

Oceans 14

Blue economy, marine debris and Regional Seas



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Des océans sains pour une vie meilleure

Jeudi 9 juin 2016, 15h00- 17h30 - Palais des Nations - Salle XIV



Oceans 14

1. Policy & governance UNEA
2. Programmes & tools GPA, UNEP/MAP, EBM,
3. The blue economy report



UNEA 2 Results

- 23-27 May 2016
- > 2,5000 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

The past and present....	The future....?
<p>N loads to oceans X3 from pre-industrial times (fertilizer, manure, wastewater)</p> <p>Geometric increase in hypoxic zones</p> <p>Global economic damage N pollution \$200 – 800 billion/year (UNDP, 2012)</p>	<p>Transformational policy changes and economic incentives in nitrogen management across multiple sectors needed at all levels of governance (UNEP et al., 2012)</p> <p>GPML UNEA resolutions</p>
<p>300 million mt/year plastics/year</p> <p>~24% global plastics recycling</p> <p>8-20 million mt/year plastics into oceans and X10 by 2025 esp in developing regions</p> <p>Damage to marine ecosystems \$13 billion/year (UNEP, 2014)</p>	<p>There are numerous proven strategies and models that can deliver large reductions in plastics pollution, need widespread adoption and scaling up</p> <p>Marine debris is transboundary at TWO levels – river basins and global ocean – incorporate into TDA/SAP, ICM/IWRM, etc.</p>

14.5 By 2020 conserve at least 10% coastal & marine areas

The past and present....

8.4% EEZs = MPAs,
10% EEZs = Aichi in 2016 (CBD)

SDG: 10% of entire OCEAN = MPA,
Now = 3.5%



proportion of high seas protected
(0.25%);

UNCLOS implementing agreement on
ABNJ started

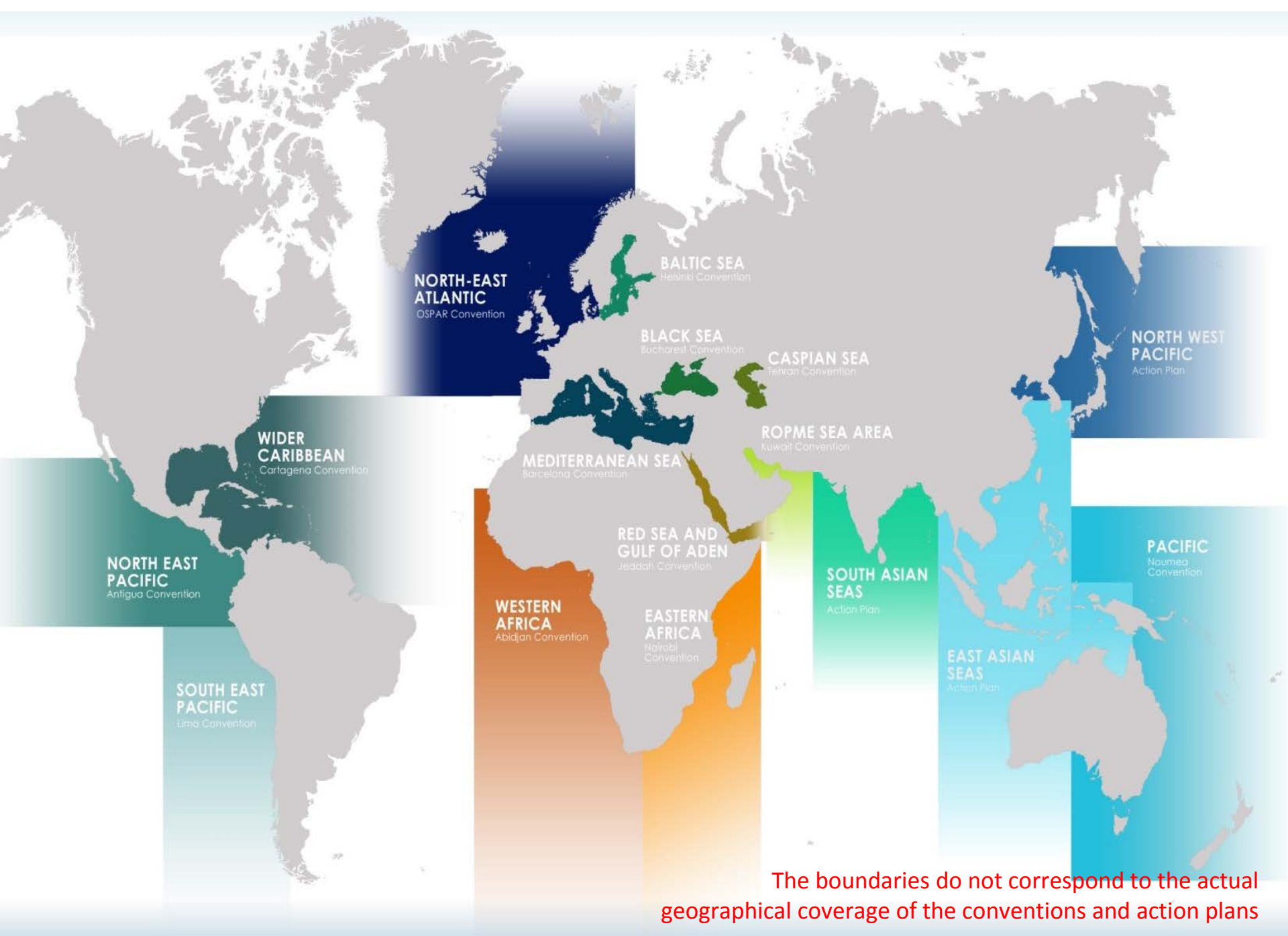
The future....?

