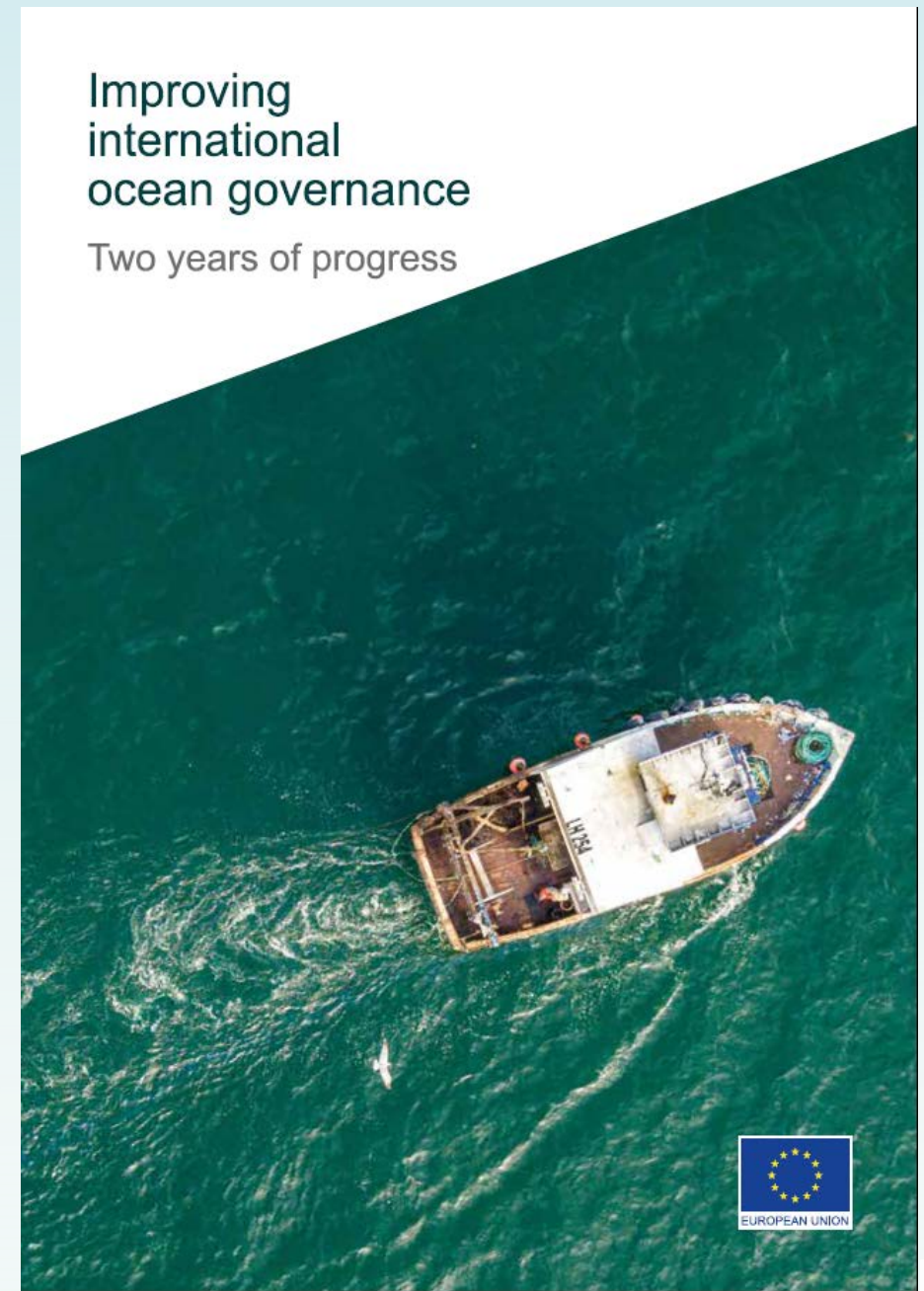
Reduce pressures and facilitate sustainable blue economy



Strengthen international ocean research and data

Progress report: Improving International Ocean Governance – Two years of progress

All actions are successfully being implemented. Many already delivered, while work will continue on some actions.



Council Conclusions on Oceans and Seas (14249/19)

- INVITES the Commission to analyse the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and propose policy response options; CALLS for increased policy action at all governance levels
- SUPPORTS the follow-up and further development of the IOG Agenda
- CALLS ON the EU and its Member States to promote and build capacity for better ocean governance

International Ocean Governance Forum dedicated to oceans and seas worldwide

- Provide a platform to share understanding, experiences and good practice
- Mobilise stakeholders within and beyond Europe
- Support follow-up and further development of the IOG agenda



Issues and solutions addressed in TWG 1 « Improving the International Ocean Governance Framework »

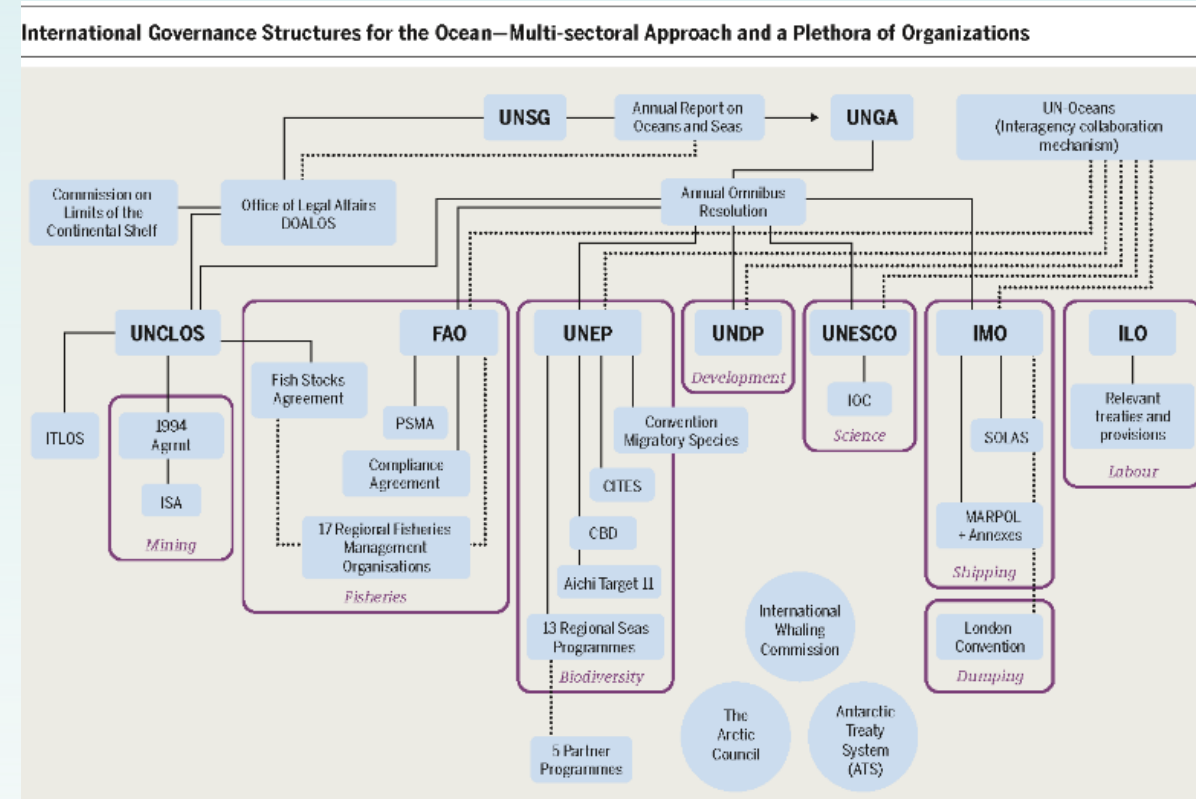
Sebastian Unger

TMG - Think Tank for Sustainability / Institute for Advanced
Sustainability Studies (IASS)

Improving the IOG Framework

Starting points

- Ocean Governance is about managing the use of the ocean to keep it healthy, productive, safe, secure, and resilient
- Joint understanding of TWG 1: the International Ocean Governance (IOG) framework needs to be strengthened
- Taking forward one of three key issues of the Joint Communication “International ocean governance agenda for the future of our oceans”



Source: Ocean Atlas, Böll Foundation 2017

Improving the IOG Framework

Scope of the discussion paper

- **Discussion paper** addresses challenges and opportunities in IOG processes, and raises key questions for discussion
- Focus:
 - Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and other ocean related SDGs
 - Marine biological diversity and establishing MPA networks
 - Ocean climate nexus



EU International Ocean Governance Forum
Discussion paper for Thematic Working Group 1
IMPROVING THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK
Authors: Sebastian Unger^{1,2}, Barbara Neumann², and Ben Boteler^{2,3}

1. INTRODUCTION
The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) lays down a legal and institutional regime for the world's ocean and seas, establishing rules to govern uses of the ocean, its resources, and the protection of the marine environment. It recognized that all problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and should be addressed as a whole. The existing ocean governance structure, that is the institutional and policy framework established to manage human activities and ensure the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources for sustainable development, including blue economy opportunities, is however often criticized as insufficient to address the prevailing challenges facing the ocean.

is dealing and interacting with the ocean, and possibly also on international or regional collaborations and governance processes.

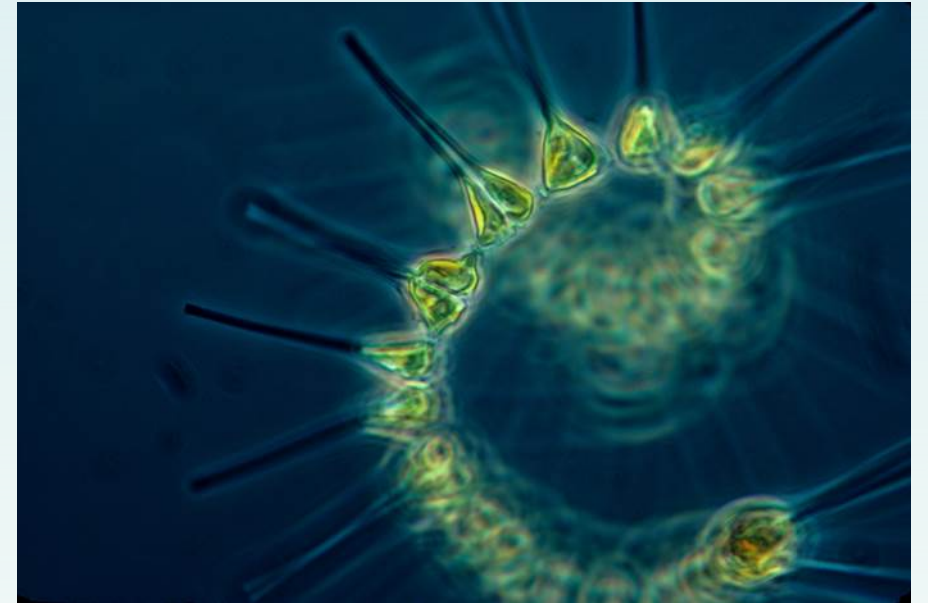
The Thematic Working Group 1 (TWG1) "Improving the international ocean governance framework" provides the opportunity to discuss options for change in the context of these and other relevant processes and developments. TWG 1 encourages "outside the box" thinking with a view to develop recommendations for strengthened international ocean governance, also reflecting on uncertainties and possible responses linked to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. KEY CHALLENGES IN OCEAN GOVERNANCE

- *A first draft produced by the authors and reviewed by external experts and the EC*
- *Not exhaustive but a starting point for our debates*

Key challenges in IOG

- Increasing and cumulative pressure
 - Compounding effects due to increases in greenhouse gas emissions
 - New and emerging activities
 - Fragmentation, regulatory and implementation gaps or weaknesses
-
- New uncertainty added by the COVID-19 pandemic?

