Oceans 14
Blue economy, marine debris and Regional Seas

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UNEP/GEF IW Africa Portfolio

Des océans sains pour une vie meilleure
Jeudi 9 juin 2016, 15h00- 17h30 - Palais des Nations - Salle XIV
1. Policy & governance UNEA
2. Programmes & tools GPA, UNEP/MAP, EBM,
3. The blue economy report
UNEA 2 Results

- 23-27 May 2016
- > 2,500 delegates - 174 countries
- 25 Resolutions adopted
- **Ocean-related resolutions:**
  - Oceans and Seas
  - Marine Litter
  - Coral reef
  - Implementation of SAMOA Pathway
### 14.1 By 2025, prevent & significantly reduce marine pollution esp marine debris & nutrients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The past and present....</th>
<th>The future.....?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N loads to oceans $\times 3$ from pre-industrial times (fertilizer, manure, wastewater)</td>
<td>Transformational policy changes and economic incentives in nitrogen management across multiple sectors needed at all levels of governance (UNEP et al., 2012)</td>
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<td>Geometric increase in hypoxic zones</td>
<td>GPML</td>
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<td>Global economic damage N pollution $200 – 800$ billion/year (UNDP, 2012)</td>
<td>UNEA resolutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>300 million mt/year plastics/year</td>
<td>There are numerous proven strategies and models that can deliver large reductions in plastics pollution, need widespread adoption and scaling up</td>
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<td>~24% global plastics recycling</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8-20 million mt/year plastics into oceans and $\times 10$ by 2025 esp in developing regions</td>
<td>Marine debris is transboundary at TWO levels – river basins and global ocean – incorporate into TDA/SAP, ICM/IWRM, etc.</td>
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<td>Damage to marine ecosystems $13$ billion/year (UNEP, 2014)</td>
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14.5 By 2020 conserve at least 10% coastal & marine areas

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<td>8.4% EEZs = MPAs, 10% EEZs = Aichi in 2016 (CBD)</td>
<td>If 10% by 2020 = 1.3% + ocean MPA/year (4.7 million sq km/yr), 5x rate from 2004-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG: 10% of entire OCEAN = MPA, Now = 3.5%</td>
<td>Progress/concluding on ABNJ agreement may take time =&gt; focus of near-term action in EEZs</td>
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<td>proportion of high seas protected (0.25%); UNCLOS implementing agreement on ABNJ started</td>
<td>Many scientists concur that 10% isn’t sufficient for true protection and sustainability, more like 30% desired.</td>
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The boundaries do not correspond to the actual geographical coverage of the conventions and action plans.
Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

• **18** Regional Seas Conventions

• **7** administered by UNEP - Legally binding framework

• Address *degradation of seas* through *sustainable management*

• Implementation of *cross cutting policies*

• *Transboundary cooperation*
Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2017-2020)

1. Reduce marine pollution of all kinds = SDG Goal 14.1.

2. Create increased resilience of people, marine and coastal ecosystems, and their health and productivity, in line with the SDG Goal 13 and decisions of UNFCCC COP21.

3. Develop integrated, ecosystem-based regional ocean policies and strategies for sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.

4. Enhance effectiveness of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans as regional platforms for supporting integrated ocean policies and management.
UNEP/MAP system & Barcelona Convention: regional environmental governance framework
MSSD, an integrative policy framework

MSSD Review: COP 18 decision (Istanbul, 2013)
MSSD vision 2016-2025

A prosperous and peaceful Mediterranean in which people enjoy a high quality of life and where sustainable development takes place within the carrying capacity of healthy ecosystems.

• Engage stakeholders, foster cooperation, solidarity, equity and participatory governance

• Invest in environmental sustainability to achieve social and economic development
Global Partnership on Marine Litter launched in June 2012, Rio+20 Summit
translate SDGs into Regional seas conventions and action plans (regional and national)

- **Pollution**: LBS protocols = set regional targets/define indicators;
- **Habitats and Ecosystems including MPAs**: SPA/W protocols; ecosystem approach (EBM) and improved resilience
- **Sustainable Tourism**: support programmes such as Green Fins for coral reef tourism
- **Legal aspects**: support ratification of protocols and their implementation; strengthening compliance committees
6 Case Studies

Mediterranean

Seychelles

Barbados

Norway

Gambia

Madagascar
• concept to reality
• multifocal and strategic
• innovating and diversifying
• inter sectorial cooperation
• knowledge- strategy- policy
• Tools: EBM MPAs and MSP
• Participation/Inclusive process
• worth the investment
Merci !

www.unep.org
SDGs 6 and 14 are extremely ambitious and in several cases require transformational changes in water and ocean management and governance

“....more, better, sooner”

GEF IW can – does - play a substantial role in supporting implementation & achievement of most SDG 6 & 14 targets
I. Making the case for marine and coastal EBM

II. Core elements of EBM:

III: Moving towards EBM

EBA – Decision Support Framework

Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management

AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE

Governing Marine Protected Areas – Getting the Balance Right

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Guidance

Moving from Principles to Practice

Technical Report
Regional Seas Indicators

Measuring Success: Indicators for Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

• Compilation of selective indicators actually set and used in the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans
• Many of them covering: the state of water quality, pollution loads, status of key ecosystems, indicator species and major threats to key ecosystems.
• Some are related to human activities impacting the environmental conditions.