If 10% by 2020 = 1.3% + ocean MPA/year (4.7
million sq km/yr),
5x rate from 2004-14

Progress/concluding on ABNJ agreement may
take time => focus of near-term action in EEZs



Many scientists concur that 10% isn't sufficient
for true protection and sustainability, more
like 30% desired.



The boundaries do not correspond to the actual geographical coverage of the conventions and action plans

Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

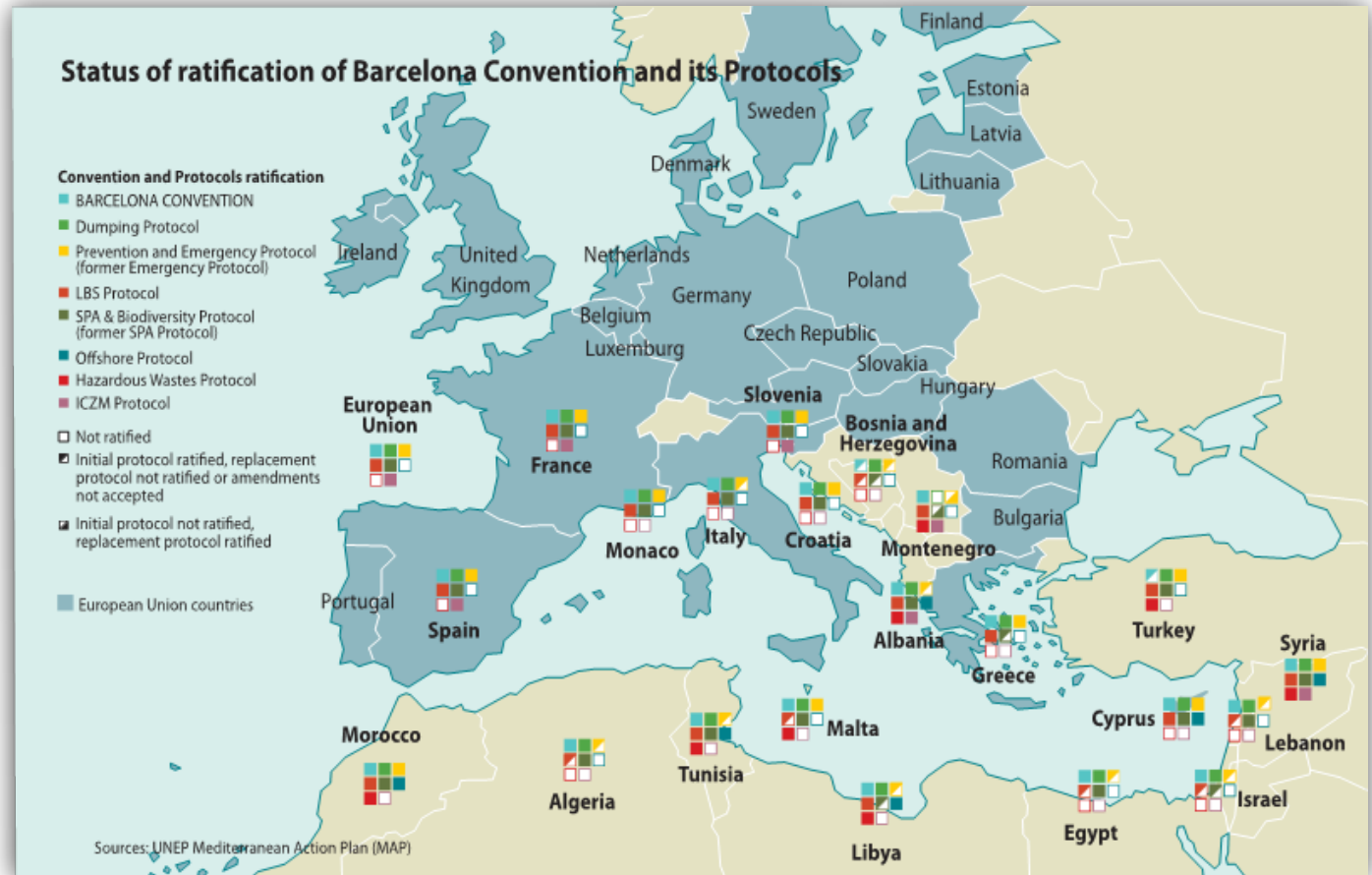
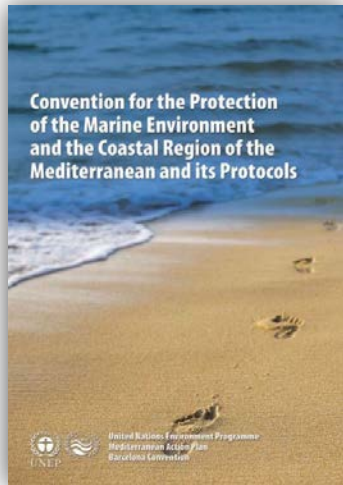
- **18** Regional Seas Conventions
- **7** administered by **UNEP** - Legally binding framework
- Address **degradation of seas** through **sustainable management**
- Implementation of **cross cutting policies**
- **Transboundary cooperation**



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



Blue Economy

Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change



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 !

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

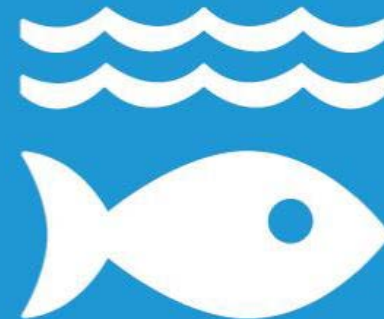
“...more, better, sooner”

GEF IW can – does - play a substantial role in supporting implementation & achievement of most SDG 6 & 14 targets