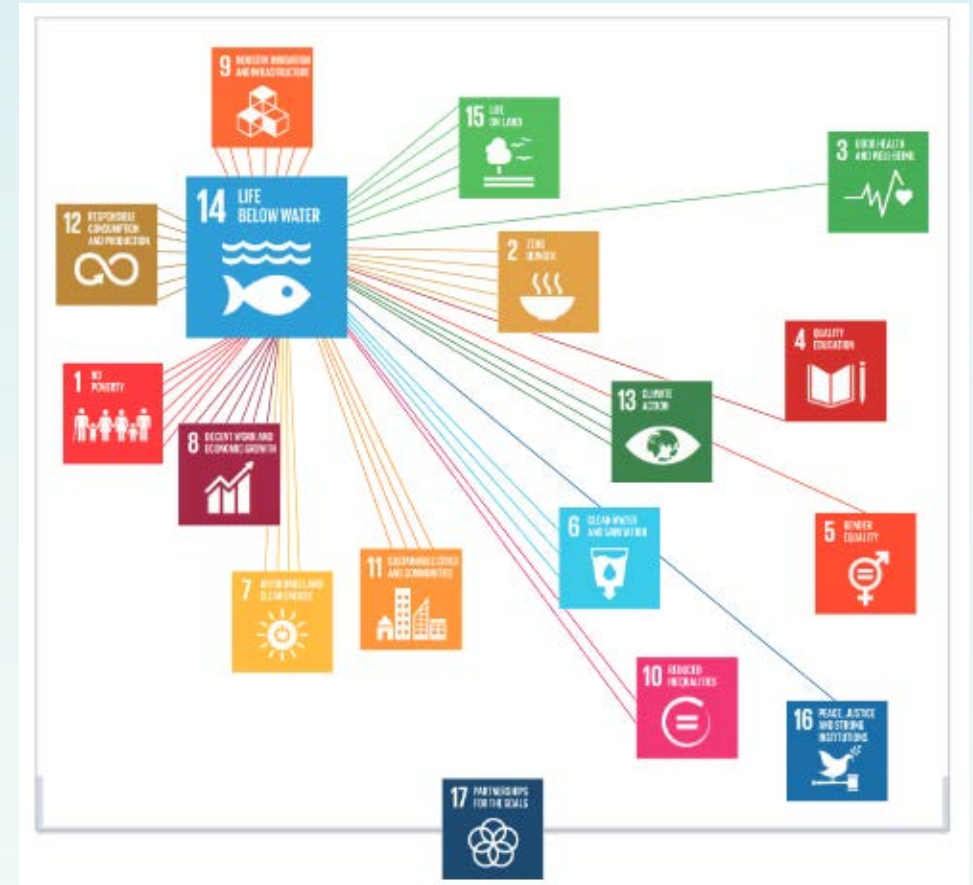


Phytoplankton - the foundation of the oceanic food chain. Photo by NOAA on [Unsplash](#)

Opportunities for improving IOG

Topic 1 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 14

- **Leveraging interlinkages** in implementation of 2030 Agenda and SDG 14
- **Accelerating progress** in reaching SDG 14 targets, e.g.
 - by developing more robust pledge & review for Voluntary Commitments
 - through regional coordination of implementation, follow-up and review
- **Addressing SDG 14 targets missed** this year and developing guidance for post-2020



Source: Unger, S., et al. (2017). Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal for the Oceans. IASS Policy Brief. IASS. Potsdam.

Opportunities for improving IOG

Topic 2 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity

- **Major processes:**
 - Legally-binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ
 - Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD), updated in the context of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- **Area-based management**, including networks of marine protected areas (MPAs)
- **Ecosystem-based management and sustainable ocean-use** outside of MPAs



Brown sea turtle. Photo by Kris Mikael Krister on [Unsplash](#)

Opportunities for improving IOG

Topic 3 - Climate and ocean nexus

- Strong potential for both **mitigation and adaptation and building of resilience**
- **Key processes** to address the ocean and climate nexus **under the Paris Agreement:**
 - Ocean-based measures in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
 - Ocean Dialogue at SBSTA52 and COP 26 (Glasgow, UK)



Wave Photo by Gaetano Cessati on [Unsplash](#)

Questions for clarification on the IOG Forum and its TWG1?





Session II: Addressing TWG1 key topics



« Improving the Ocean Governance Framework »



Topic 1 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 14



The SDGs as a narrative or model for identifying synergies across scales

David Obura

CORDIO East Africa

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@dobura



Multiple perspectives on the SDGs...

Obura, D.O. (2020). Getting to 2030 - Scaling effort to ambition through a narrative model of the SDGs. Marine Policy. Doi:10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103973

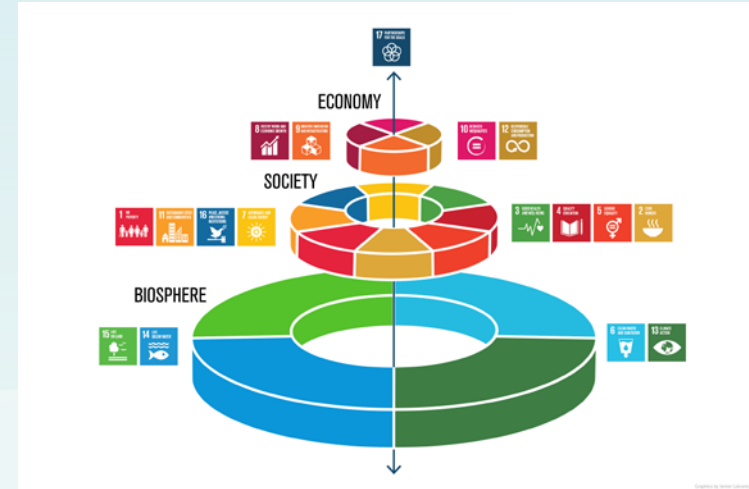
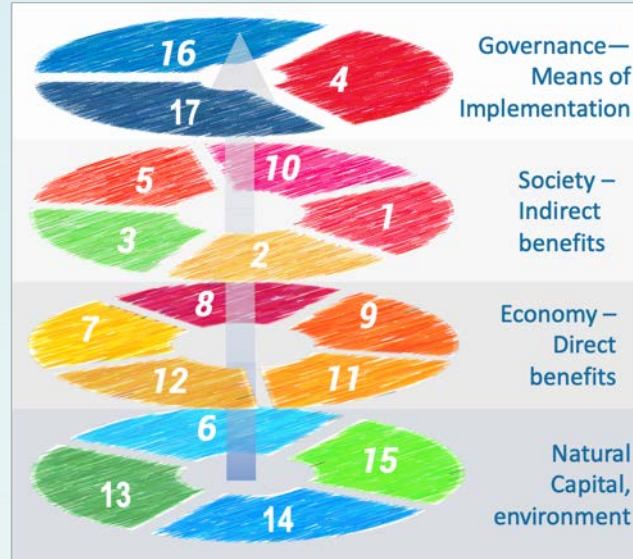
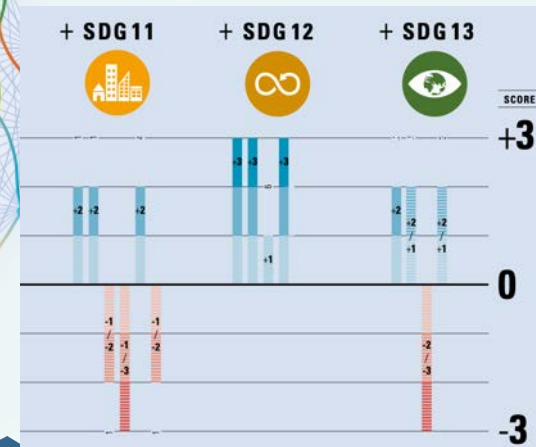


Illustration by Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University

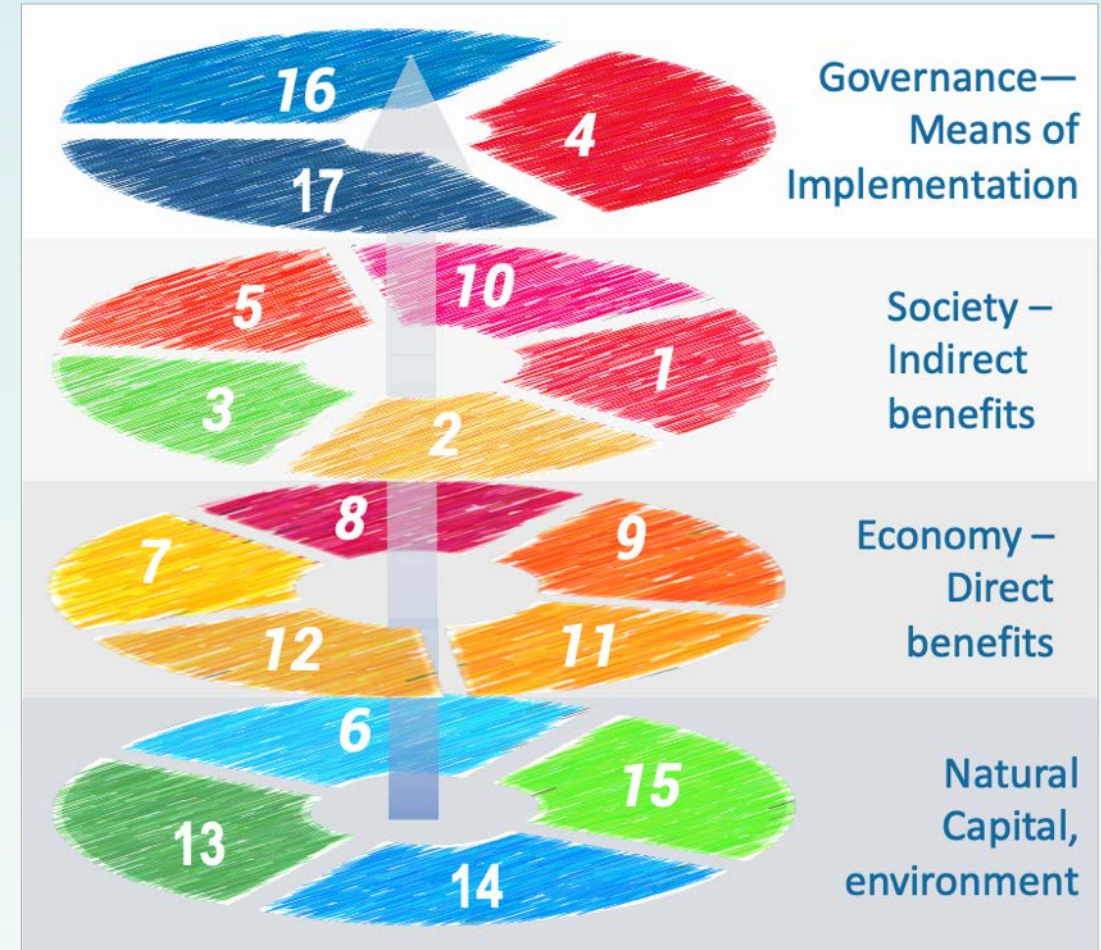
URL: <https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-how-food-connects-all-the-sdgs.html>
 Accessed April 2, 2020



International Council for Science (ICSU), 2017. A Guide to SDG Interactions: from Science to Implementation [D.J. Griggs, M. Nilsson, A. Stevance, D. McCollum (eds)]. International Council for Science, Paris

