

A satellite image showing a large river delta flowing into a body of water. The land is green and brown, indicating vegetation and urban areas. The water is a deep blue. The image is framed by a teal border.

22nd Large Marine Ecosystems Consultation Meeting

LME22

Paris, FRANCE
11-13 July 2023

An aerial photograph showing a river delta with multiple channels flowing into a body of water. The land is green and brown, while the water is a deep blue. The image is framed by a teal border.

Session 1

Opening

LME22
Paris, July 2023

Key developments since LME 2019

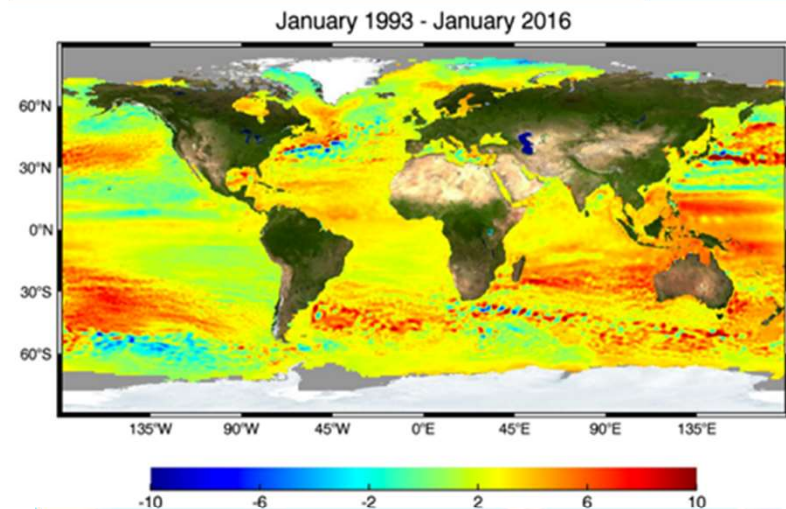
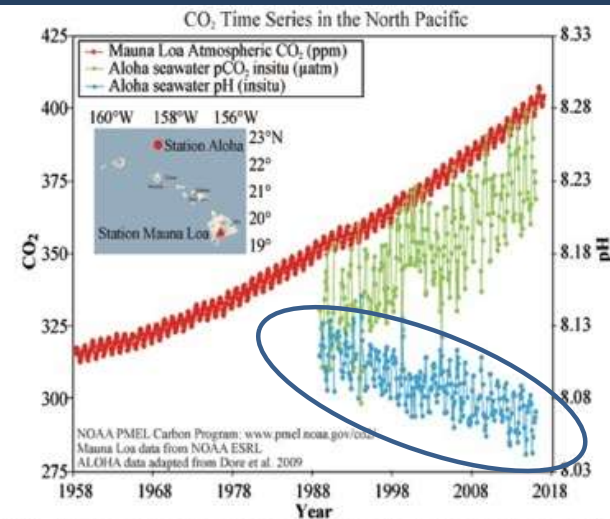
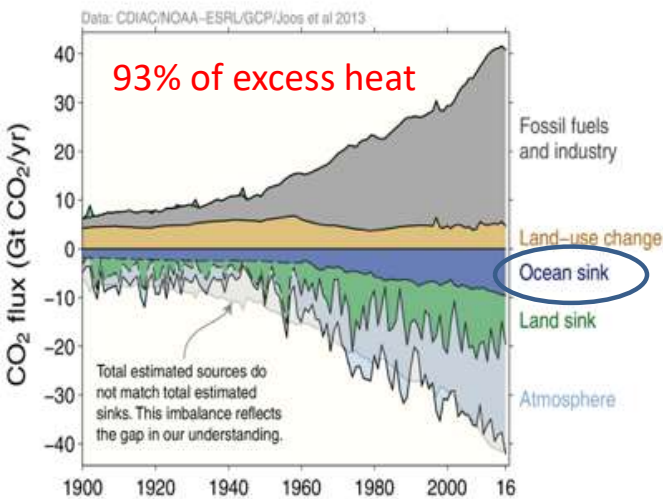
LME 22

