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

Facilitation: Sebastian Unger\textsuperscript{1,2}, Ben Boteler\textsuperscript{1,2}, Barbara Neumann\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1} TMG - Think Tank for Sustainability
\textsuperscript{2} Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
The main focus of the webinar

Launching the International Ocean Governance (IOG) Forum process

• 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

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<td>International Ocean Governance as key to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (Video message)</td>
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<td>The EU International Ocean Governance Forum in a nutshell</td>
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## Agenda

### Session II: Addressing TWG1 key topics

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<td>Conclusions and words of thanks</td>
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<td>(European Commission, DG MARE)</td>
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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

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

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
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)
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

www.cordioea.net
@dobura
Multiple perspectives on the SDGs...


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


Illustration by Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University
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 ...

Monitoring and measurement ... holistically

**Natural asset/reef health**
- Reef health, 14 →
  - Corals/algae
  - Fish
  - biomass/abundance

**Direct benefits**
- sustainable fishing
  - Fish catch
  - jobs, economy, 8
  - # fishers income valuation

**Indirect benefits**
- reduced hunger, 2
  - food nutrition
- improved health, 3
  - health
- poverty, 1
  - % below poverty line

**Contextual/enabling**
- climate, 13
  - thermal stress
- clean water, 6
  - nutrients
- life on land, 15
  - Coastal vegetation

**Means of implementation/enabling**
- education, 4
  - Ocean literacy
- just societies, 16
  - governance management
- partnerships, 17
  - funding, participation

**For example, a coral reef fishery**
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)


www.cordioea.net/sdgmodel
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\textsuperscript{a,b}, Barbara Neumann\textsuperscript{b}, and Ben Boteler\textsuperscript{a,b}
“And coastal States may never know what they have lost by ignoring ABNJ”


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


2017: BBNJ Negotiations launched!

- Marine genetic resources
- Measures such as area-based management tools & EIAs
- Cross-cutting issues
- Capacity-building & transfer of marine technology

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

- **2017**: PrepCom concludes in July with a recommendation to the UN General Assembly to convene an intergovernmental conference (IGC)
- **2018**: IGC Session 1: September 4-17, 2018
- **2019**: IGC Session 2: March 25 - April 5, 2019
- **2019**: IGC Session 3: August 19-30, 2019
- **2020**: IGC Session 4: Spring 2020

**2016-2017**: Series of 4 PrepComs are held to elaborate elements of new treaty

- **2015**: BBNJ concludes: adoption of UNGA Res. 69/292 which recommends development of an IA; establishment of a PrepCom to develop treaty
- **2014**: IUCN Congress: Promise of Sydney calls for new instrument
- **2014**: BBNJ meets twice
- **2013**: BBNJ holds intercessional workshops
- **2012**: RIO+20 “Future We Want” sets 2015 deadline for IA decision by UNGA
- **2011**: BBNJ breakthrough. Package elements agreed for BBNJ process

- **2002**: UN ICP discusses protection of marine environment
- **2004**: UN BBNJ (ad hoc working group) established to study issues
- **2006**: BBNJ meets for 1st time and urges action on governance gaps
- **2006**: UNGA adopts Resolution 61/105 on bottom fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction
- **2008**: BBNJ recognizes urgency and debates new Implementing Agreement (IA)
- **2010**: BBNJ calls for progress on legal regime
- **2010**: CBD COP10 (Aichi Targets) calls for expected BBNJ process
Finding common ground remains illusive. Can we focus on resilience?

Seven Principles for Building Ecological and Institutional Resilience in ABNJ

1. Maintain Diversity and Redundancy
2. Manage Connectivity
3. Manage Slow Variables and Feedback
4. Foster 'Complex Adaptive Systems' Thinking
5. Promote Polycentric Governance
6. Broaden Participation
7. Encourage Learning

S. Shekhar Yadav and KM Gjerde (in review) “The Ocean, Climate Change and Resilience: Making ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction more resilient to climate change and other anthropogenic activities” (Graphic designed by Siddharth Shekhar Yadav, based on Biggs et al, 2015)
Seven Principles for Building Resilience in ABNJ

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.