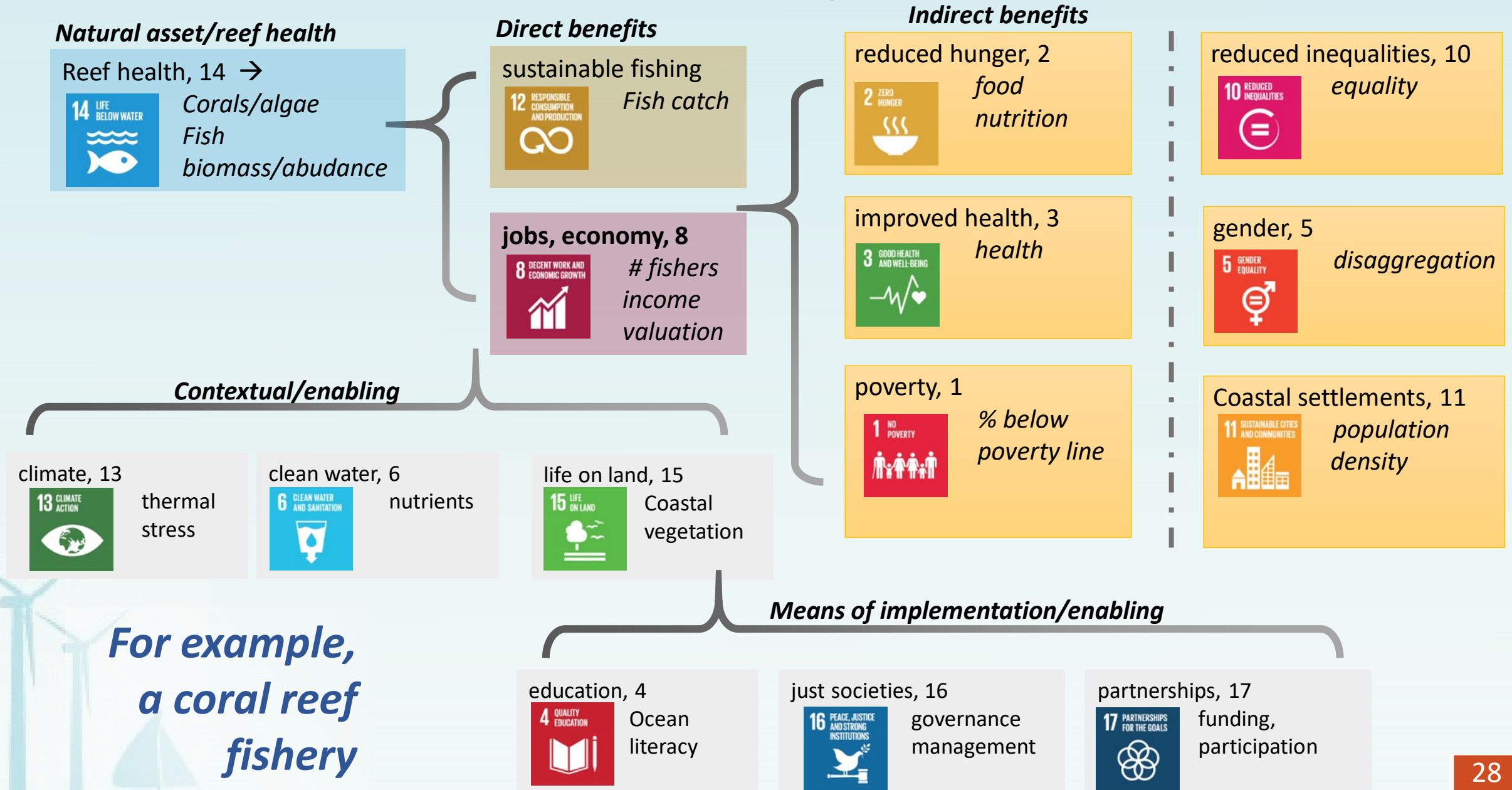
Enabling regional approaches

- neither SDG 14 nor the other goals of the 2030 Agenda can be achieved in isolation
- foster co-benefits across linked goals – context and situation-dependent
- fragmented governance, particularly in relation to the ocean and region scale
- progress reporting on SDG implementation, and of voluntary commitments
- Lack of progress towards targets, and dealing with timelines
- Key questions ...



Obura, D.O. (2020). Getting to 2030 - Scaling effort to ambition through a narrative model of the SDGs. *Marine Policy*. Doi:10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103973

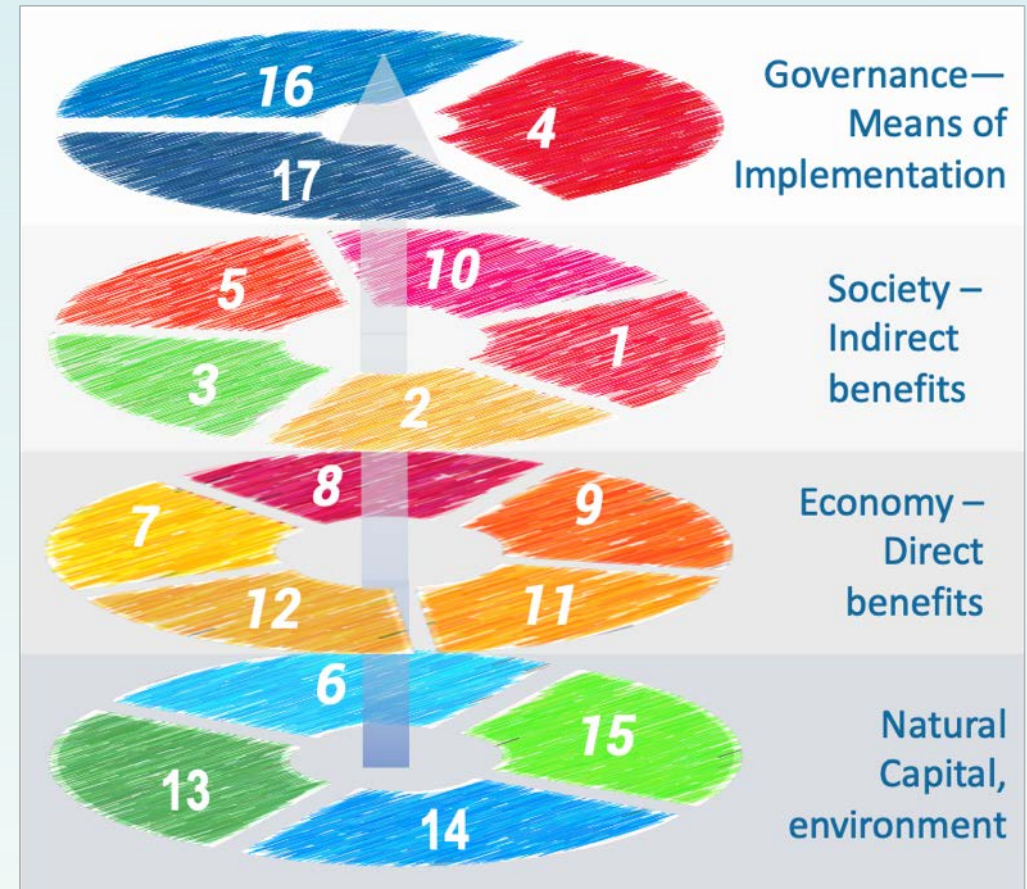
Monitoring and measurement ... holistically



Using the SDGs to support regional ocean governance ...

- develop narratives for building consensus and complementarity – among countries and partners
- build models for identifying key interactions, dependencies and tradeoffs
- build theories of change for evaluating outcomes, including for voluntary commitments
- prepare checklists/matrices for planning, monitoring and assessment

(output/tangible -> outcome/high level indicators)



Obura, D.O. (2020). Getting to 2030 - Scaling effort to ambition through a narrative model of the SDGs. *Marine Policy*. doi:10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103973

Discussion with introductory comments

Comments by

Karina Barquet, Stockholm Environment Institute

Gerald Singh, Memorial University



Key questions

Topic 1 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDG 14

- How to **accelerate the implementation** of SDG 14 as well as other ocean related SDGs?
- How to deal with **maturing targets** and how to integrate newly set targets, e.g. as agreed as part of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?
- What are possible approaches to address **interlinkages between SDGs**?
- How to deal with **cross-sectoral and cross-boundary** marine related issues?
- What forms of cooperation should be developed to best help to **translate global ambitions and targets into coordinated action**?

Topic 2 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity



Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity

Kristina Maria Gjerde

IUCN, Senior High Seas Advisor, and Adjunct Professor at Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, California

with **Siddharth Shekhar Yadav**

Advisor to the Ambassador on Climate Change, Oceans and BBNJ at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Vanuatu to the United Nations, New York



Key challenges in Ocean Governance

- Increasing and cumulative pressures as well as uncertainties
- Fragmented and gap-filled ocean governance framework
- Multiple knowledge gaps hinder ability to respond
- COVID-19 pandemic increases uncertainties and inequities
- Challenges common at many levels



EU International Ocean Governance Forum

Discussion paper for Thematic Working Group 1

IMPROVING THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

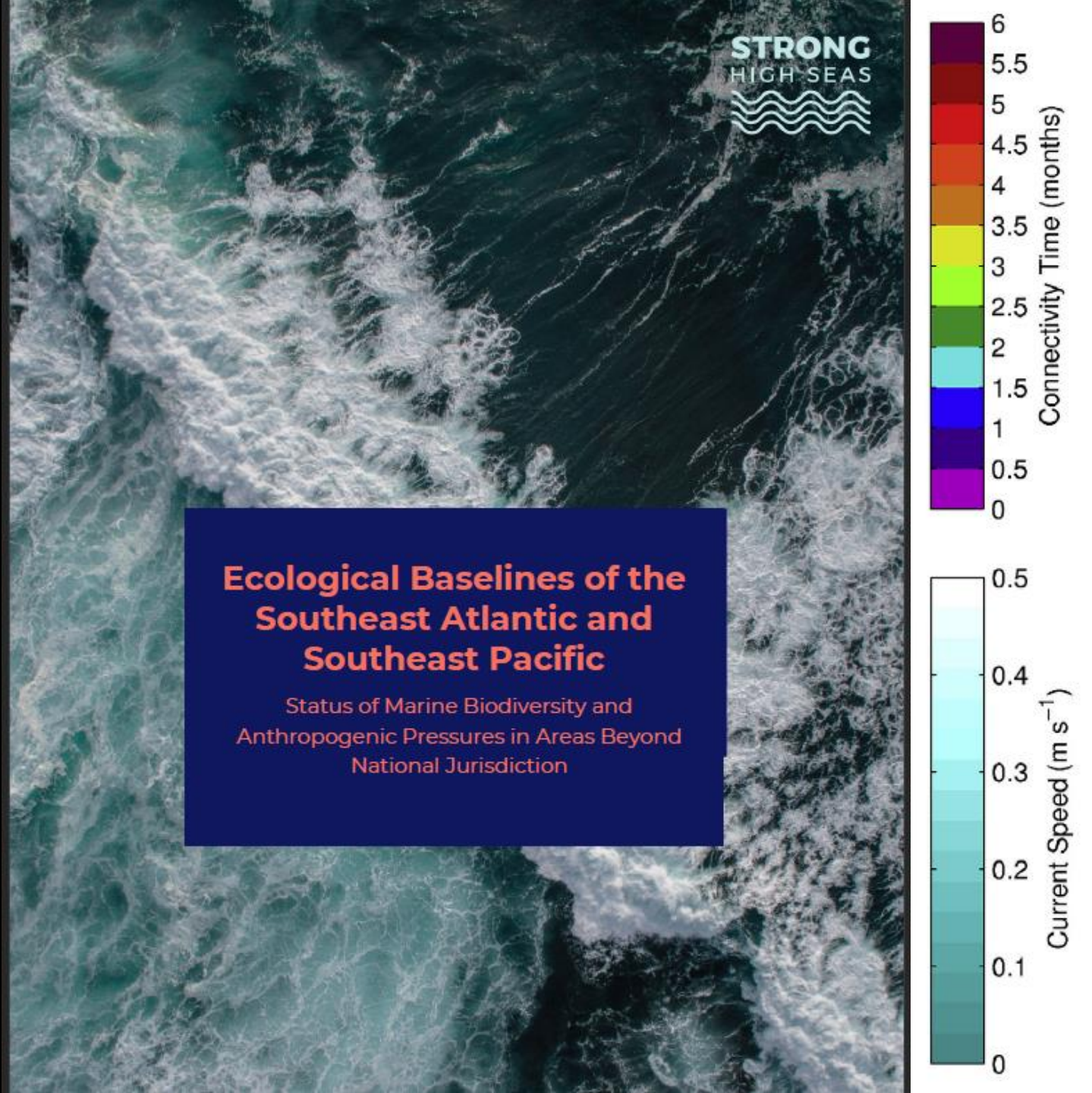
Authors: Sebastian Unger^{ab}, Barbara Neumann^b, and Ben Boteler^{ab}



“And coastal States may never know what they have lost by ignoring ABNJ”

Report: Boteler et al. 2019. “Ecological Baselines for the Southeast Atlantic and Southeast Pacific: Status of Marine Biodiversity and Anthropogenic Pressures in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction” *STRONG High Seas Project*, 2019.

