

Area-based management tools

AOSIS Capacity Building Workshop for SIDS in BBNJ Negotiations

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Glen Wright

1. Fisheries
 2. Marine spatial planning
 3. Cooperation & coordination
 4. Additional considerations
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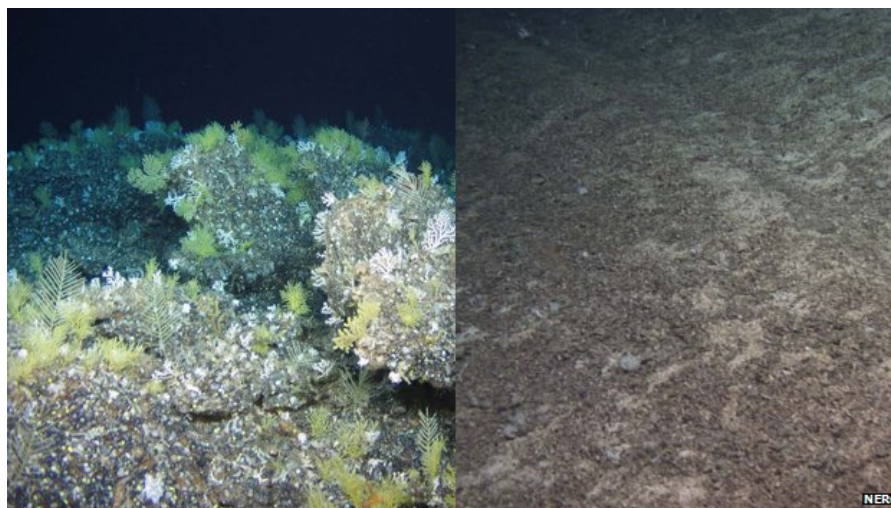
Fisheries



- Fish = integral part of high seas biodiversity
- Fishing = currently the greatest threat

- Sectoral ABMTs already available, but:
- Mixed RFMO performance
- Need for integrated ocean governance
- Conservation & sustainable use?

- “examples of how past and on-going developments in fisheries **challenge the pessimistic picture** promoted by some environment- focused advocacy papers.” (Friedman et al., 2018)
- “many of the elements necessary for an operational EBFM are already present, yet they have been implemented in an ad hoc way, **without a long-term vision and a formalized plan.**” (Juan-Jordá et al., 2018)
- Uneven and incomplete implementation of UNGA bottom fishing resolutions, including closure of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs)



- New agreement = conservation & sustainable use
- RFMOs =
 - Sectoral
 - Species-specific
 - Members: coastal States & fishing States
- **How can States with an interest in biodiversity contribute to conservation & sustainable use?**

- Ensure **complementarity & coherence** between different legal frameworks
- **Build on & strengthen** existing institutional arrangements
- Establish legal **obligations**
- Allow for participation of non-fishing States
- Provide for **oversight & review**

Marine spatial planning (MSP)

*“a **public** process of **analysing and allocating** the spatial and temporal **distribution** of human activities in marine areas to achieve **ecological, economic and social objectives...**”*

Ehler and Douvère (2009)

- *‘historical legacy of piecemeal management that has largely focused on single sectors of activity and failed to consider marine ecosystems as interconnected wholes.’*

