

Regional & Global Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

AOSIS Capacity Building Workshop for SIDS in BBNJ Negotiations

New York, 29 May – 1 June 2018

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1. Marine protected areas
 2. Considerations for a hybrid approach
 3. IKI STRONG High Seas project
 4. Financing
-

Marine protected areas

- Scientific criteria (EBSA, VME, PSSA, APEI)
- Sectoral ABMTs
- Regionally established MPAs
 - North-East Atlantic – OSPAR
 - Mediterranean – Barcelona Convention
 - Southern Ocean – CCAMLR
- Existing processes for cooperation
- Scientific processes

- Global mechanisms/institutions with global coverage & mandate
- Global mechanism/bodies responsible for entire MPA process
- Regional & sectoral organisations:
 - Implement management measures
 - Act as a conduit for State proposals, implementation, surveillance and enforcement

Scientific criteria

New criteria
under ILBI

Proposal

States
Sci/tech body

Designation

Formal
designation by
COP

Management

Global mechanism
to coordinate
establishment of
management plan
& measures

Implementation

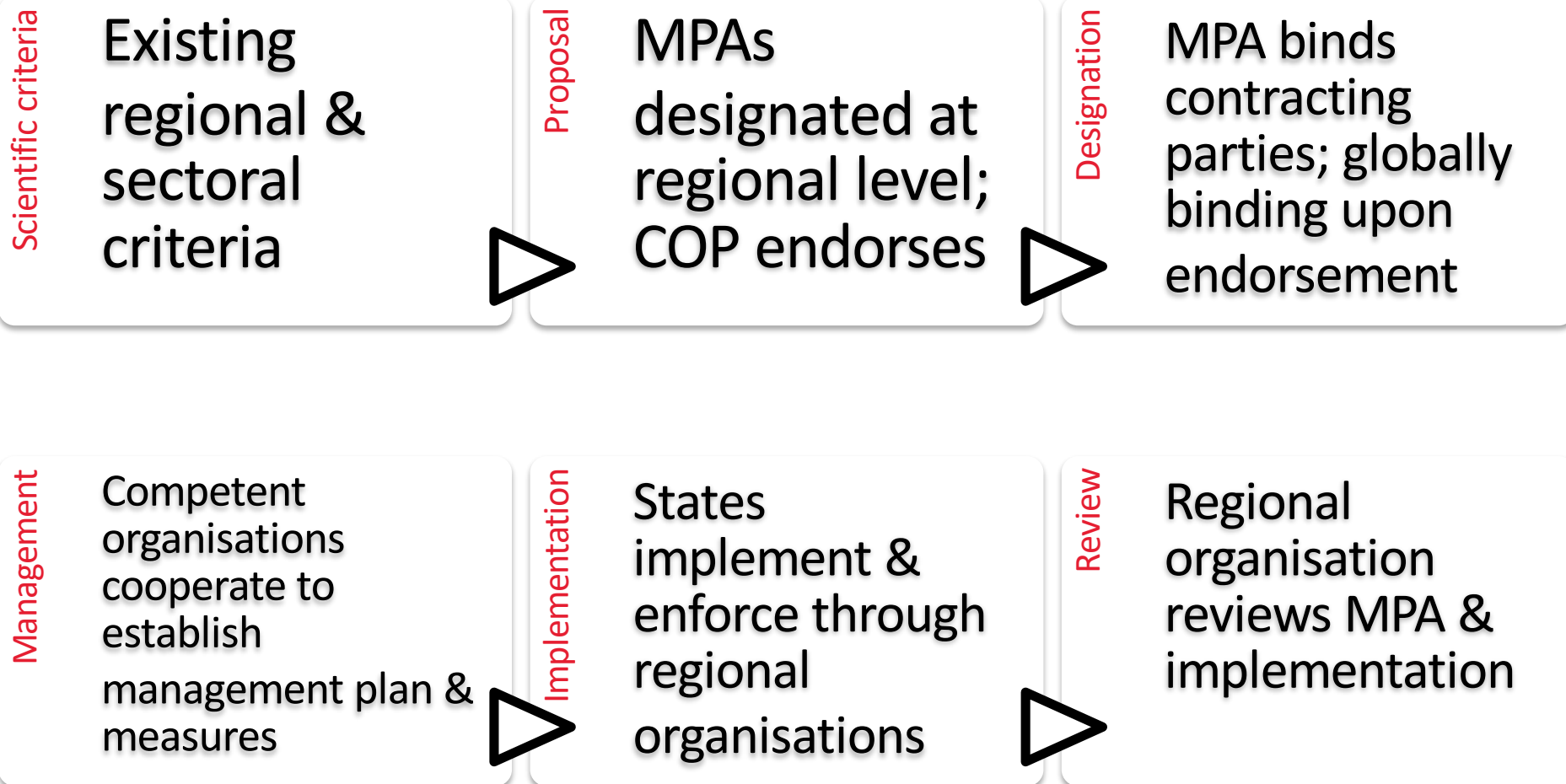
States implement
& enforce directly
and/or through
competent
organisation