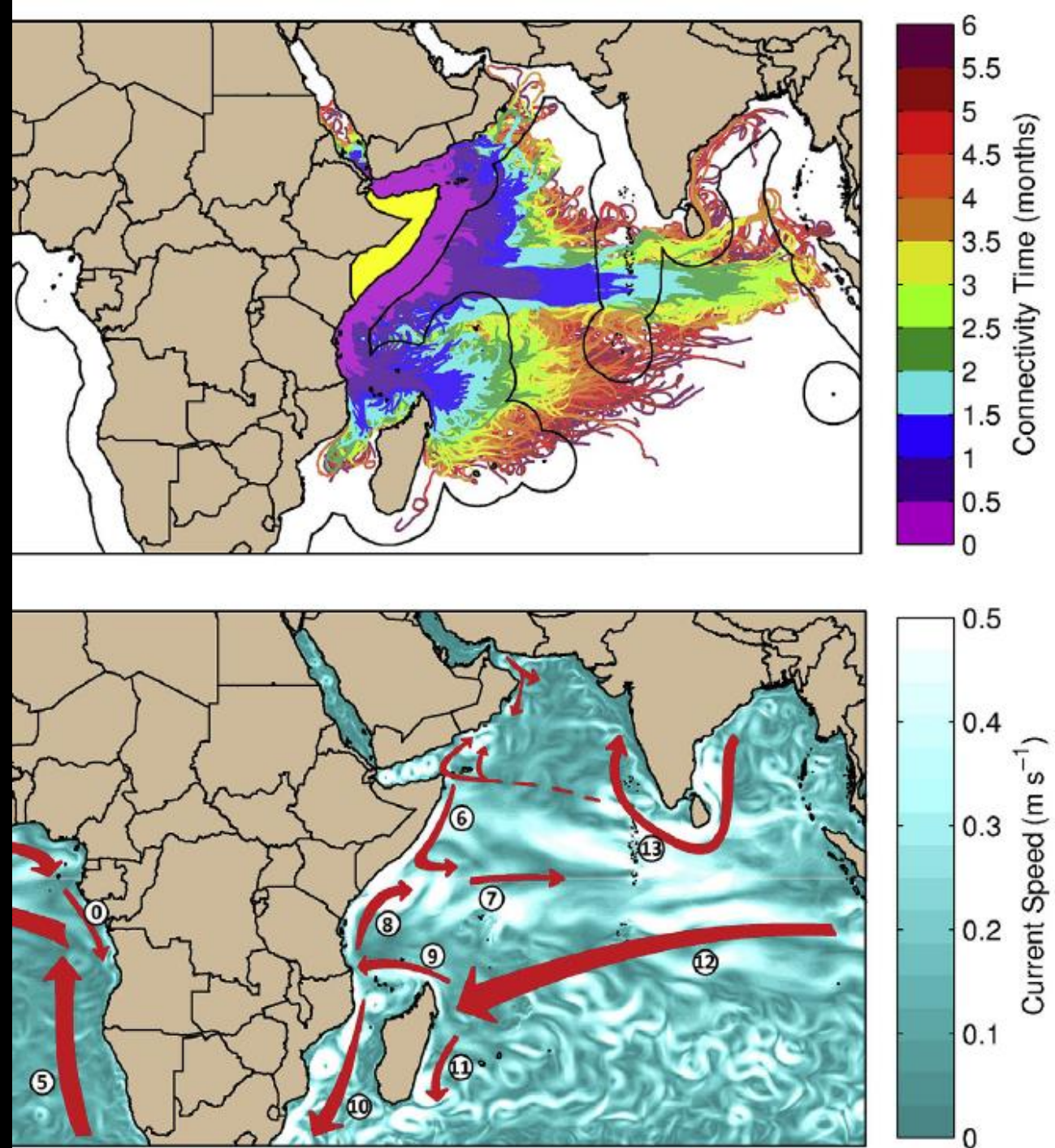
Maps: Popova et al. 2019. “Ecological connectivity between the areas beyond national jurisdiction and coastal waters: Safeguarding interests of coastal communities in developing Countries” *Marine Policy* 104; 90–102



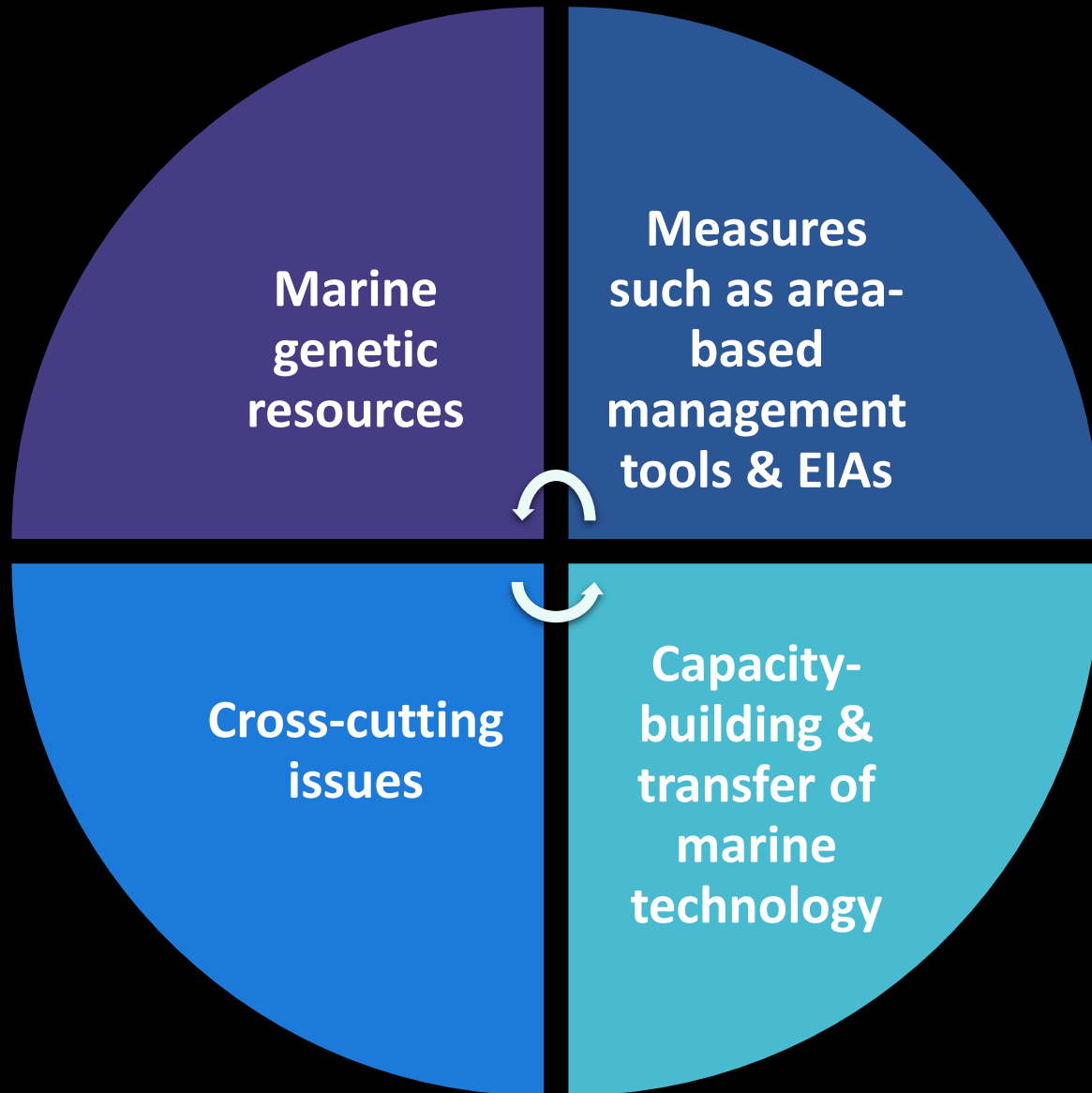
“And coastal States may never know what they have lost by ignoring ABNJ”

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Marine Policy 104; 90–102



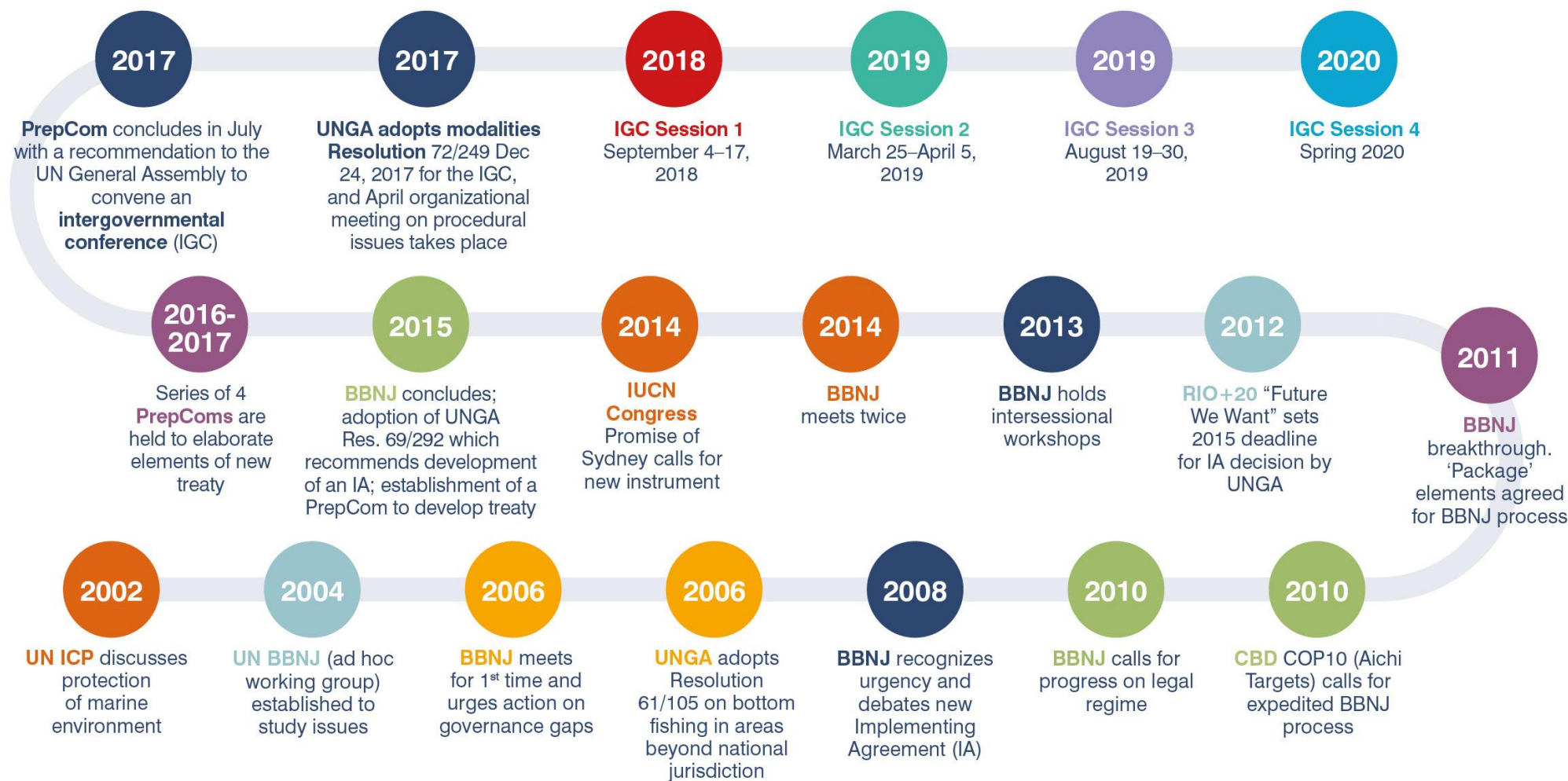
2017: BBNJ Negotiations launched!



UNGA Resolution A/72/249

- Package deal
 - Not undermine
 - Aim for consensus
 - Wide participation
-
- Four meetings over two years
 - Fourth session: 23 March – 3 April 2020 (now postponed)

The journey towards an international legally binding instrument on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction



Finding common ground remains illusive. Can we focus on resilience?