See S. Shekhar Yadav and KM Gjerde (in review) “The Ocean, Climate Change and Resilience: Making ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction more resilient to climate change and other anthropogenic activities.”
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
The Ocean: an actor of climate change

Ocean 93%

- Atmosphere 1%
- Continent 3%
- Melting ice 3%

Heat

Warming

Deoxygenation
The Ocean: an actor of climate change

- Heat
  - Melting ice: 3%
  - Continent: 3%
- Carbon dioxide
  - Land: 29%
  - Atmosphere: 44%
- Ocean: 93%

Warming
Acidification
Deoxygenation
The Ocean: an actor of climate change

Heat
- Melting ice 3%
- Continent 3%

Carbon dioxide
- Land 29%
- Atmosphere 44%

Water
- Ocean 93%
- Ocean ~100%

Warming
- Deoxygenation

Acidification

Sea level rise
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.
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

Gattuso et al. (2018)
Assessment — 18 ocean-based measures

Taking actions

Supporting biological and ecological adaptation

Addressing the causes of climate change

Enhancing societal adaptation

- Marine renewable energy
  - Ocean energy substitution for fossil energy

- Reduce atmospheric pollution
  - Reduce emissions of gases and black carbon from shipping

- Carbon capture and storage
  - Sequestration of CO₂ underground under the sea floor

- Marine bioenergy with carbon capture and storage
  - Marine plants burnt to generate energy and resulting CO₂ is captured and stored

- Restore and increase coastal vegetation
  - Restoration and conservation of coastal vegetation to enhance CO₂ uptake and avoid further emissions

- Enhance open-ocean productivity
  - Adding nutrients and cultivating marine plants

- Enhance weathering and alkalization
  - Addition of alkalinity to enhance CO₂ removal and/or carbon storage

- Cloud brightening
  - Adding cloud condensation nuclei to the lower atmosphere to enhance cloud brightness and longevity

- Surface albedo enhancement
  - Increase surface ocean albedo by producing long-lived ocean foam

Nature-based solutions

Main areas of action

- Mitigation (reducing sources of GHG)
- Adaptation
- Solar radiation manipulation

Community-based adaptation

- E.g. co-management of food harvest resources, traditional knowledge inclusion

Infrastructure-based adaptation

- E.g. seawalls and dykes

Relocate and diversify economic activities

- E.g. relocation of shellfish industry, development of new tourist products

Relocate people

- Either internally (i.e. at a local scale or within the country) or internationally

Improve risk-reduction policies

- E.g., through improved early warning systems, or urban regularization in flood-prone areas
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:
  - 21% land-locked countries
  - 9% coastal countries

Gallo et al. (2017), Gattuso et al. (2019)
Clusters of ocean actions

Ocean-based measures

- Marine renewable energy
- Carbon capture and storage
- Reducing atmospheric pollution
- Pollution reduction
- Community-based adaptation
- Conservation
- Restoring and enhancing habitats
- Improving risk-reduction policies
- Restoring and increasing coastal vegetation
- Infrastructure-based adaptation
- Relocating & diversifying economic activities
- Relocating people
- Assisted evolution
- Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage
- Enhancing open-ocean productivity
- Enhancing weathering and alkalinization
- Cloud brightening
- Surface albedo enhancement

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

Gattuso et al. (2019)
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

- Marine renewable energy
- Carbon capture and storage
- Reducing atmospheric pollution
- Pollution reduction
- Community-based adaptation
- Conservation
- Restoring and enhancing habitats
- Improving risk-reduction policies
- Restoring and increasing coastal vegetation
- Infrastructure-based adaptation
- Relocating & diversifying economic activities
- Relocating people
- Assisted evolution
- Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage
- Enhancing open-ocean productivity
- Enhancing weathering and alkalinization
- Cloud brightening
- Surface albedo enhancement

Address the causes of climate change
- Mitigation (reducing sources of GHG)
- Mitigation (increasing sinks of GHG)
- Solar Radiation management
- Ecological/Societal Adaptation

Address the impacts of climate change
Key messages

- 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.
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

• What are possible steps to accelerate nature-and other ocean-based solutions for climate action?

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• 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?
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

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Marc Richir, EC, DG MARE
Many thanks for your participation!

#TogetherAtHome

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