PARIS, FRANCE • 11-13
July 2023

Julian Barbière
IOC / UNESCO

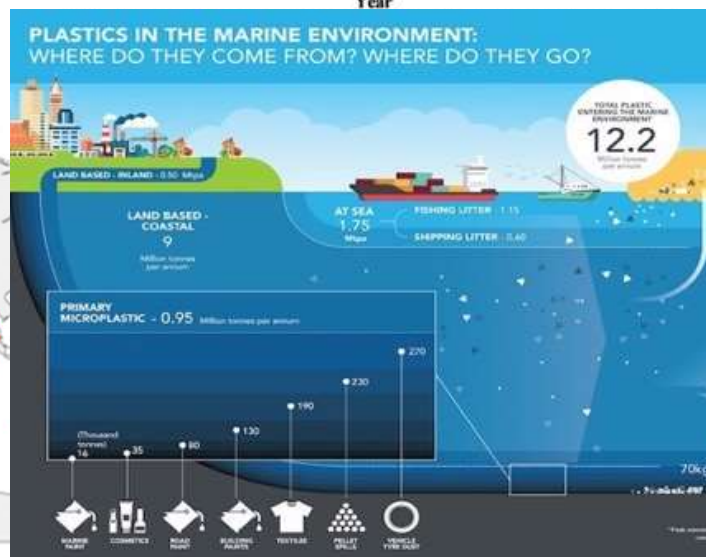
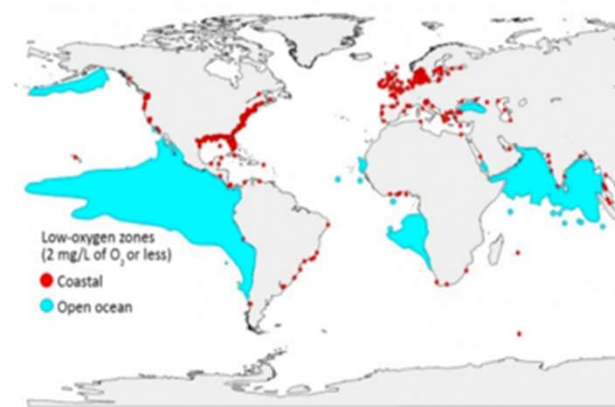


Ocean: hot, sour and breathless!

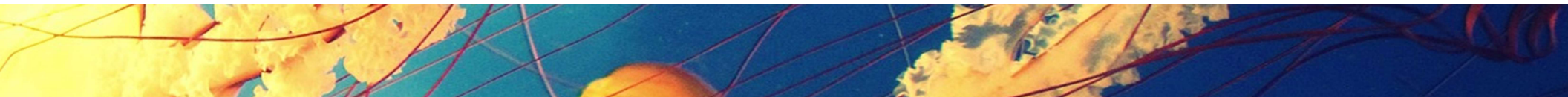


Ocean Deoxygenation: Global map

December 28, 2017



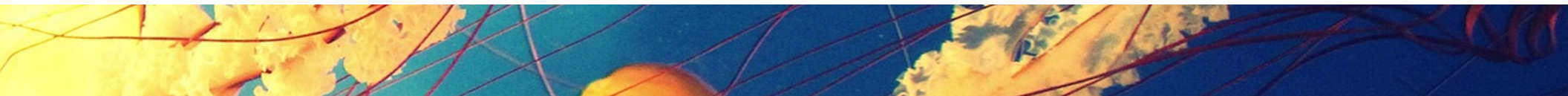
International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)



Formal UNGA process to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS– Five intergovernmental Conferences convened

