

16th Lme

Meeting with
Coastal Partners

Paris (FR) 8 - 11 July 2014



Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

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UNEP

Session: 4
Day of presentation: **Day 3**



Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

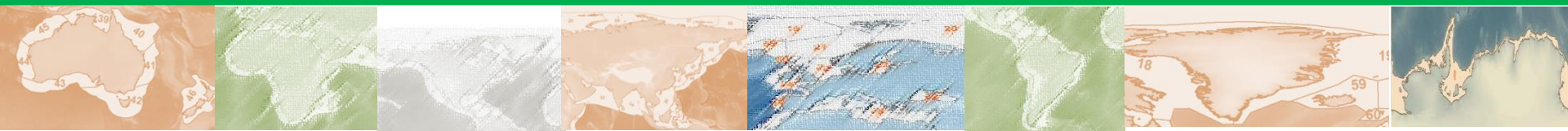
Established in 1974; 143 countries; 18 Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, 6 administered by UNEP

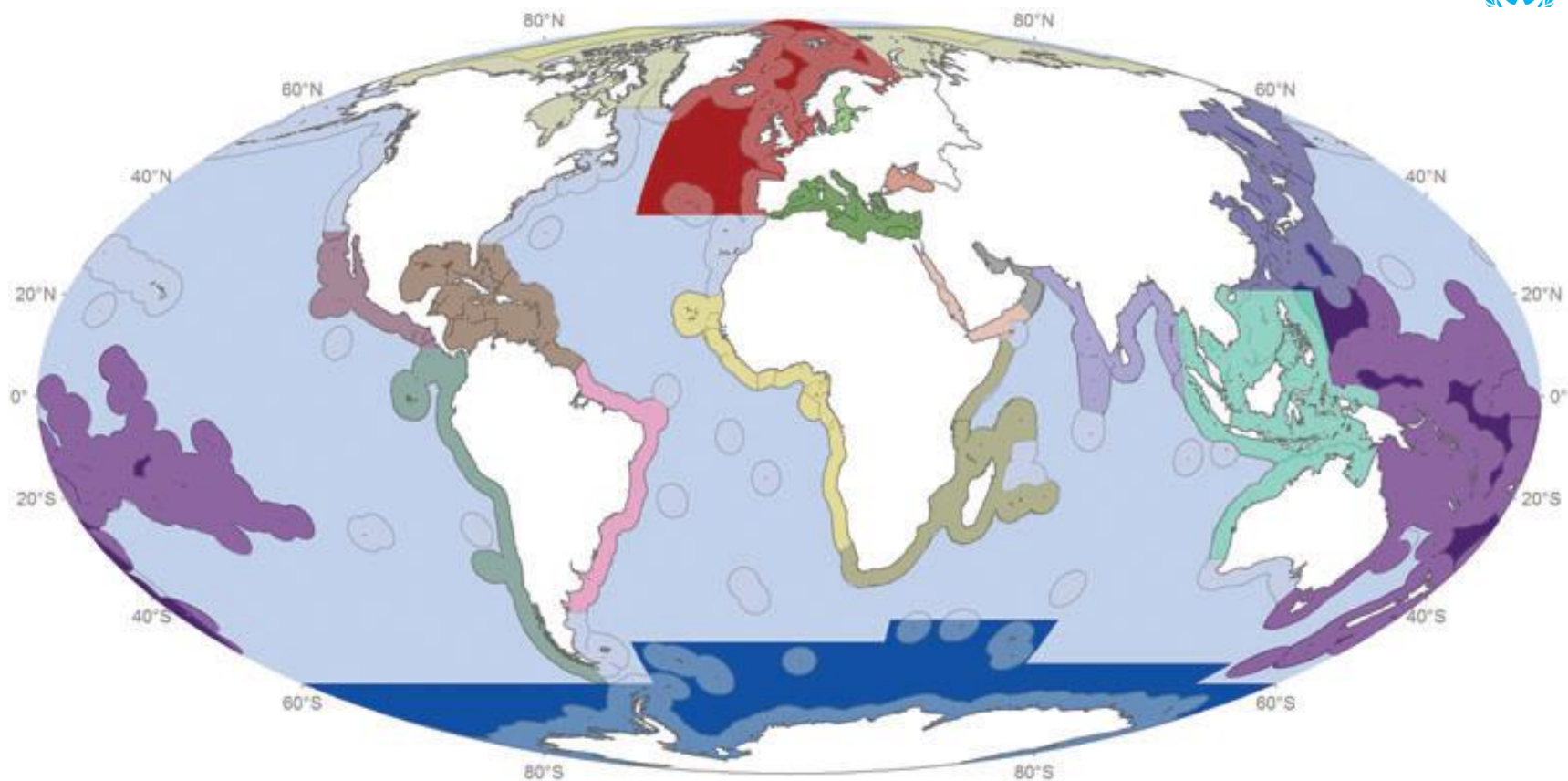
Provide the only legally binding framework to protect the marine environment at the regional level