Applying resilience thinking
Seven principles for building resilience in social-ecological systems

Stockholm Resilience Centre
Research for Biosphere Stewardship and Innovation

Stockholm University

A PARTNER WITH
THE BELJER INSTITUTE
OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

KUNGL. VETENSKAPS-
AKADEMIEN
THE SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

FUNDED BY
MISTRA
The Swedish Foundation for
Strategic Environmental Research

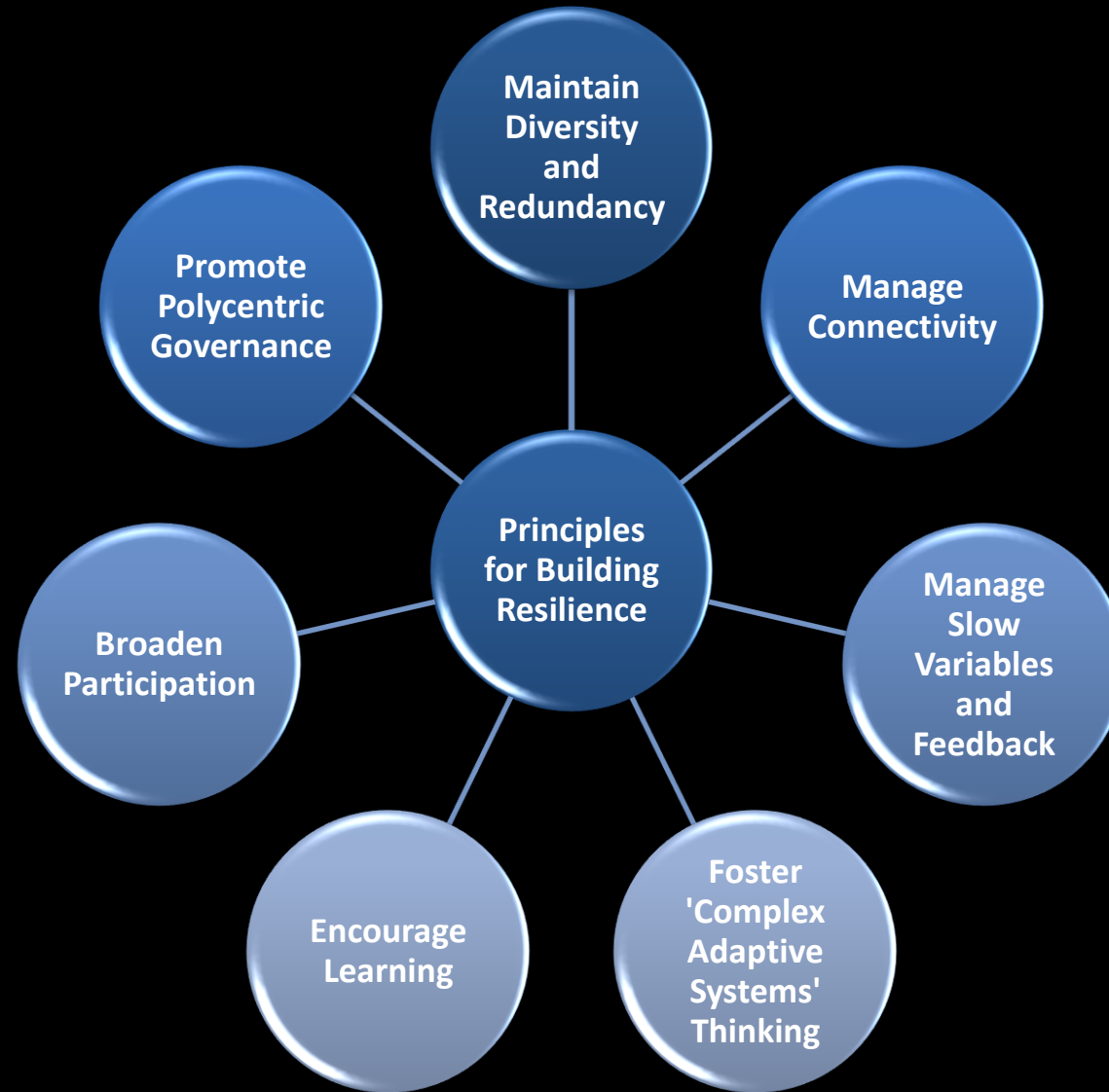
www.stockholmresilience.su.se

See also: Biggs, R., Schluter, M., Schoon, M.L. (eds.) (2015) Principles for building resilience: Sustaining ecosystem services in socio-ecological systems. Cambridge University Press

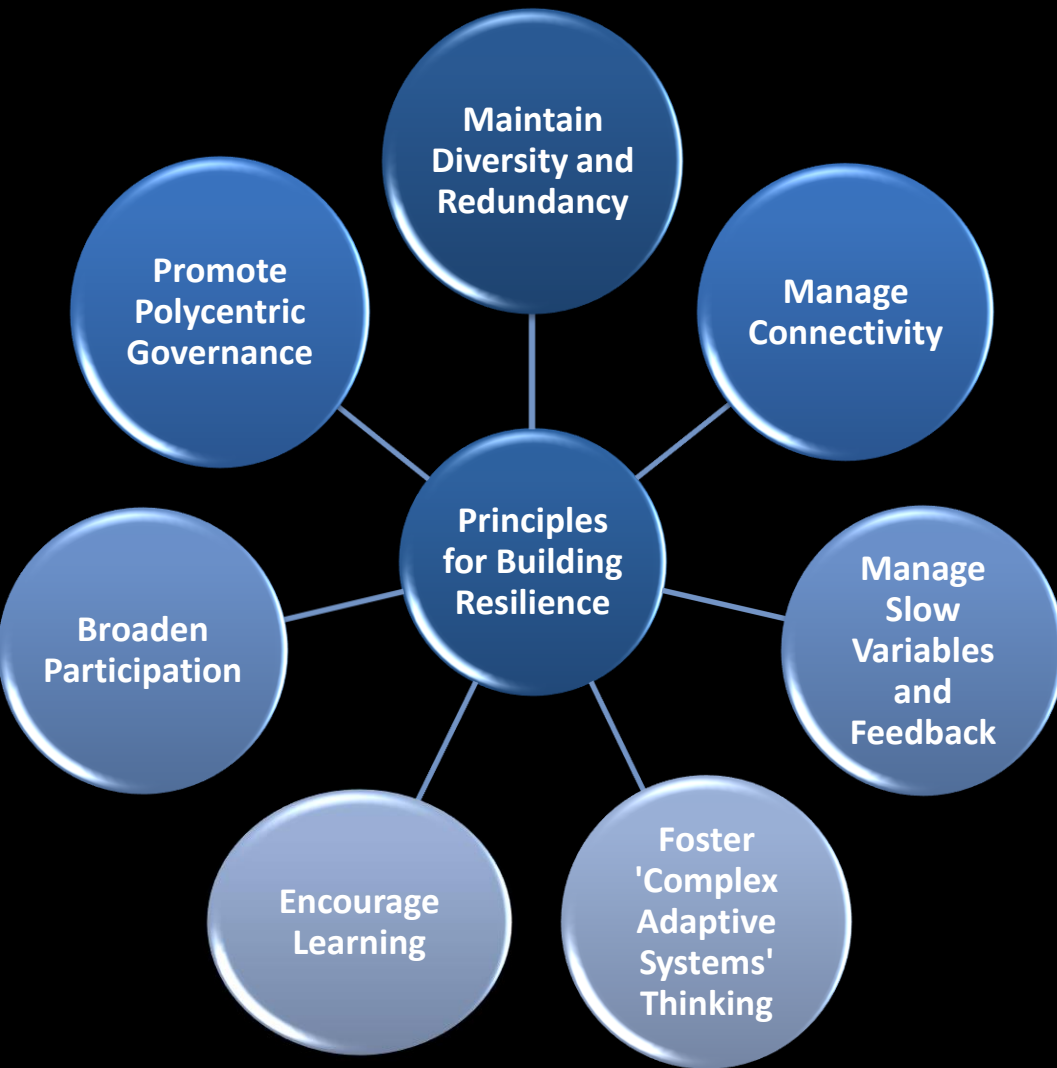
https://applyingresilience.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/04/What_is_resilience_ENG_aktiv.pdf

https://applyingresilience.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/04/Applying_resilience_thinking.pdf

Seven Principles for Building Ecological and Institutional Resilience in ABNJ



Seven Principles for Building Resilience in ABNJ



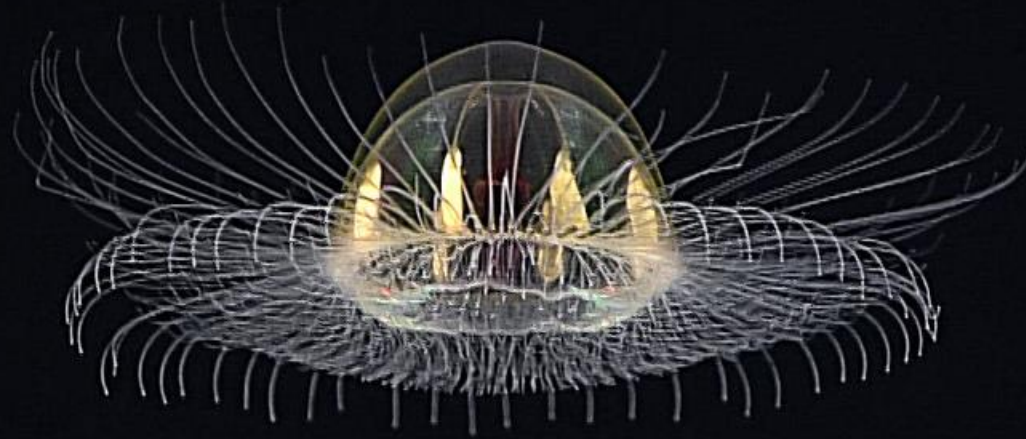
(Graphic designed by Siddharth Shekhar Yadav, based on Biggs et al, 2015)

1. **Maintain diversity and redundancy:** the more diverse, the more resilient; overlap in functions of species and institutions contributes to resilience
2. **Manage connectivity:** ensure connectivity is part of planning and coordination of conservation measures
3. **Manage slow variables and feedbacks:** integrated monitoring and management can strengthen ability to prevent shifts in variables that can be sudden yet hard to reverse
4. **Foster complex adaptive systems thinking:** dynamic, adaptive and integrated approaches required to address systemic issues in context of increasing uncertainty and unpredictability
5. **Encourage learning:** socio-ecological systems upon which we depend are dynamic and changing; constant learning and re-evaluation of existing knowledge is therefore crucial
6. **Broaden participation:** ensure participation of a range of stakeholders and interested actors in order to build trust, relationships and shared understanding
7. **Promote polycentric governance systems:** collaboration across institutions enhances learning and ability to swiftly deal with change and disturbance

Capacities and means of implementation for building institutional and ecological resilience

- **Integrated ecological assessments**: to identify values, threats, pressures and changes through space and time
- **Spatial planning and management**: MPA networks plus other conservation and management measures, including dynamic measures
- **Access to data and technology**: share information and facilitate access
- **Connectivity**: horizontal and vertical; address threats to ocean biodiversity from the air, land and sea, and over time
- **Marine Genetic Resources**: share ocean genome-based tools to enhance capacity for research, conservation and management
- **Sustained financial support**: \$\$ to build capacity and action
- **Institutional strengthening**: for resilience in times of rapid change

Finishing the unfinished business of UNCLOS



Thank you!

Questions? Feel free to contact me:

Kristina M. Gjerde
kgjerde@eip.com.pl



Discussion with introductory comments

Comments by

Daniela Diz, University of Strathclyde

Ronan Long, World Maritime University



Key questions

Topic 2 - Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity

- What key **scientific questions** need to be addressed to develop a coherent global network of effective and well-managed MPAs, including in ABNJ?
- What are key **capacities and means of implementation** required? What is needed in the designation and implementation process and how could the EU provide support?
- What **regulatory issues** need to be addressed?
- What financial means will be required to realize global MPA targets and how could **innovative financing solutions** support this vision?
- How to ensure that MPA networks are complemented by effective **ecosystem-based management** that addresses key pressures, also outside of MPAs?

Topic 3 - Climate and ocean nexus



The ocean: an actor and a victim of climate change but also a source of solutions