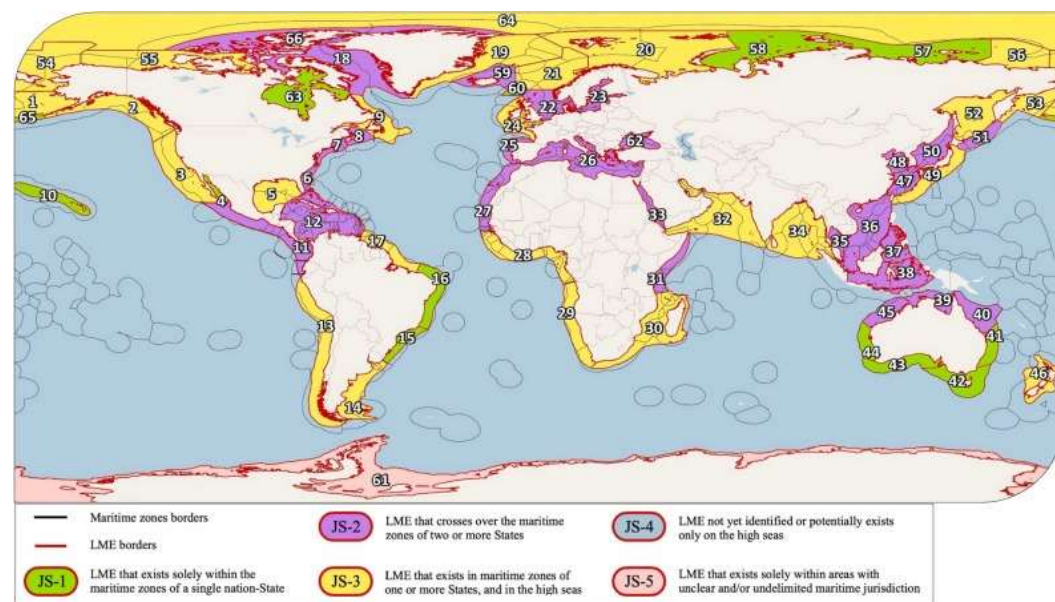


- Range of issues, including marine genetic resources, environmental impact assessments, area-based management tools, and capacity building and technology transfer & cross cutting aspects.
- 5th extended session of ICG – March 2023 - Agreement on a draft text for the ‘High Seas’ treaty which finally adopted by UNGA on 19 June 2023
- Launch of the ratification process / 60 signatories required for entry into force
- Main elements of the Treaty :
 - Marine Genetic Resources, including the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (Part II)
 - Measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas (Part III)
 - Environmental impact assessments (Part IV)
 - Capacity building and the transfer of marine technology (Part V)
 - Institutional arrangements (Part VI)
 - Financial resources and mechanism (Part VII)
 - Implementation and compliance (Part VIII)



Important Considerations for LMEs

1. Protection of biodiversity
2. Ecosystem-based management
3. Access and benefits sharing
4. Data sharing and research cooperation
5. Capacity building and technology transfer



Convention on Biological Diversity – New Global Biodiversity Framework agreed at COP15



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Adoption of the new Post-2020 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)



Four global Goals for 2050 and 23 Targets to be achieved by 2030

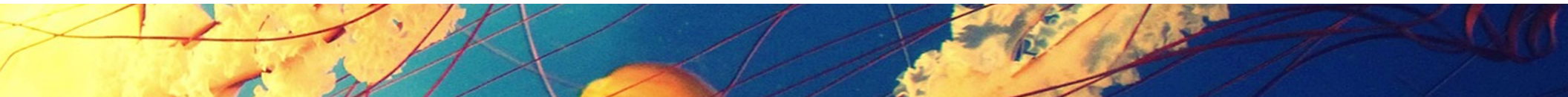
– Reducing threats to biodiversity (targets 1 to 8), Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing (targets 9 to 13), Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming (targets 14 to 23)

Example of targets with marine dimension

Target 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change (...)

Target 2: Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration (...)

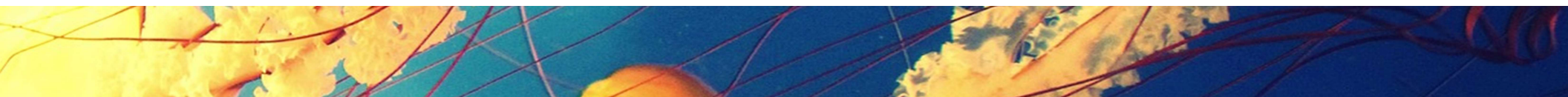
Target 3: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas (...) are effectively conserved and managed [currently on 8% of marine areas are under protection]



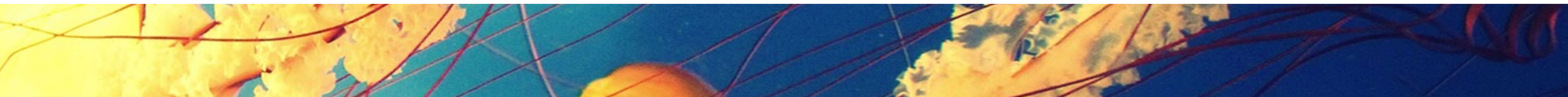
Next steps



- Establishment of an Ad hoc technical expert group on indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to advise on the further operationalization of the monitoring framework
- Mainstream GBF consideration in TDA/SAP process
- **Sustainable Ocean Initiative (2020-2025)**
 - Promoting a balance between sustainable use and conservation, and the promotion of flexible and diverse approaches;
 - Identifying best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences
 - Creating partnerships that can provide for targeted capacity-building, training, technical assistance and learning exchange;
 - Facilitating the provision of guidance and guidelines to support efforts to achieve global goals and targets for biodiversity.



UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COP 26 & 27

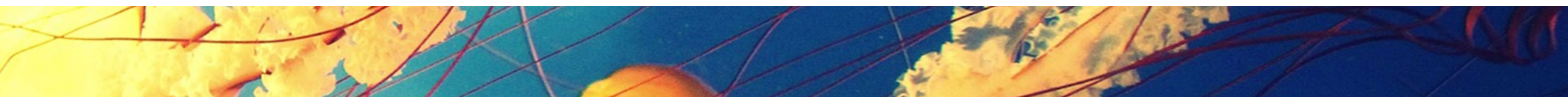


Growing focus of ocean within UNFCCC process



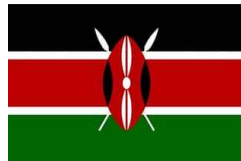
- **COP 26- Glasgow Outcome - Article 60 & 61**
 - invites the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based actions in their existing mandates and workplans.
 - Organization of an annual “ocean-climate” dialogue held by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, known as the SBSTA, from June 2022
- **COP 27** - First time hosted a dedicated Ocean Pavilion in the Blue Zone (20 scientific institutions, more than 300 ocean-related events.)

*“encourages Parties to consider, as appropriate, **ocean-based action** in their national climate goals and in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and adaptation communications;” (Article 46).*



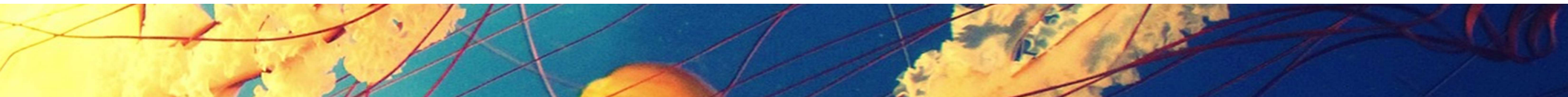
UN Ocean Conference

From Lisbon (2022) to Nice (2025)



?

Scaling up ocean action based on science and innovation for the implementation of Goal 14: stocktaking, partnerships and solutions





SAVE THE DATE

30 JUNE 2022 / 14.30 – 17.00 CET

OCEAN DECADE FORUM

Ciencia Viva Auditorium, Green Zone
2022 UN Ocean Conference, Lisbon

UNITED NATIONS OCEAN CONFERENCE




SAVE THE DATE

OCEAN DECADE ALLIANCE MEETING

27 JUNE 2022 | 15:00–16:15 WEST

Committee Room, Blue Zone
2022 UN Ocean Conference
Lisbon, Portugal

  REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA 



INVITE CONF OCEAN DE NETWORK RECE

28 JUNE 2022 • 18.30
COURTYARD OF C
2022 UN OCEAN CONFERENCE
LISBON, PORTUGAL

Article 10

We also recognize the importance of the **United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)** and its vision aimed at achieving the science we need for the ocean we want. We support the Decade's mission to generate and use knowledge for the transformational action needed to achieve a healthy, safe and resilient ocean for sustainable development by 2030 and beyond. We fully support the work of the **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO** in preparing and implementing the Decade and commit to supporting these efforts.