Governed by member states

Main objectives are to address the degradation of oceans and seas through the sustainable use and management of marine and coastal resources

Promotes the implementation of cross cutting policies fostering transboundary cooperation amongst countries





200nm limit

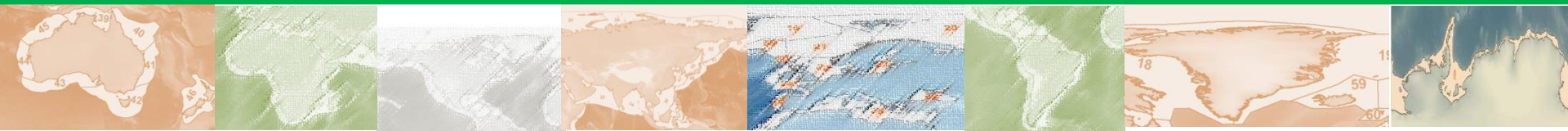
Regional seas with high seas component

- Antarctic (CCAMLR)
- Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention)
- Pacific (Noumea Convention)
- North-East Atlantic (Oslo-Paris Convention)

Regional Seas within EEZs

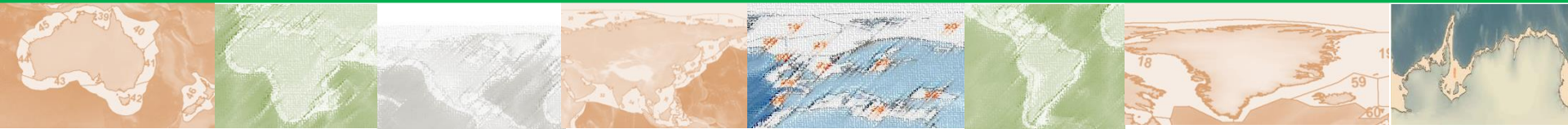
- Arctic
- Baltic
- Black Sea
- Caspian

- East Asian Seas
- Eastern Africa
- North East Pacific
- North West Pacific
- ROPME Sea Area
- Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
- South Asian Seas
- South East Pacific
- Upper South-West Atlantic
- West and Central Africa
- Wider Caribbean