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



Incremental steps toward Ecosystem-based Management

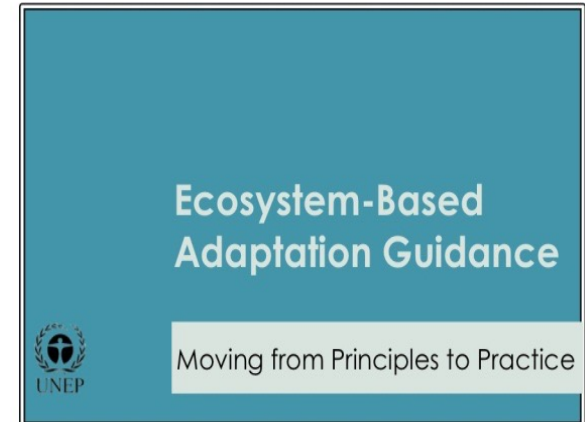
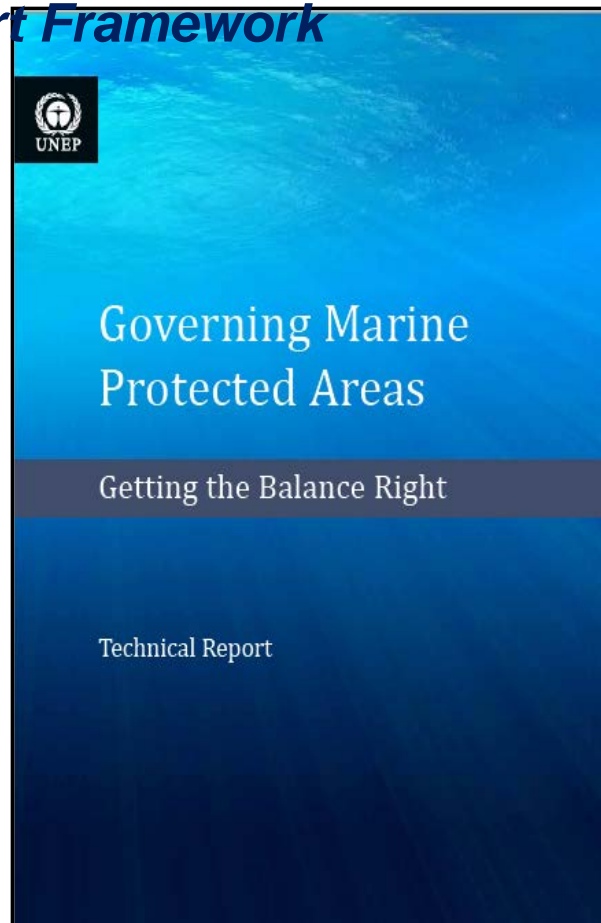
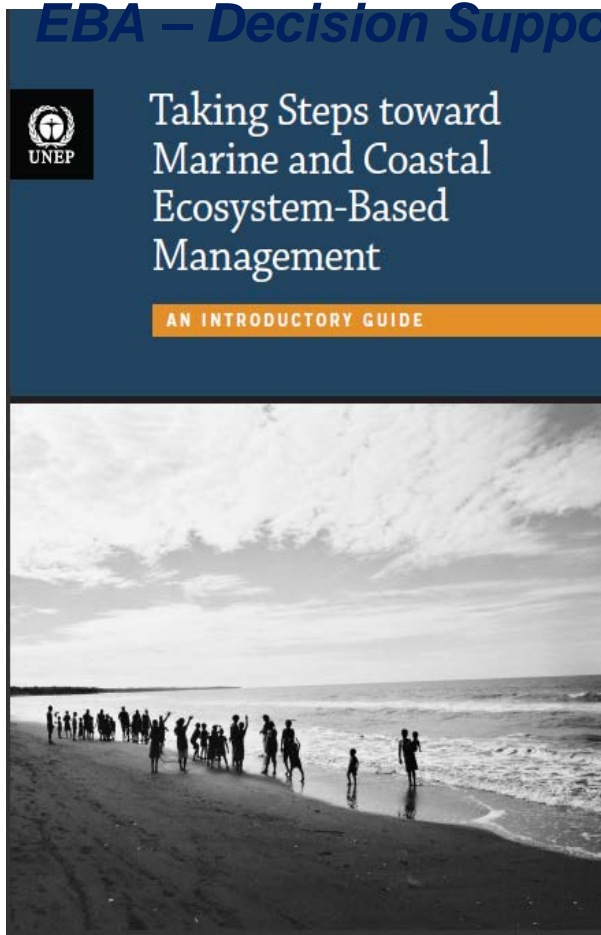
Governing Marine Protected Areas – Getting the Balance Right”

I. Making the case for marine and coastal EBM

II. Core elements of EBM:

III: Moving towards EBM

EBA – Decision Support Framework



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.