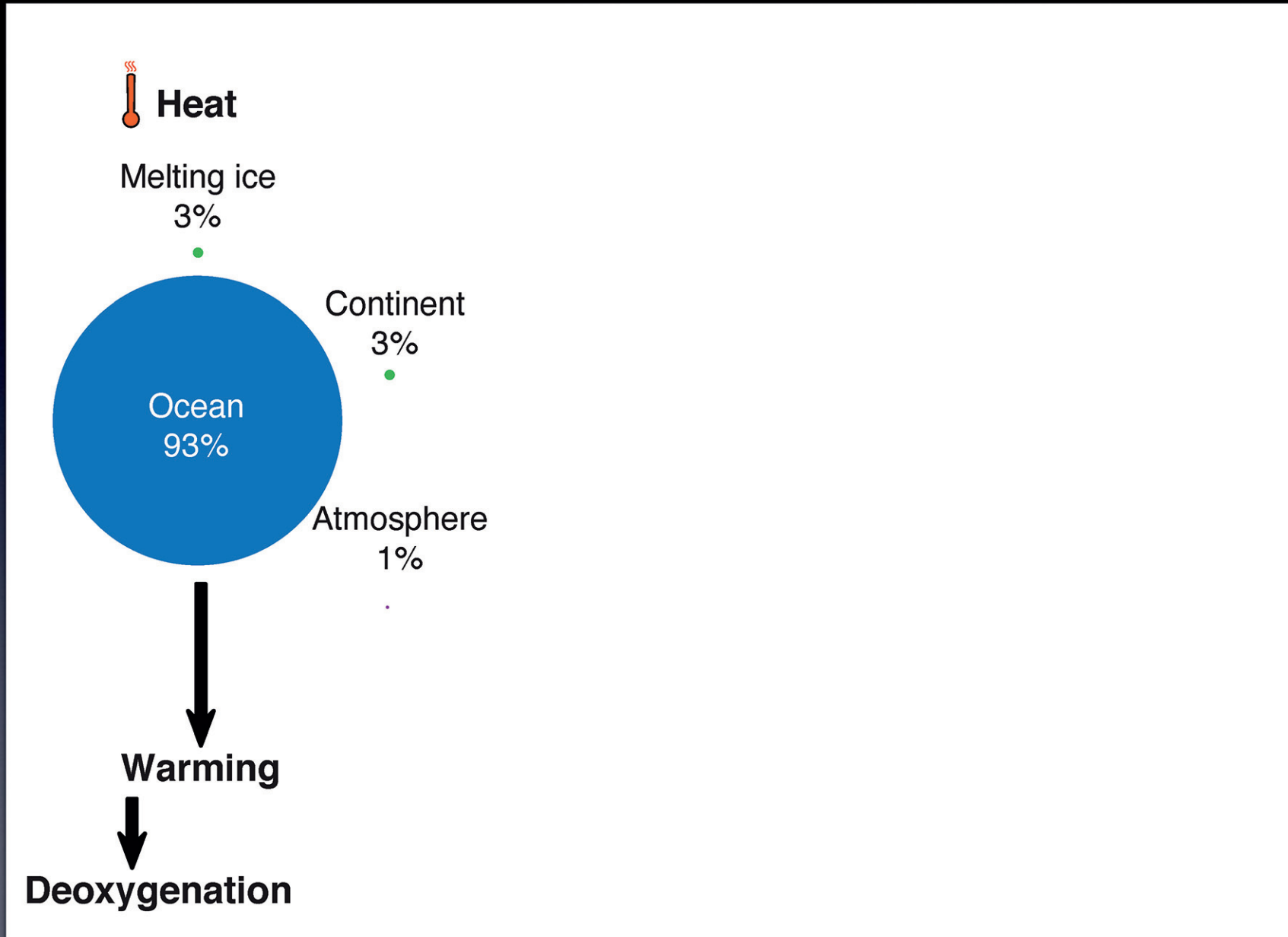
Jean-Pierre Gattuso

CNRS, Sorbonne University and Iddri

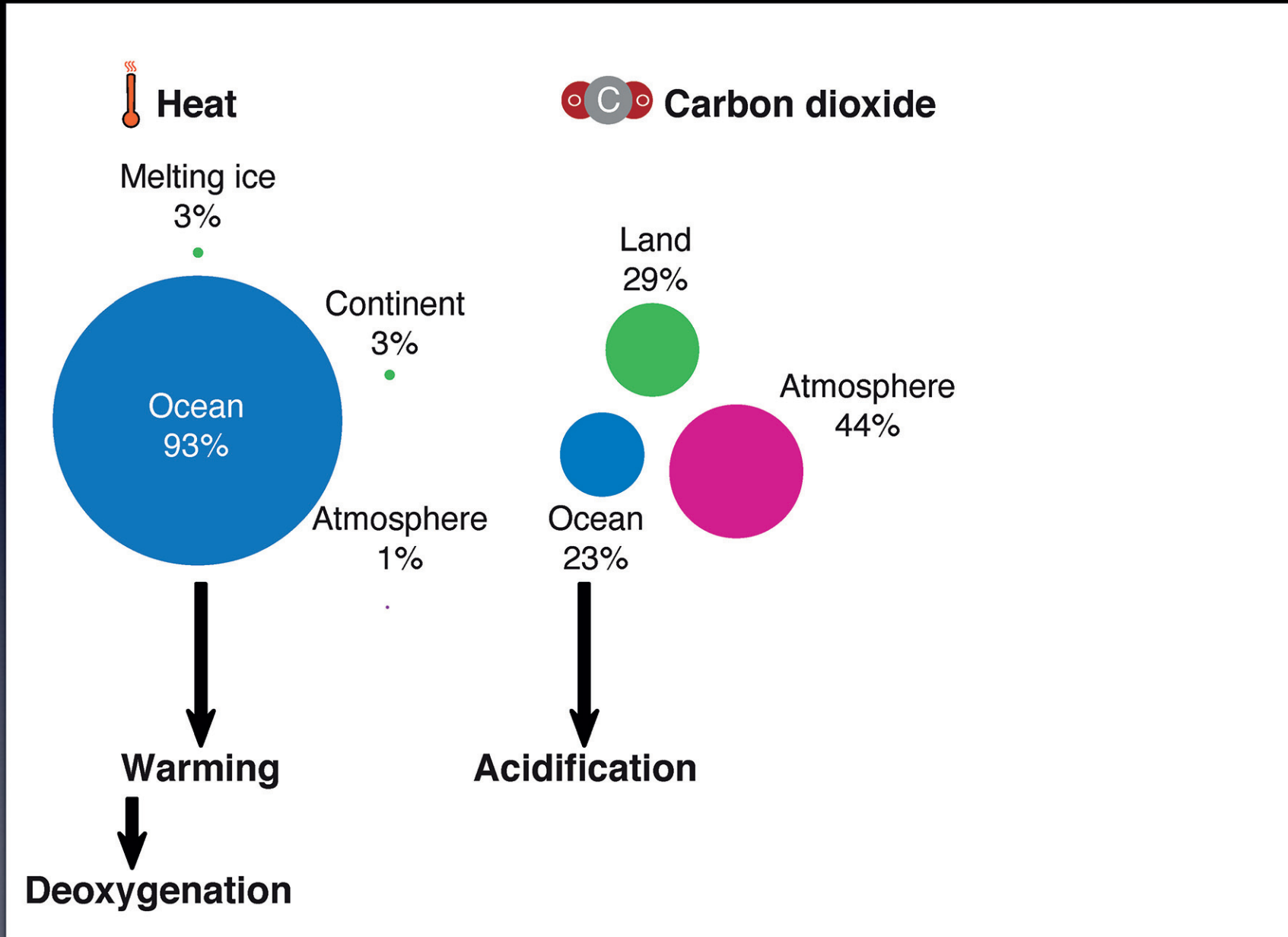
gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr - [@jpGattuso](https://twitter.com/jpGattuso)