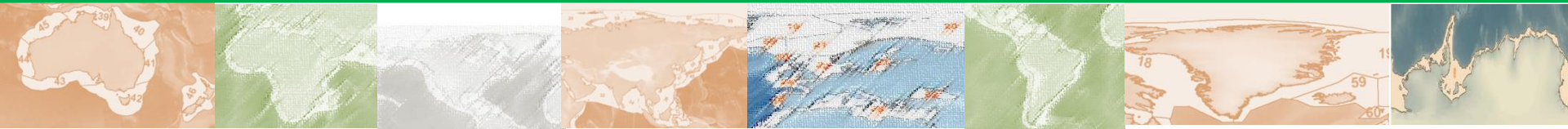
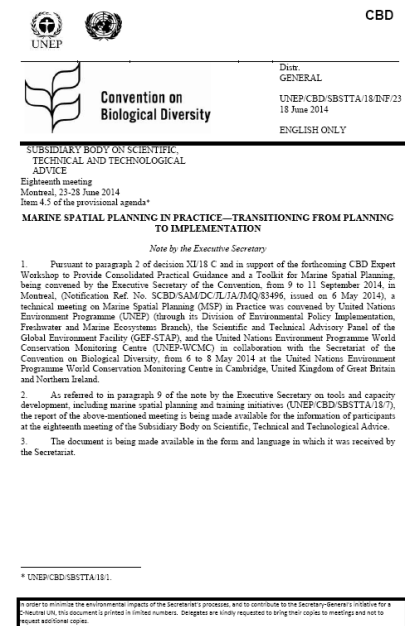
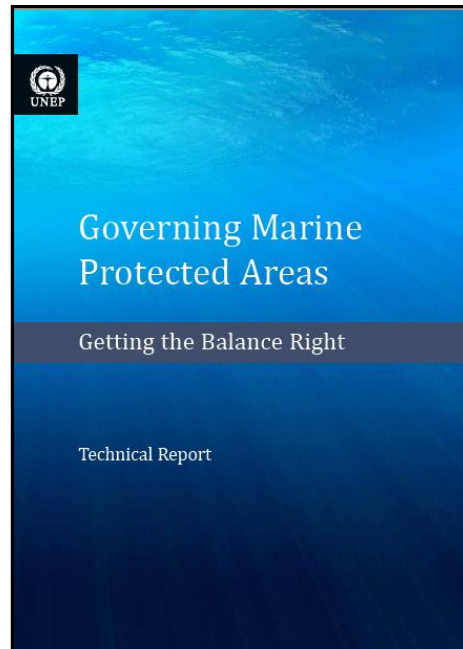
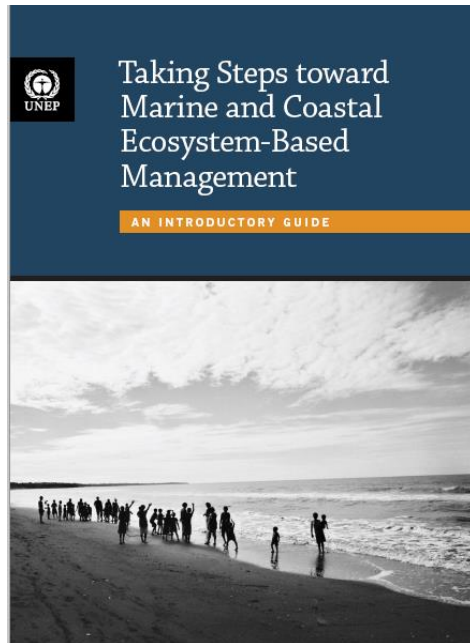
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

1. Effectively apply Ecosystem Based Management
2. GPA: Protection from Land Based Activities
3. Strengthen capacity for coastal and marine governance
4. Promote resource efficiency and productivity
5. Strengthen coordination and capacity for state of marine environment reporting, in particular the World Oceans Assessment
6. Strengthen mechanisms for MEA, UN and IFI collaboration



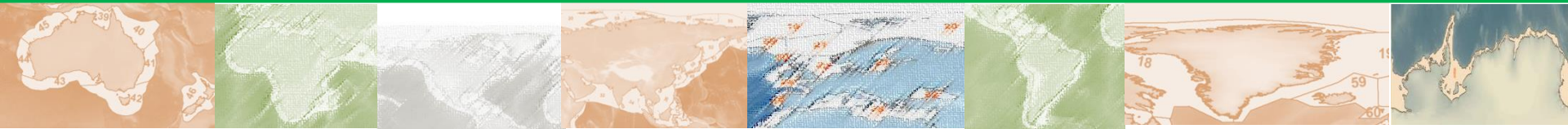
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