LISBON DECLARATION
- 14 FEBRUARY DRAFT -

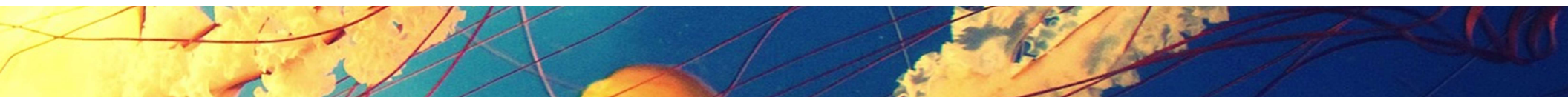
2025 UN Ocean Conference



UN Ocean Conference to place in Nice from 9 to 13 June 2025, hosted by France and Costa Rica

High Level event in Costa Rica, June 2024

One Ocean Science Conference – (6-8 June 2025) + Financing Summit in Monaco
IOC/UNESCO has been invited to play key organizing role in the organization of the Science Conference which is being led by French research institutions



Policy Drivers for Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management



Interconnected global, regional and national frameworks

Global, regional and national frameworks are interconnected drivers for sustainable development, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, therefore, need for cohesive and coordinated approach.

Increasing reference to integrated approaches

There is a growing recognition in global, regional and national frameworks of the need for integrated approaches to sustainably manage marine & coastal areas.

Increasing national legislations on ocean governance & area-based management

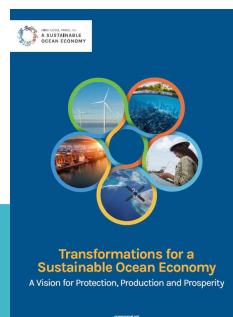
The growing number of national legislations on ocean governance & area-based management indicate the need for guidance and technical support to Member States in aligning their national legislations and policies with global and regional frameworks

Call to action by the Ocean Panel

The Ocean Panel encourages all coastal and ocean States to join process of advancing the idea of Sustainable Ocean Planning to achieve 100% sustainable management of member countries ocean area under their national jurisdictions.

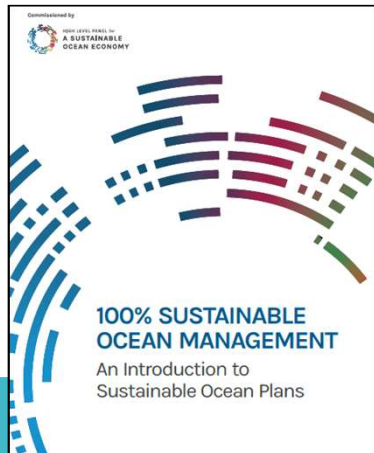
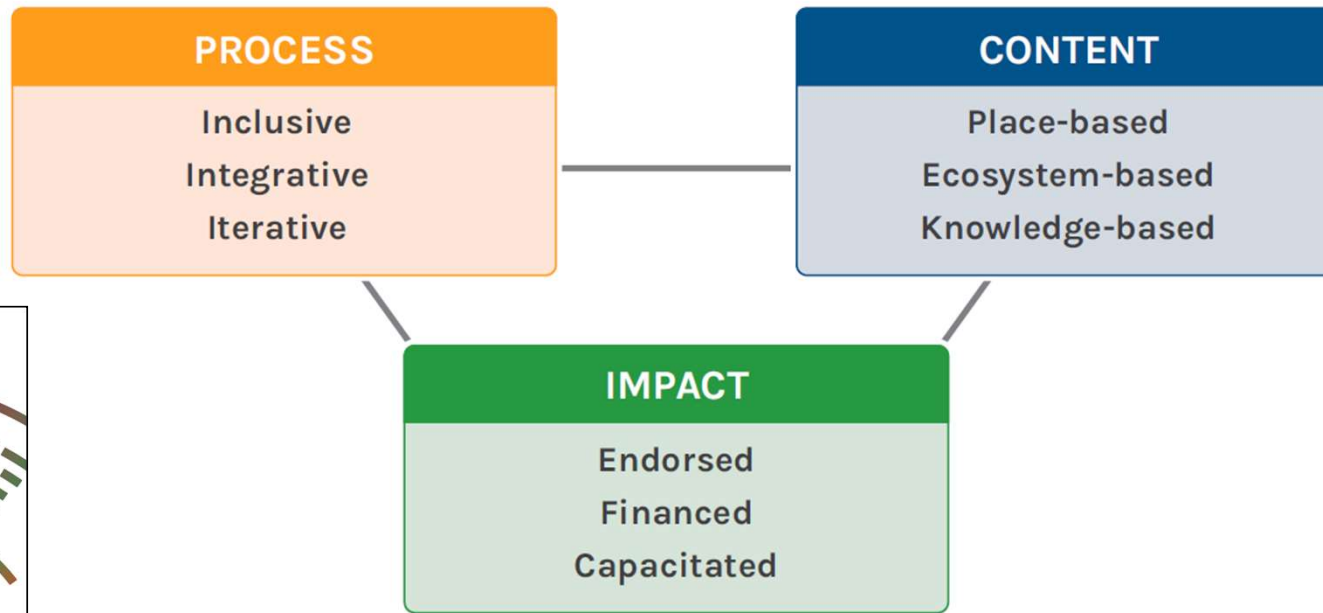


