

*11th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans
Bangkok, Thailand, 5-8 October 2009*



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CBD and Regional Seas Programmes :

Implementation of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Future Collaboration



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Focus of Presentation



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Report on preparatory activities for in-depth review of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity



Identify potential areas of CBD-RSP collaboration toward Nagoya (COP 10)



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Preparatory Activities for In-Depth Review of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity since 10th Global Meeting



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- IDR to be undertaken at the **tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**, scheduled for October 2010, Nagoya, Japan (decision VII/31, Annex)
- CBD notification (29 July 2008) issued to Parties and organizations, including all Regional Convention and Action Plans, requesting the submission of voluntary report on the implementation of PoW on marine and coastal biodiversity
- Compile and synthesize information, with support from UNEP DEPI, from 3rd and 4th National Reports, voluntary reports, scientific articles, international publications, and other information sources
- **Voluntary reports provided by various regional seas organizations (COBSEA, HELCOM, NOWPAP, OSPAR, PERSGAR)** as well as other regional programmes (CCAMLR, PEMSEA)
- **Information sharing via email communications** undertaken with several regional seas organizations (CPPS, Tehran Convention, SPREP, etc)
- Draft report prepared and circulated **for Peer-Review** to Parties and organizations, including regional seas organizations **with deadline by 30 September**

Background document on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



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- ❖ **Global status and trends of marine and coastal biodiversity :** Estuaries, mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, shellfish reefs, cold water coral reefs, seamounts, hydrothermal vents, fisheries, spawning aggregations, dead zones, seabirds and shorebirds, invasive species
- ❖ **Threats to marine and coastal biodiversity:** world population, coastal zone development, pollution, unsustainable fishing, climate change impacts including ocean acidification
- ❖ **Status of 2010 sub-targets on marine and coastal biodiversity:** target, indicators, relevant elements of PoW, and progress
- ❖ **Progress made on the implementation of POW at global, regional and national levels:**
 - **IMCAM** : national policies and implementation, IMCAM and ecosystem approach/watershed management/spatial planning/GPA
 - **Living Resources** : implementation of ecosystem approach in marine and coastal areas, marine genetic resources, global information on ecosystem and species, mangrove/tropical coral reefs/cold water coral reefs; biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Background document on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



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- ❖ **Progress made on the implementation of POW at global, regional and national levels:**
 - **Marine and coastal protected areas:** Global trends of MCPA establishment; MCPA networks; MPAs beyond national jurisdiction; Regional initiatives (e.g. OSPAR, CCAMLR, etc); enhancing scientific basis for selecting new MPAs; effective management of MPAs
 - **Mariculture** : status and trends in mariculture and aquaculture; development of national policies/legislation; management measures (EIA, site selection, restoration, effluent control, genetic resource management, preventing escape, traditional knowledge)
 - **Invasive alien species:** pathways and causes of introduction of IAS; impacts; control of pathways; eradication or management of already introduced species; IAS database

Background document on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



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❖ Barriers to implementation of the POW

- Lack of **political commitment** and support
- Lack of **mainstreaming** and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors
- Institutional and **policy obstacles** and weaknesses
- **Insufficient human technical resources** and capacity
- Limited **financial resources**
- Lack of **suitable data**, knowledge and information
- Low **public awareness**
- **Insufficient training** in the use of guidelines and tools and inadequate dissemination of such materials
- Limited or **low involvement of indigenous and local communities** and various stakeholders
- Lack of **economic incentives**



Background document on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



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- ❖ **Priorities to address the barriers, in particular capacity-building**
 - Enhancing **cross-sectoral coordination and policy planning** as well as between levels of government, with emphasis on local implementation
 - Developing and strengthening **stakeholder networks**
 - Demonstrating **economic and social value** of marine and coastal biodiversity
 - Undertaking **periodic review** of the adequacy of policies and legislation and their implementation
 - Securing resourcing and funding through **financial/business planning**
 - Enhancing **capacity of personnel** through training
 - Making scientific information and traditional knowledge easier to access through **improved information management**
 - **Scaling up demonstration** projects
 - Strengthening regional collaboration to address scientific information needs
 - Enhancing **international scientific processes**

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❖ Progress made in various aspects BUT,

- Despite significant progress made, particularly with regard to national implementation of IMCAM and establishment of MCPAs, most global assessment showed serious declines in marine living resources, losses of coastal habitats, elevated pollution levels, poor water quality, overall deterioration of marine environment.
- Some local and regional success stories are found for the recovery or slowdown of the habitat/biodiversity loss, such as coral reefs and mangroves.
- However, impacts of climate change, such as ocean acidification, would further complicate the challenges and increase management uncertainties.