1. Effectively apply Ecosystem Based Management

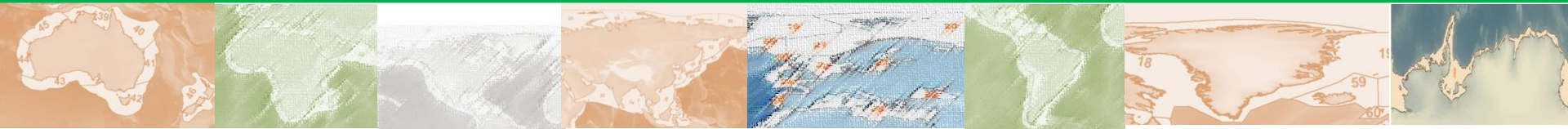
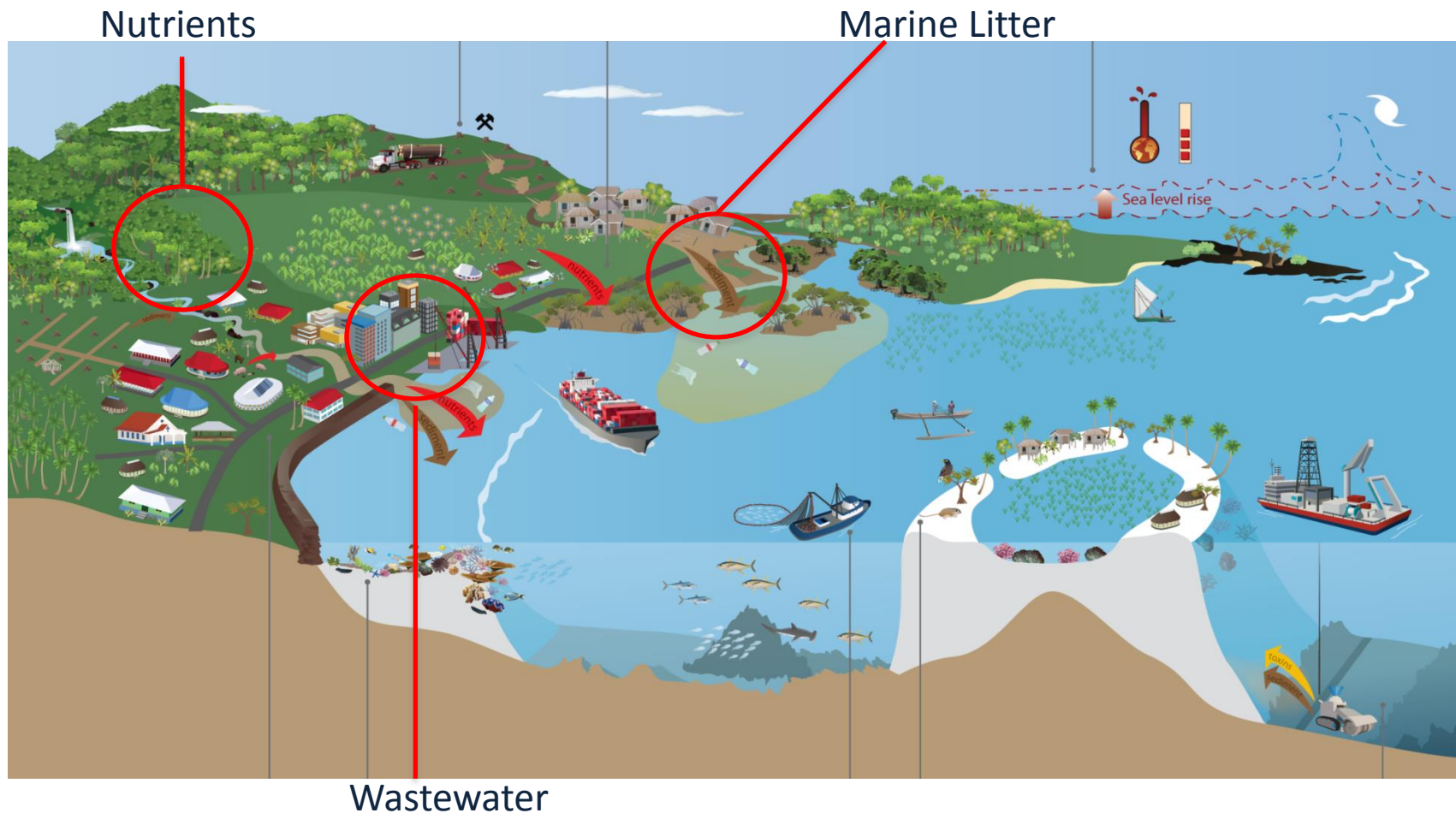


Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

2. GPA: Protection from Land Based Activities

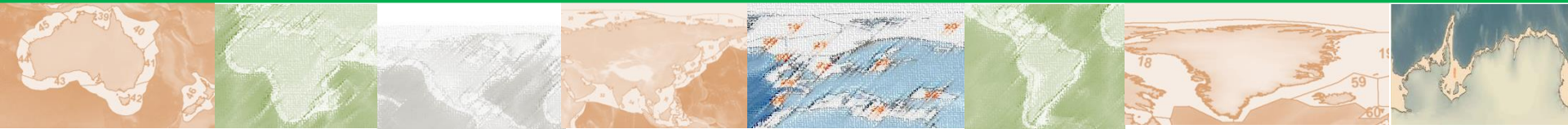


Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016



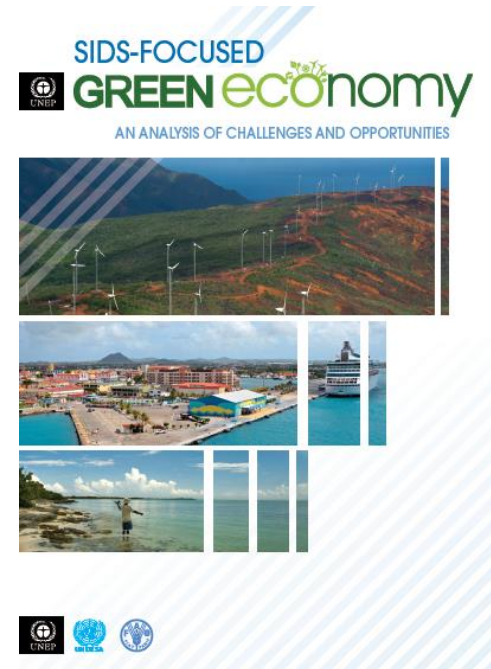
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

3. Strengthen capacity for coastal and marine governance



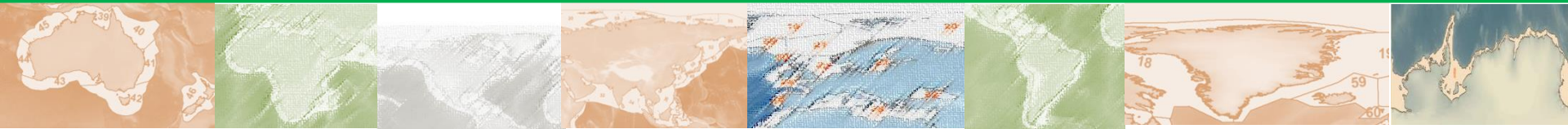
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

4. Promote resource efficiency and productivity



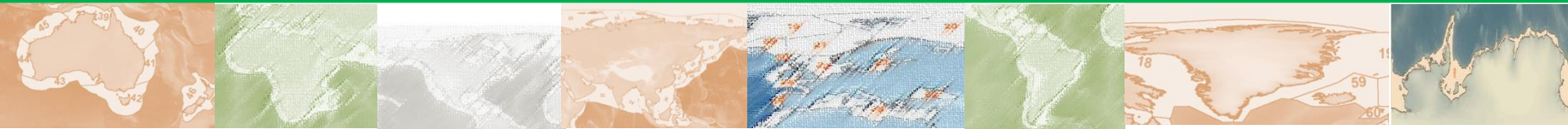
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