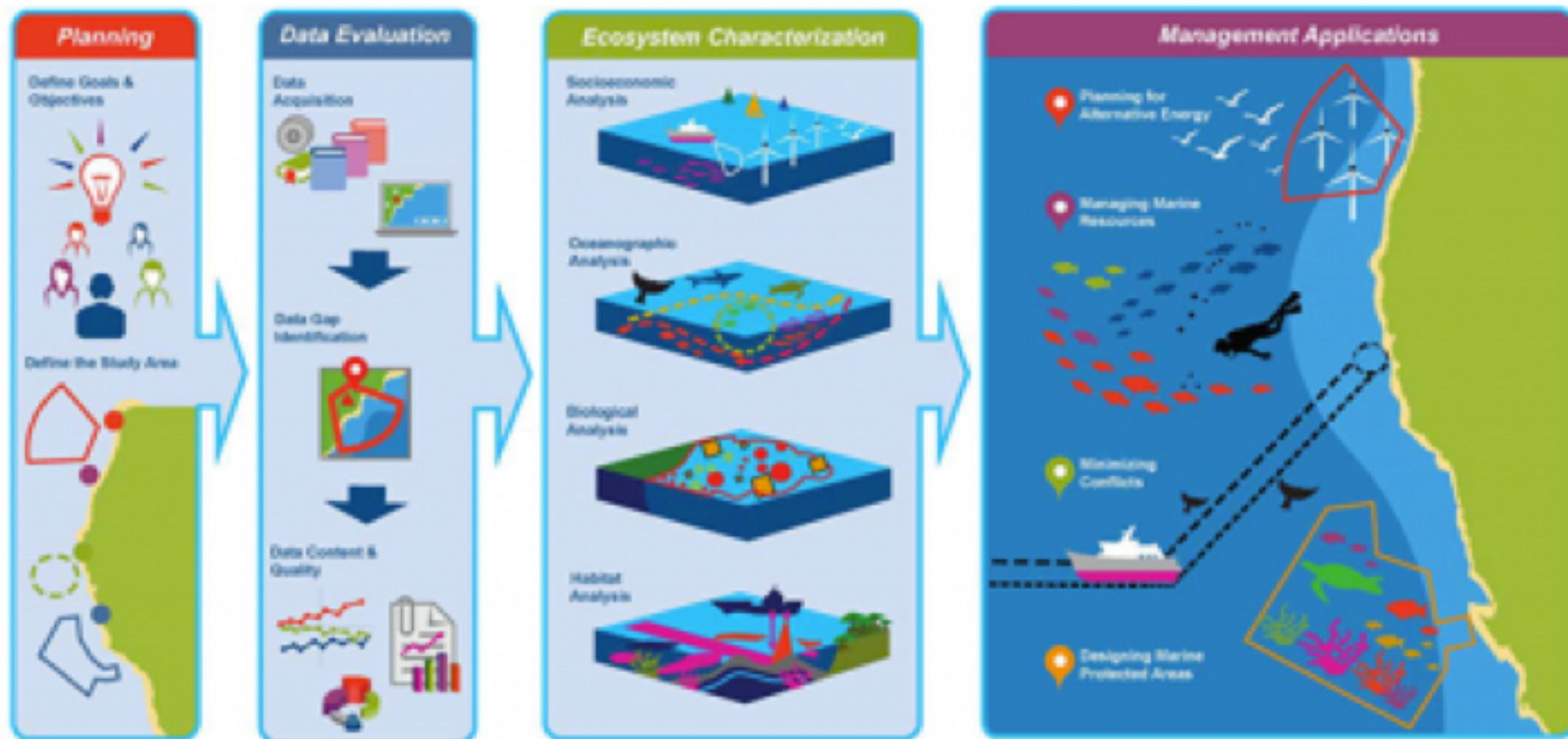
Rosenberg & Sandifer 2009

- *‘under sector-by-sector management, trade-offs within a sector may be considered, but those among sectors are largely ignored and often remain unaccounted for’*