❖ Areas for further refinement of PoW

- Measures to address key concerns raised by COP 8 and COP 9 on the urgent need to **conserve biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction** as well as address **the impacts of ocean acidification and ocean fertilization as well as unsustainable fishing** on marine biodiversity can be the key elements for consideration.



Focus of Presentation



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Introduce CBD process for in-depth review of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity



Identify potential areas of CBD-RSP collaboration toward Nagoya (COP 10)



CBD Collaboration with RSPs since 10th Global Meeting



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- Contributions of Voluntary Reports by Regional Seas Organizations
- Dissemination of information by CBD Secretariat (e.g. Ecosystem Approach E-Newsletter)
- Notifications to invite for peer-review of draft reports on:
 - Impacts of ocean fertilization on marine biodiversity
 - Impacts of ocean acidification on marine biodiversity
 - Implementation of programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity
- Notifications request for submission of information to marine expert workshops on :
 - Identifying areas that meet CBD scientific criteria and use of biogeographic classification system
 - Scientific and technical aspects of applying environmental impact assessment in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Ottawa Workshop (29 Sep – 2 Oct) : Key outputs



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- Reviewed and synthesized **progress on the identification of areas beyond national jurisdiction** which meet the CBD scientific criteria and other similar criteria at regional and national levels
- Reviewed and synthesized **experiences with the use of the biogeographic classification system** and identified potential contributions to various policy and management measures of marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Developed **scientific and technical guidance** on the use and further development of biogeographic classification systems
- Developed **scientific and technical guidance** on the identification of areas beyond the national jurisdiction, which meet the scientific criteria on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection (CBD EBSA)
- Identified **critical need for capacity building and the data and analytic requirements** for identification of CBD EBSA and biogeographic classification system

SBSTTA 14 (May 09) and COP 10 (Oct 09)



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SBSTTA 14 and COP 10 are expected to consider :

- **Ottawa workshop report including two scientific and technical guidance documents from Ottawa workshop**
- **Recommendations for Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations regarding their future efforts on identifying CBD EBSA beyond national jurisdiction as well as the use and further development of biogeographic classification system**
- **Recommendations on capacity building, knowledge sharing, financing and any further scientific activities to support identifying CBD EBSA and the use of biogeographic classification system**



SBSTTA 14 and COP 10



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■ All marine agenda will be considered under the in-depth review of PoW, including:

- In-depth review of PoW
- Ottawa workshop report (CBD EBSA and biogeographic classification)
- Manila workshop report (EIA in ABNJ)
- Three scientific synthesis reports
 - ✓ Impacts of destructive /unsustainable / IUU fishing on marine biodiversity
 - ✓ Impacts of ocean fertilization on marine BD
 - ✓ Impacts of ocean acidification on marine BD

■ Competing agenda for SBSTTA 14/ COP 10 :

- **6 in-depth review**
 - ✓ Marine and Coastal, Inland water, Mountain, Protected Areas, Biodiversity and Climate Change, and Sustainable Use
- **Review of GBO-3**
- **Review of 2010 target and post-2010 target**
- **ABS International Regime**



Summary

Regional Seas Organizations are invited to :

- Participate in the **peer-review of draft report** on the implementation of PoW on marine and biodiversity, in particular regarding the area for future improvements of current PoW
- Review the outputs of Ottawa workshop (scientific guidance on CBD EBSA and biogeographic classification) ; Consider **potential scientific contributions on identifying CBD EBSA**; Identify areas for capacity building
- Actively **participate in future CBD processes** through active dialogue with CBD national focal points, participation in the meetings, raising awareness on the CBD outcomes
- Communicate with GEF, relevant UN bodies, and other funding agencies regarding the potential scientific contribution of regional seas organizations on identifying CBD EBSA as well as **the need for strengthening regional scientific expertise and technical capabilities** (e.g. monitoring and survey, database, mapping, etc)



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