PROBLUE
HEALTHY OCEANS · HEALTHY ECONOMIES · HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

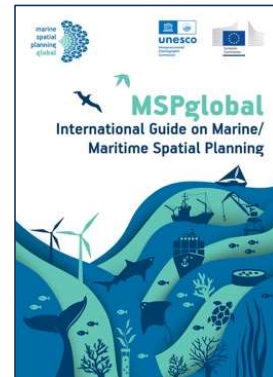
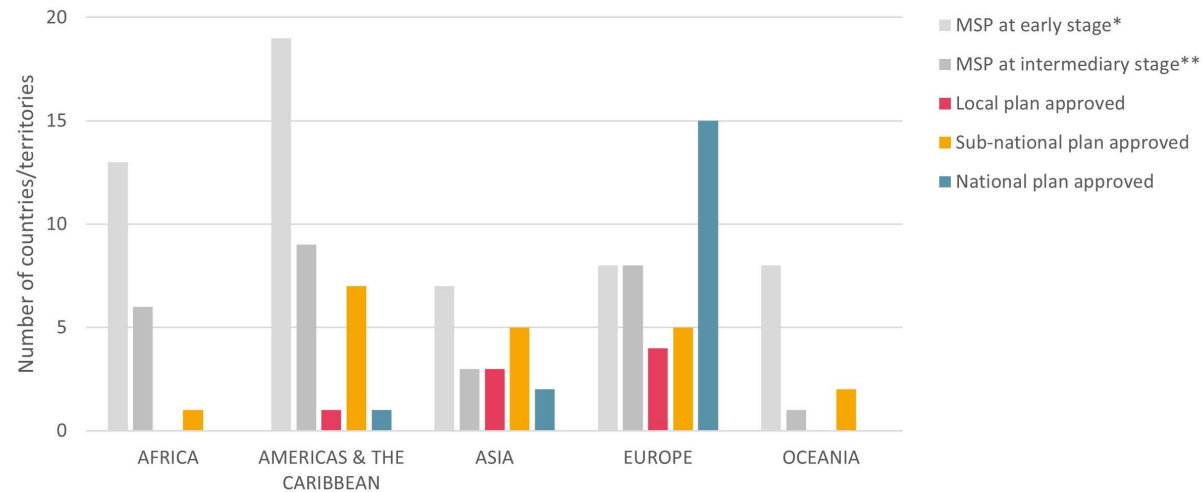


Sustainable Ocean Plan

Although *there is no 'one size fits all'* approach, an effective plan should reflect **nine attributes** regarding process of development, content and ability to convert planning into impact.