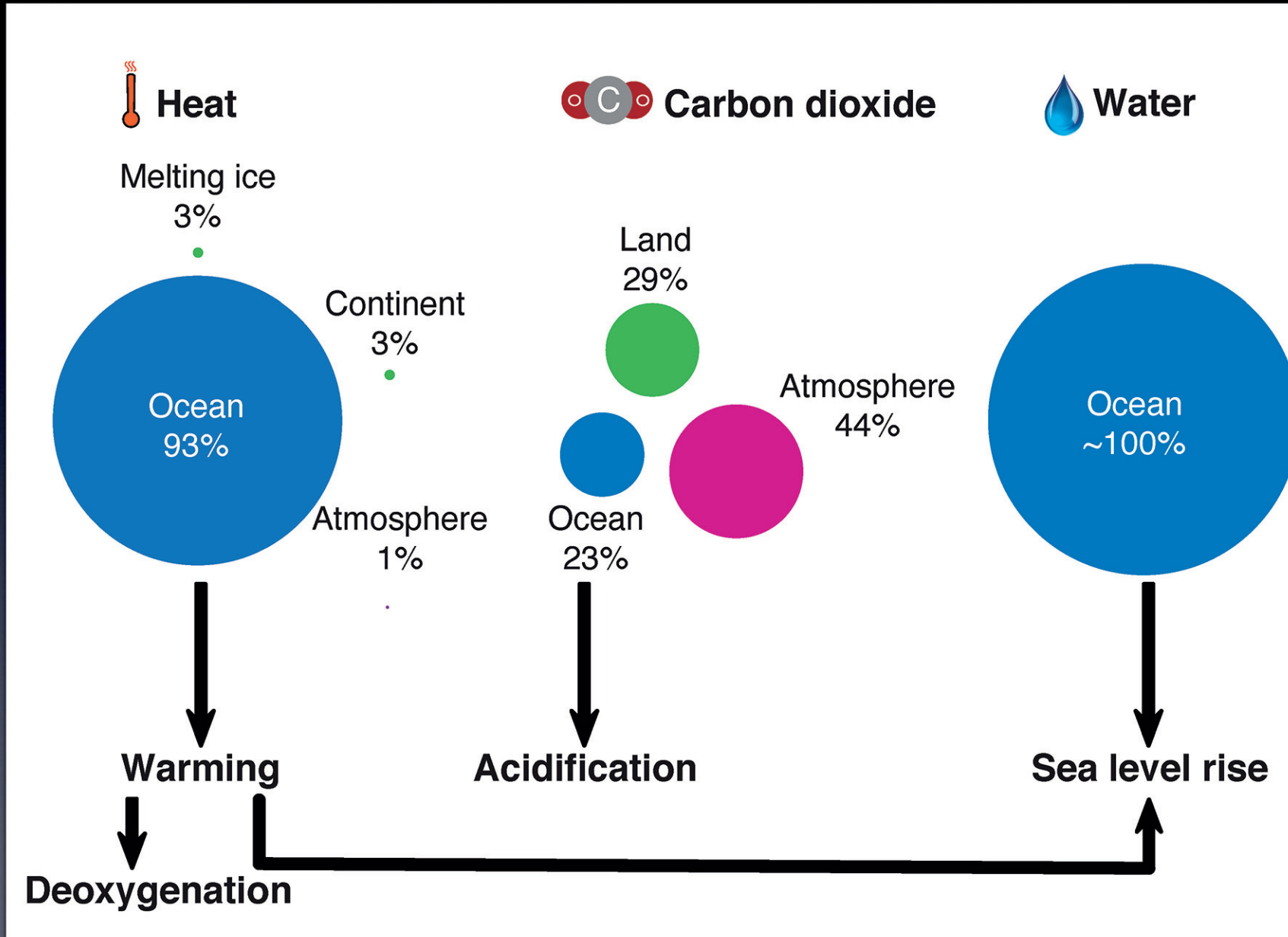
The Ocean: an actor of climate change



The Ocean: an actor of climate change

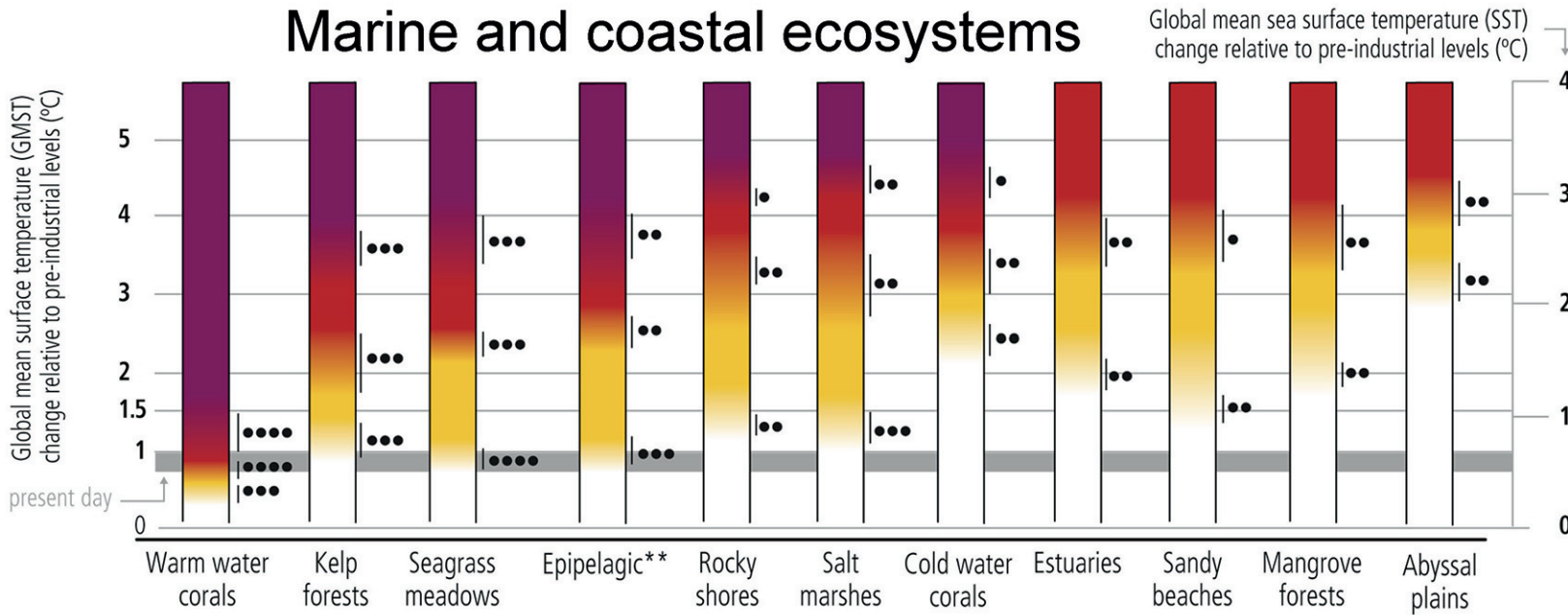


The Ocean: an actor of climate change



The Ocean: a victim of climate change

Marine and coastal ecosystems



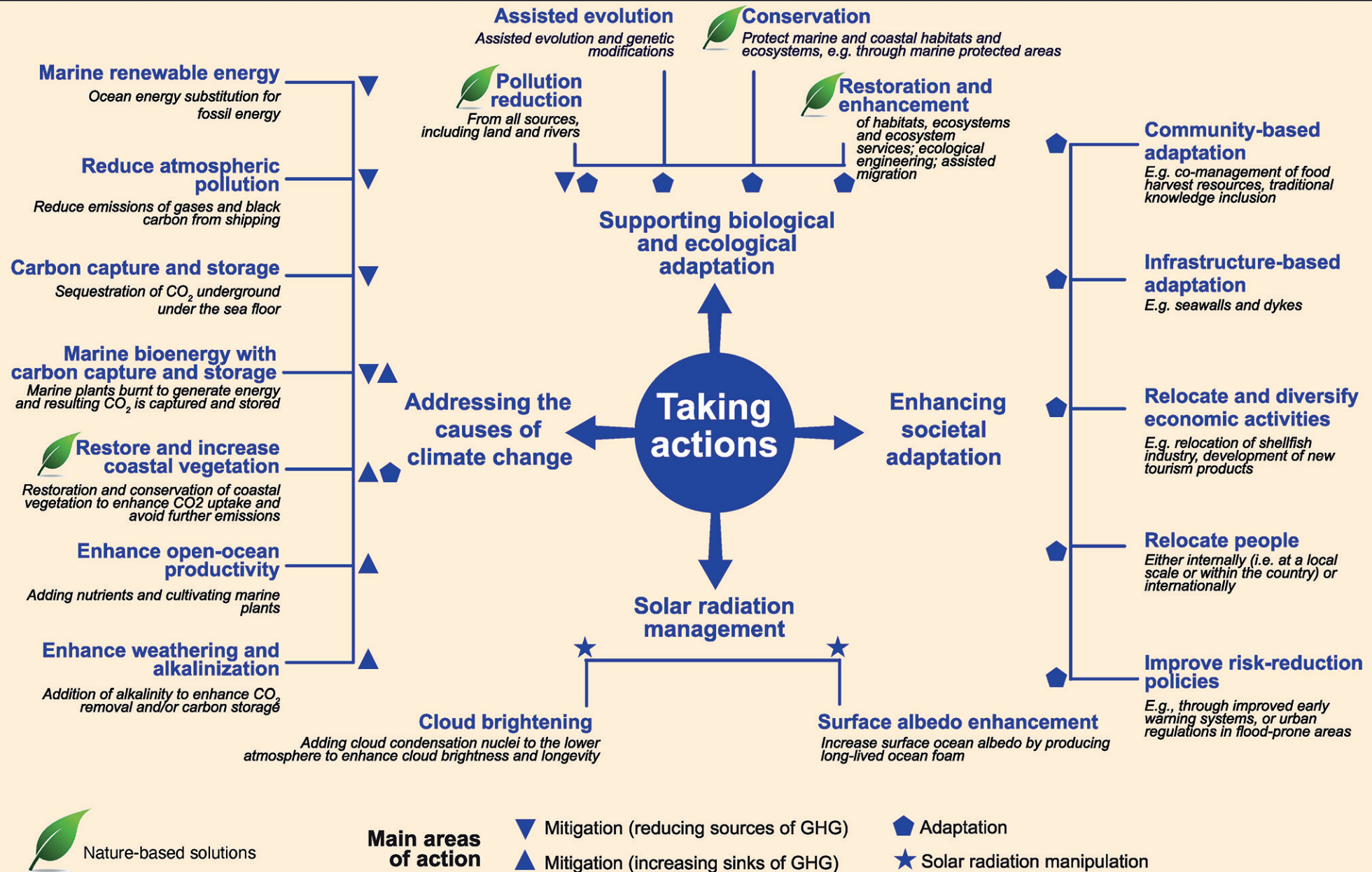
- **Risks of severe impacts** on biodiversity, structure and function of coastal ecosystems are projected to be **higher under high compared to low GHG emissions**
- **Warm water corals** already at high risk and projected to transition to very high risk even at +1.5°C
- For **seagrass meadows and kelp forests**, high risks at +2°C, combined with other climate-related hazards.
- **Capacity to adjust** and adapt is higher under lower emissions

#SROCC SPM

Making the case for the Ocean

- Climate change already affects marine and coastal ecosystems and the services they provide
- **Paris Agreement** has the potential to *avoid the unmanageable* but one must *manage the unavoidable*
- Urgent need for ambitious global mitigation and local adaptation: **ocean provides solutions** for both

Assessment— 18 ocean-based measures

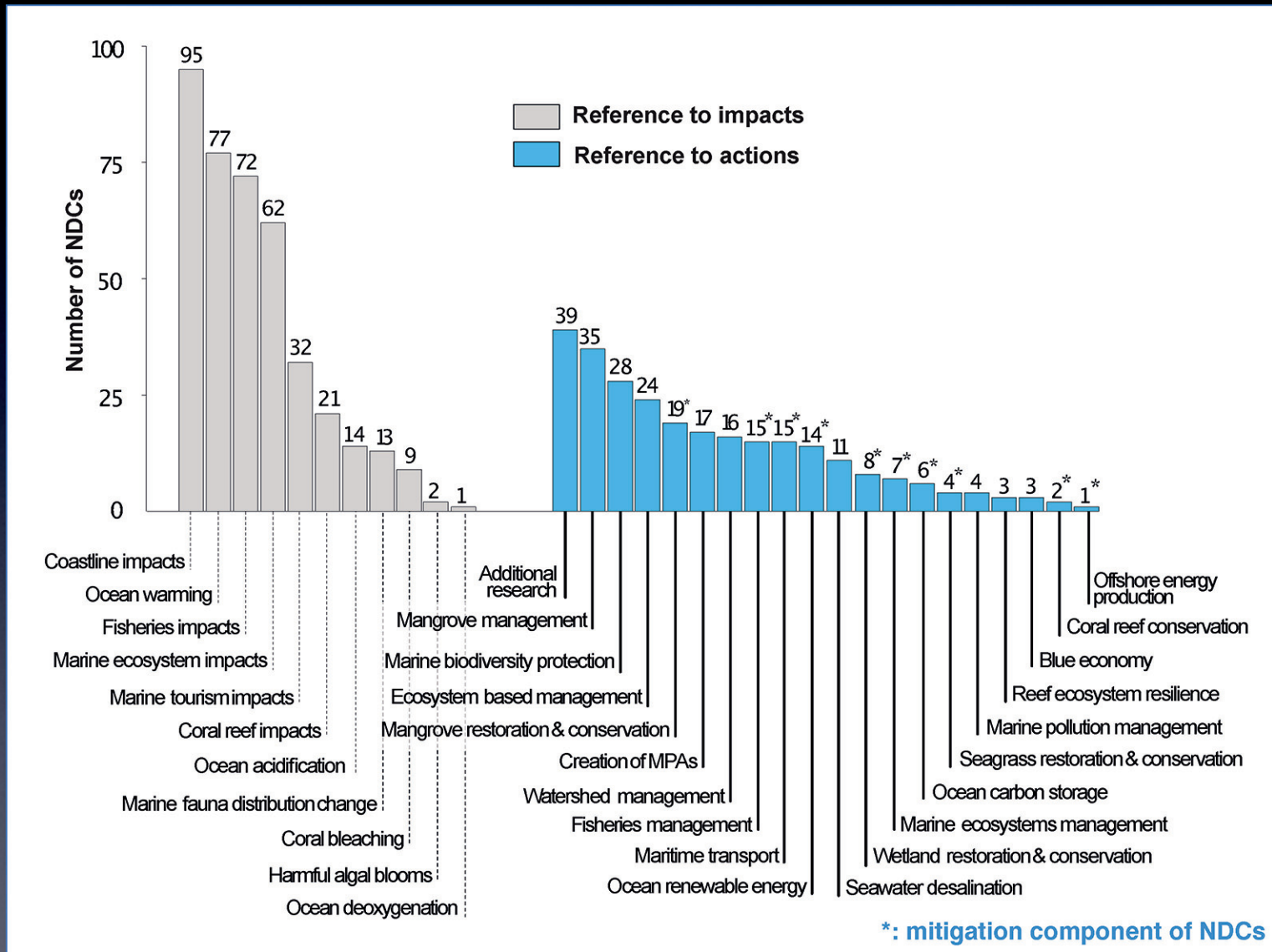


The Ocean in Nationally Determined Contributions (2015)

161 NDCs analyzed (June 2016):

- 70% Ocean inclusive
- 30% non-Ocean inclusive:
 - 21% land-locked countries
 - 9% coastal countries

The Ocean in Nationally Determined Contributions (2015)

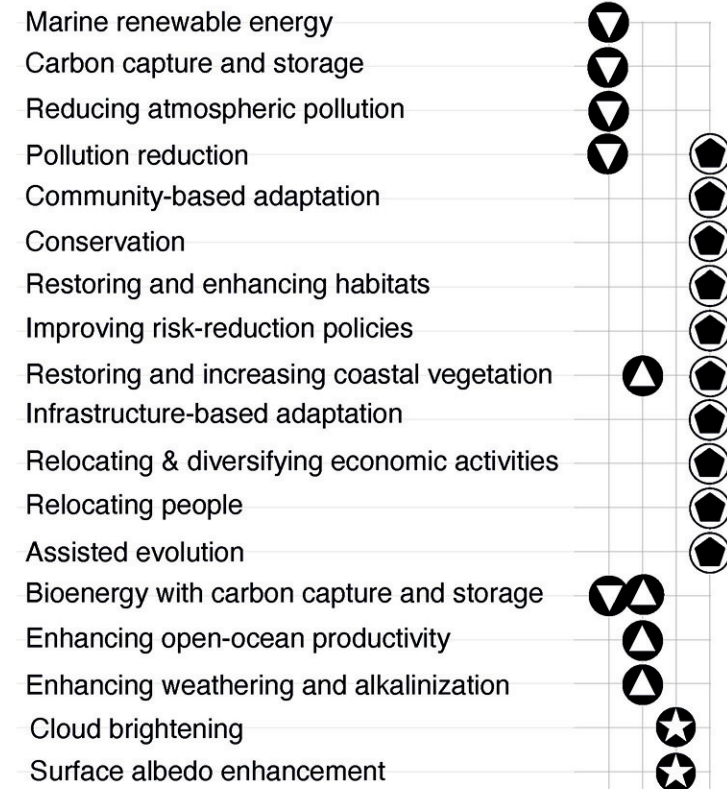


161 NDCs analyzed (June 2016):

- 70% Ocean inclusive
- 30% non-Ocean inclusive:
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 - 9% coastal countries

Clusters of ocean actions

Ocean-based measures



- Address the causes of climate change**
- ▼ = Mitigation (reducing sources of GHG)
 - ▲ = Mitigation (increasing sinks of GHG)
 - ★ = Solar Radiation management
- Address the impacts of climate change**
- ⬠ = Ecological/Societal Adaptation

Clusters of ocean actions

Policy clusters

Decisive

- Already implemented in the real-world
- High effectiveness to reduce climate-related ocean drivers globally (for mitigation actions)
- Range of low to high effectiveness to reduce impacts/risks locally
- Relatively limited uncertainties, and few disbenefits

Low Regret

- Already implemented in the real-world
- Low effectiveness to reduce climate-related ocean drivers globally
- Moderate-to-high effectiveness to reduce impacts/risks locally
- High non-climatic co-benefits and no-to-very-limited disbenefits