McLeod & Leslie 2012

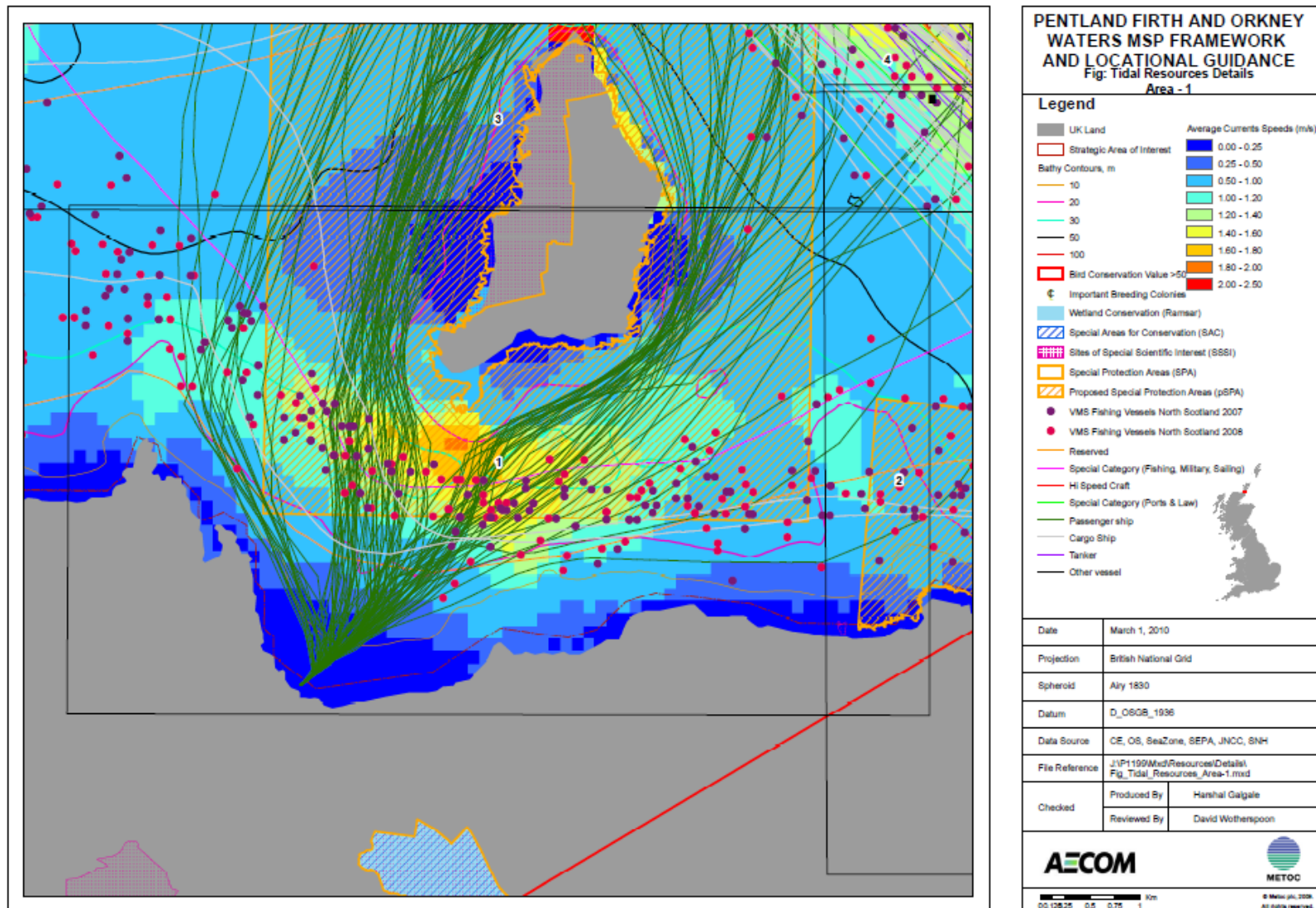
- *‘a system of ocean governance less likely to give us healthy oceans and sustainable economies would be difficult to design. Without strong interagency coordination, sectoral management cannot work.’*