MSP is taking off around the world



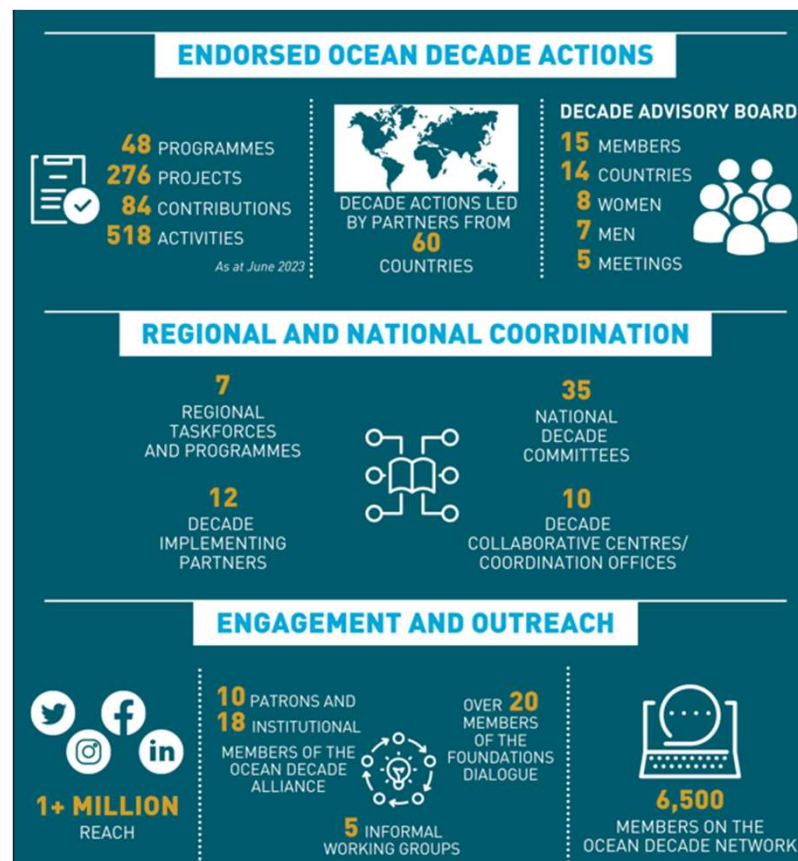
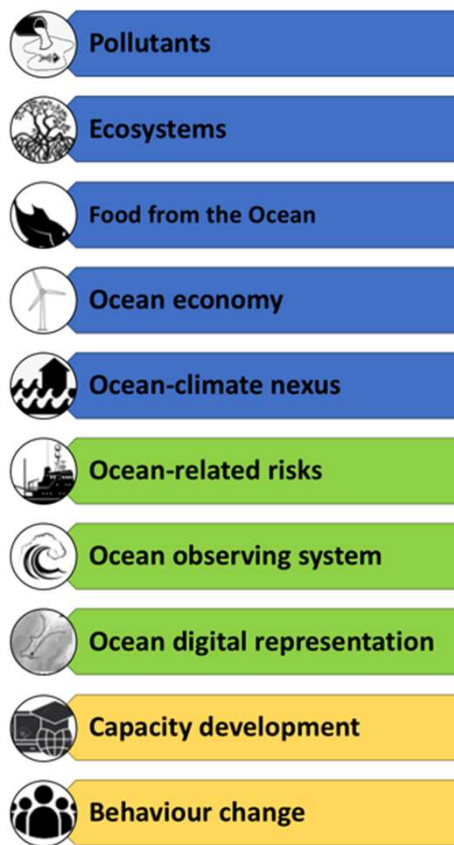
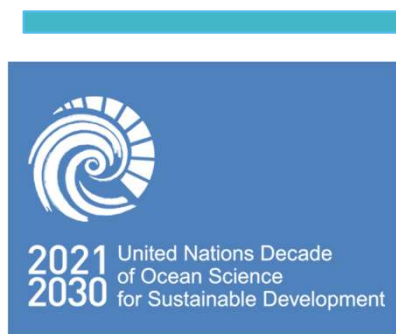
By April 2022:

- ~ **300** MSP initiatives from **102** countries/territories, including both government-led processes and pilot exercises
- **38** countries have approved plans (national, sub-national and/or local scale)
- The initiatives range from integrated coastal zone and marine plans, strategic or comprehensive plans



www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-roadmap/msp-around-the-world

The Science we need for the Ocean we want



To sum up - Key developments since 2019



- UN Ocean Decade (Session 3)
- BBNJ treaty (Session 7)
- Post-2020 global biodiversity framework; 30x30; Sustainable Ocean Initiative
- High Level Panel for Sustainable Ocean Economy (Session 8)
- Links between oceans/climate and biodiversity strengthened (Session 8)
- **Source-to-Sea paradigm** (Session 6) mainstreamed in the global agenda – featured both at the UN Oceans 2022 and UN Water 2023 conferences
- 7 years away from 2030 – Agenda 2030 / SDG Summit
- **Ocean Innovation Challenge (OIC)** - a unique new mechanism that has been designed to accelerate progress on SDG14 by identifying, financing, advising and mentoring truly innovative, entrepreneurial and creative approaches to ocean and coastal restoration and protection that sustains livelihoods and advances the blue economy
- Some more fundamental challenges still remain – e.g. how to engage more successfully with the private sector, how to make sure that generated ocean science is taken up into LME projects (science-policy interface)
- And what ever LME22 will identify?



LME movement goes
on !!!

Thanks Ken !

But what next?