Review

ILBI body reviews
MPA &
implementation

COP endorses review;
adopts
recommendations

- Proposal/designation/implementation largely left to regional organisations
- Global process provides information, advice (as requested), and reporting
- Existing & new regional MPAs endorsed by the ILBI



- Two-track approach:
 1. Endorsement of existing & new MPAs
 2. Designation of MPAs through a global process

- Global mechanism to coordinate establishment of management plan & measures through competent bodies

- Shared responsibility for implementation & review

Scientific criteria

1. Existing regional and sectoral criteria
2. New criteria established by ILBI

Proposal

1. Regional MPAs recognised by ILBI
2. Proposal by States or new body

Designation

1. MPA designated at regional level
2. MPAs either formally recognised/ designated by the COP

Management

Global mechanism to coordinate the establishment of management plan & measures

Implementation

States implement & enforce through regional organisations and/or through international process

Review

ILBI body reviews MPA & implementation, COP endorses review

Considerations for a hybrid approach

- Not all regions currently have competent organisations
- Capacity limitations: need skilled & well-equipped institutions with adequate financial & human resources
- RFMOs
 - Limited coverage
 - Limited participation
 - Mixed performance
 - Focus on resource management, not conservation & sustainable use
- Regional Seas programmes
 - Few with a mandate in ABNJ
 - Focus on conservation
 - Uneven development, participation and buy-in

- ILBI could

Provide a default mechanism where no competent regional organisation or body exists

Require States to cooperate to establish regional organisations, or regional advisory bodies, where one does not already exist

Require States to cooperate to extend the mandates of existing regional organisations that are not yet competent in ABNJ

IKI STRONG High Seas project

- “Strengthening Regional Ocean Governance for the High Seas”
 1. Transdisciplinary scientific assessments (policy-relevant scientific information)
 2. Support design of integrated, cross-sectoral approaches for conservation & sustainable use
 3. Interregional exchange
 4. Explore links & opportunities for regional governance in a new ILBI





Project duration: June 2017 – May 2022

Coordinator: Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)

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

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**INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)**

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ABIDJAN CONVENTION
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Financing

- ‘Traditional’ multilateral treaty financing mechanisms, e.g. GEF

- Emerging models
 - Seychelles Blue Bonds
 - Phoenix Islands - conservation trust

- ‘Innovative finance’ – “creating scalable & effective ways of channelling private money, in particular from global financial markets towards solving pressing global problems.” (Thiele & Gerber 2017)

Financing structures

- Dedicated funds to build capacity and clearing house mechanisms
- Trust funds and endowments
- Institutions providing blended and catalytic finance
- Liability funds, managing service fees and penalties
- Impact investment for ocean technology solutions



- Blended financing:

“Strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional commercial finance” (OECD)

“Multilateral development banks (MDBs) and development finance institutions (DFIs) will be the driving engine” (OECD 2017)

- WWF:

*“We need to create trust funds for marine protected areas in perpetuity... We also need to look beyond existing structures and think of an **ocean sustainability bank**. There are development banks around the world but no bank for 70 per cent of the planet’s surface.”*
(The Times, June 2015)

Ocean Sustainability Bank

- A pro-active ocean resilience strategy is needed to deal with ocean degradation, encouraging natural abundance and protecting biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Effective High Seas governance at scale needs to be complemented by global ocean observation and marine genetic analysis, with open data access.
- Ocean monitoring at sufficient granularity not only provides data to facilitate modelling and enforcement, it also helps to optimise other ocean uses.
- Financing through a dedicated institution such as a new Ocean Sustainability Bank could help to deliver knowledge, focus, innovation and sufficient resources.
- Innovative finance mechanisms can be an effective way to help deliver the goals and ambition of the new binding instrument.



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