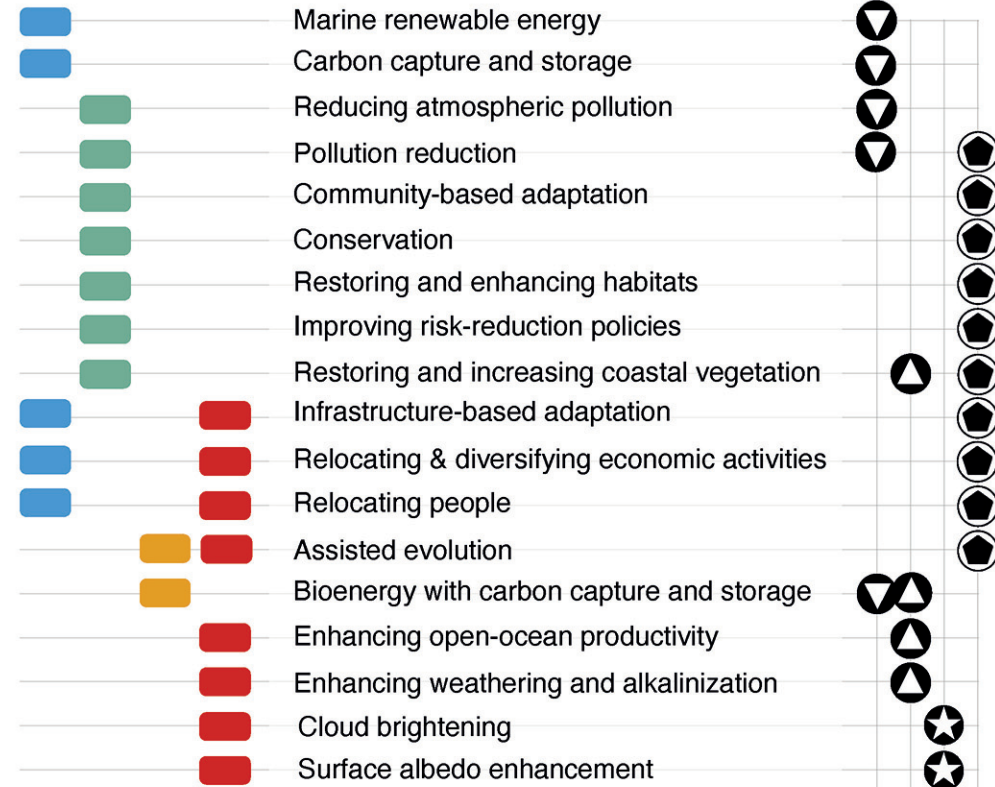
Unproven

- Currently at concept stage
- Potentially low to moderate effectiveness to reduce climate-related ocean drivers globally
- Potentially low to moderate effectiveness to reduce impacts/risks locally
- Potentially low-to-moderate disbenefits

Risky

- Currently at concept stage
- Potentially high effectiveness to reduce climate-related ocean drivers globally
- Potentially low to high effectiveness to reduce impacts/risks locally
- Potentially high disbenefits

Ocean-based measures



Address the causes of climate change

▼ = Mitigation (reducing sources of GHG)

▲ = Mitigation (increasing sinks of GHG)

★ = Solar Radiation management

Address the impacts of climate change

⬠ = Ecological/Societal Adaptation

Key messages

The cover of the Policy Brief features the logos of the following organizations: IDDRI (Sustainable Development International Relations), SciencesPo, The Ocean Solutions Initiative, Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Fondation Veolia, IAEA (Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre), and Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (AMAO). The title 'Opportunities for increasing ocean action in climate strategies' is prominently displayed. Below the title, the authors are listed: Jean-Pierre Gattuso (CNRS, Sorbonne University, Iddri), Alexandre K. Magnan (Iddri), Natacha D. Gallo (Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California San Diego), Dorothée Herr (IUCN), Julien Rochette (Iddri), Lola Vallejo (Iddri), and Phillip Williamson (University of East Anglia, NERC). A red vertical bar on the left side contains the text 'POLICY BRIEF' and 'N° 2 NOVEMBRE 2019'.

- Ocean is a key element of our life support system and provides many services. Ocean-based actions can maintain or increase those services despite climate change
- Measures cover both mitigation and adaptation, and range across four clusters (**Decisive, Low Regret, Unproven, Risky**)
- Advancing knowledge on ocean-based solutions is timely ahead of **COP26** (NDCs revision)
- The next iteration towards more ambitious NDCs should scale up ocean-based climate action by **prioritising Decisive and Low Regret**, improving knowledge on the Unproven measures, and very cautiously weighing the Risky ones
- **Decisive and Low Regret** measures are both **key priorities** for action because (1) the full implementation of Decisive measures will not completely eliminate coastal risks and (2) the effectiveness of Low Regret measures, especially nature-based solutions, depends on the global warming level

The footer of the Policy Brief features the logo of The Ocean Solutions Initiative and the logos of the following organizations: Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Fondation Veolia, IAEA (Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre), and Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (AMAO).

Ocean-Climate-Biodiversity Nexus

Review

Rebuilding marine life

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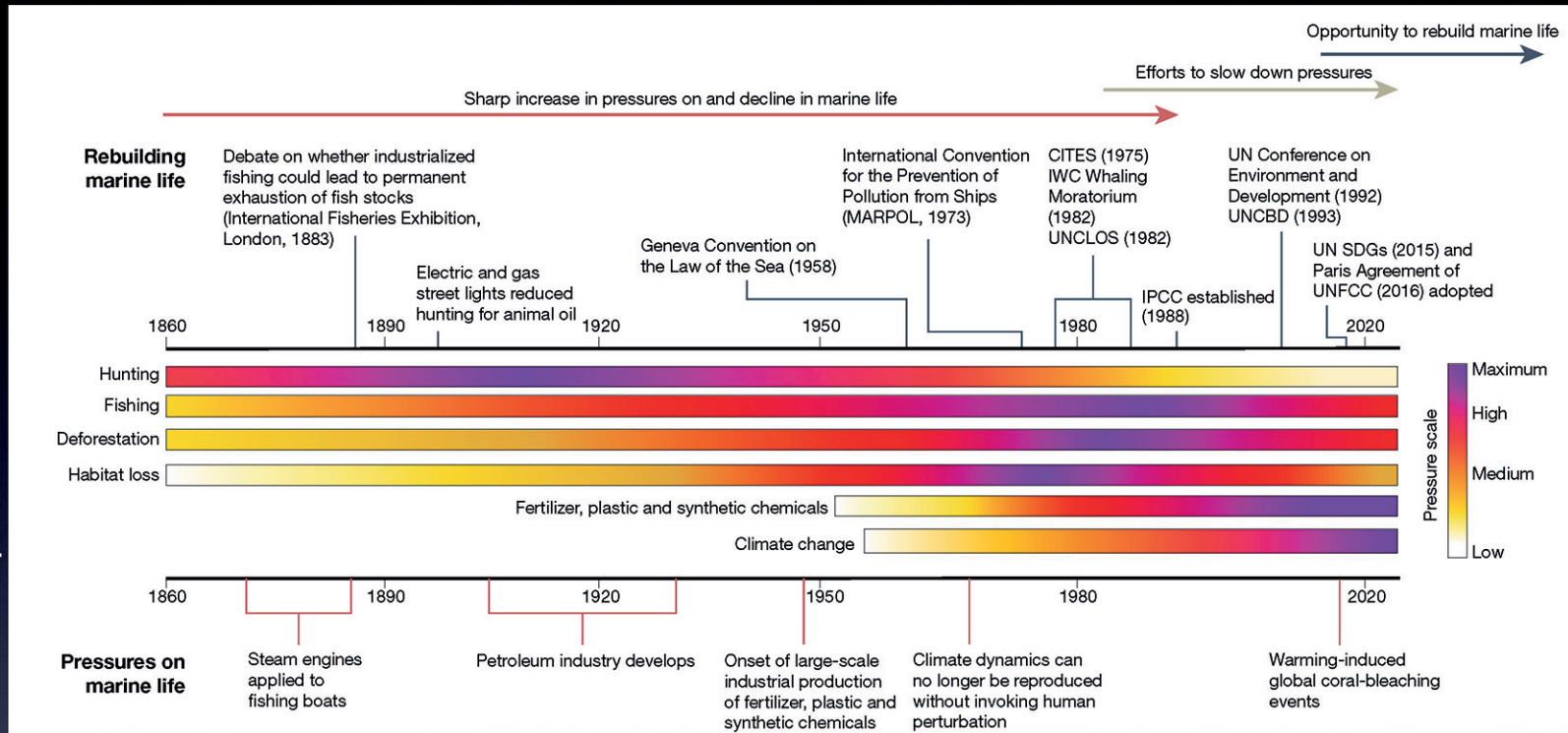
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Check for updates

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Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the United Nations aims to “conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”. Achieving this goal will require rebuilding the marine life-support systems that deliver the many benefits that society receives from a healthy ocean. Here we document the recovery of marine populations, habitats and ecosystems following past conservation interventions. Recovery rates across studies suggest that substantial recovery of the abundance, structure and function of marine life could be achieved by 2050, if major pressures—including climate change—are mitigated. Rebuilding marine life represents a doable Grand Challenge for humanity, an ethical obligation and a smart economic objective to achieve a sustainable future.

Duarte C. M. et al., 2020. Rebuilding marine life. Nature 580:39-51.



Discussion with introductory comments

Comments by

Joanna Post, UNFCCC

David Freestone, Sargasso Sea Commission



Key questions

Topic 3 - Unfolding the climate and ocean nexus

- What are possible steps to **accelerate nature-and other ocean-based solutions** for climate action?
- How to move towards a **supportive ocean governance framework** that facilitates decisive climate action and how could the EU best support related efforts?
- What are possible options to focus the **UNFCCC processes** more adequately on the ocean, including its regulatory framework?
- How could **RFMOs, Regional Sea Conventions** and other relevant global organisations with ocean-related mandates develop coping strategies for the upcoming changes?
- How could **science-policy interfaces** help to shape adequate ocean-governance responses taking into account the large scale and long-term changes?

A Tale of Two Cities – Montego Bay and Paris

David Freestone

Sargasso Sea Commission



A Tale of Two Cities – Montego Bay and Paris

The 1992 UNFCCC recognizes the significance of the oceans and marine ecosystems as sinks (art 4(1)(d))

2015 Paris Agreement Preamble refers to the importance of “ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans ...”

BUT Paris obligations are directed at State Parties

- States only have jurisdiction over the activities of their nationals or over those parts of the ocean where they have sovereignty – such as in the territorial sea – or sovereign rights – such as the EEZ or continental shelf.
- Not ABNJ

70% of current NDCs under the Paris Agreement include some mention of ocean/marine issues (Gallo et al, 2017).

- coastal impacts (95 NDCs), ocean warming impacts (77 NDCs), and fisheries impacts (72 NDCs)
- activities in national maritime zones.

How could the Paris regime link better with the Open Ocean regime ?

Some thoughts ...

Could we have (Open) Ocean Determined Contribution(s) ?

Incentives for Collaborative, **Regulated and Sustainable** Mitigation Activities in ABNJ?

- Increasing animal biomass has been shown to increase carbon fixing in the ocean – cannot be done unilaterally ?
- Establishment of MPAs/*refugia* for fish has been shown to increase fish biomass ?
- Sea weed farming ?
- Reduction of existing carbon emitting activities in ABNJ ?

Who would regulate ?

- Note lessons of ocean fertilization proposals/London Convention
- Existing regional and sectoral organizations ?
- New BBNJ ABMT “legal frameworks” (Art 19 BBNJ draft text) ?

A Role for UNFCCC SBSTA? – slow progress on ocean acidification

Would UNFCCC/Paris Parties accept thematic DCs?

Increase ambition by bolting onto existing NDCs ?

Role for EU ? Unparalleled experience of regional co-ordination

Links to incentives envisaged for “Sustainable Development mechanism” under proposed Paris Rule Book (Art 6, Paris)

Could such proposals relate to existing NDCs – under Art 6(2) or 6(4) - as an incentive

cf EU Bubble under Kyoto ...

Key questions

Topic 3 - Unfolding the climate and ocean nexus

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Session III: Final words and way forward



« Improving the Ocean Governance Framework »



The way forward

Sharing your evaluation of the webinar

- Online – as you leave the webinar room 😊



The way forward

The video of the webinar

- Do help us in disseminating it very widely within your own communities (including via social media)



The way forward

*A series of **topic-dedicated online workshops***

- Building on the outcome of today's webinar and your evaluations
- Mobilising experts in proposed topics
- Discussing solutions to strengthen International Ocean Governance, and preconditions for successful implementation
- To take place between **May and July, 2020** (dates to be confirmed)



The way forward

An online stakeholder consultation in summer 2020

- An online stakeholder-based consultation will be conducted in order to gain further ideas and expertise
- The consultation will focus on identifying key opportunities in international ocean governance for action and preconditions for successful implementation



The way forward

*An IOG Forum **conference** as intermediary milestone*

- Sharing and consolidating the results of these first consultation steps
- 9 to 11 December, 2020, in Brussels



The way forward

The final IOG Forum conference

- Presenting the results of the IOG Forum to support further development of international ocean governance and key actions of the EU
- Spring 2021, in Brussels



Conclusions and words of thanks

Hélisène Habart, EEAS

Marc Richir, EC, DG MARE





Many thanks for your participation!

#TogetherAtHome



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