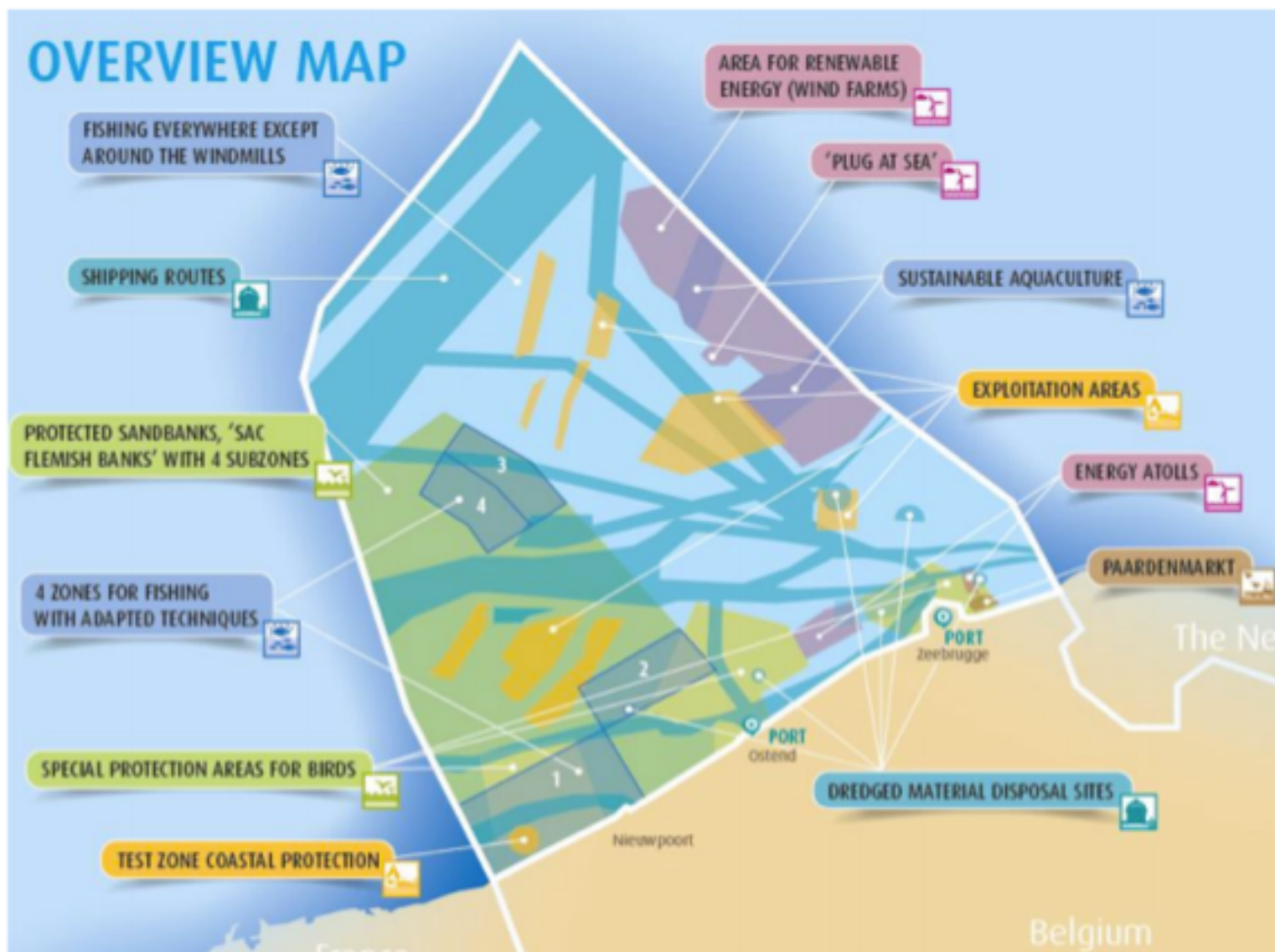
McGinnis 2012



SPREP

Figure 6.1b: Tidal Resource Detail Map Area 1





- Lack of comprehensive **data**
- Diverse & diffuse group of **stakeholders**
- **Overlaps, conflicts, or gaps** between existing sectors & plans
- No body with **authority** to coordinate implementation
- No **legal framework** to underpin such a body & its decisions
- **Logistical & political difficulties** of organizing a legal, effective & equitable MSP process.

- **Authority** with the mandate to oversee planning & implementation
- **Scientific/technical body** or mechanism
- Mechanisms for **funding to support collaboration** between countries of different capacities
- Framework for collecting, sharing & updating **scientific research & data** (including principles for dealing with scientific uncertainty)
- Other provisions: Secretariat for administrative/logistical support; reporting process; financial resources; settlement of disputes; monitoring; review & compliance
- **Models**: global, regional or hybrid?

Cooperation & coordination



German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

<http://mare.essenberger.de/en/karte-charlie-gibbs-schutzgebiet.php>



Successes

- Recognized as EBSA (2012)
- Hamilton Declaration (2014): 10 Signatory Governments to date
- European Eel listed under CMS in 2014

Lessons learned

- Patchwork of partial protection regimes
- Lack of common goals, criteria and scientific advice
- Still missing: ecosystem and precautionary approaches
- Need for global level accountability, mandate and support to spur regional level action

- “Adjacency” or “compatibility”
- Oversight & review
- Including climate change & acidification
- Monitoring, control & surveillance (MCS)
- Capacity building & technology transfer

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