5. Strengthen coordination and capacity for state of marine environment reporting, in particular the World Oceans Assessment
- The first capacity building workshop within the WOA took place in Santiago de Chile for South Pacific region, in September 2011.
 - The second workshop for the Eastern and South Eastern Asian Seas was held in Sanya, Republic of China in February 2012.
 - Third workshop for the Western Indian Ocean (Nairobi Convention) hosted by Government of Mozambique in August 2012.
 - Fourth workshop for the Wider Caribbean region, in November 2012, hosted by the Government of USA.



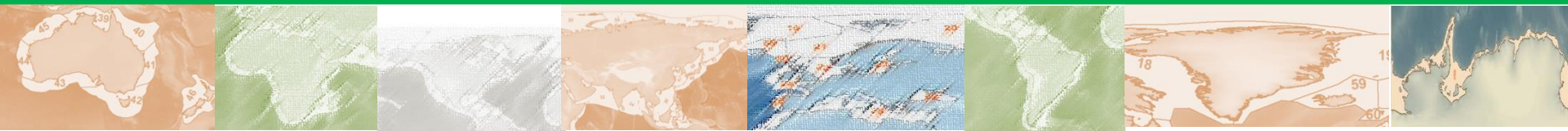
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

5. Strengthen coordination and capacity for state of marine environment reporting, in particular the World Oceans Assessment
- Fifth workshop for the Pacific region, in February 2013, hosted by the Government of the Australia.
 - Sixth workshop for the Western and Southern Africa region, hosted by the Government of Ivory Coast.
 - Regional Scientific and Technical Capacity Building Workshop on the World Ocean Assessment:
 - East Asian Seas and the Pacific Region, Bangkok, Thailand, September 2012
 - Western Indian Ocean, Maputo, Mozambique, December 2012



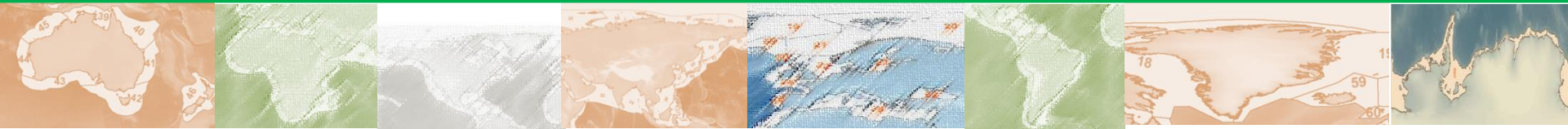
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

5. Strengthen coordination and capacity for state of marine environment reporting, in particular the World Oceans Assessment
- Need for improved skills and knowledge on the conduction of integrated assessments-on the marine environment, economic and social aspects).
 - None of the countries had conducted an integrated assessment of the state of marine environment
 - Monitoring reports were scattered among numerous ministries and agencies, some countries had centralized data repositories and contribute to international programmes.



Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

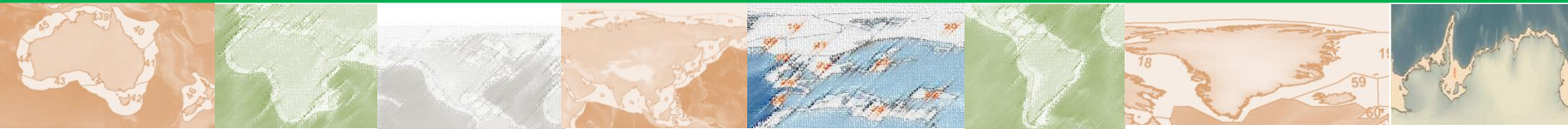
5. Strengthen coordination and capacity for state of marine environment reporting, in particular the World Oceans Assessment
 - Development of State of the Marine Environment Reports



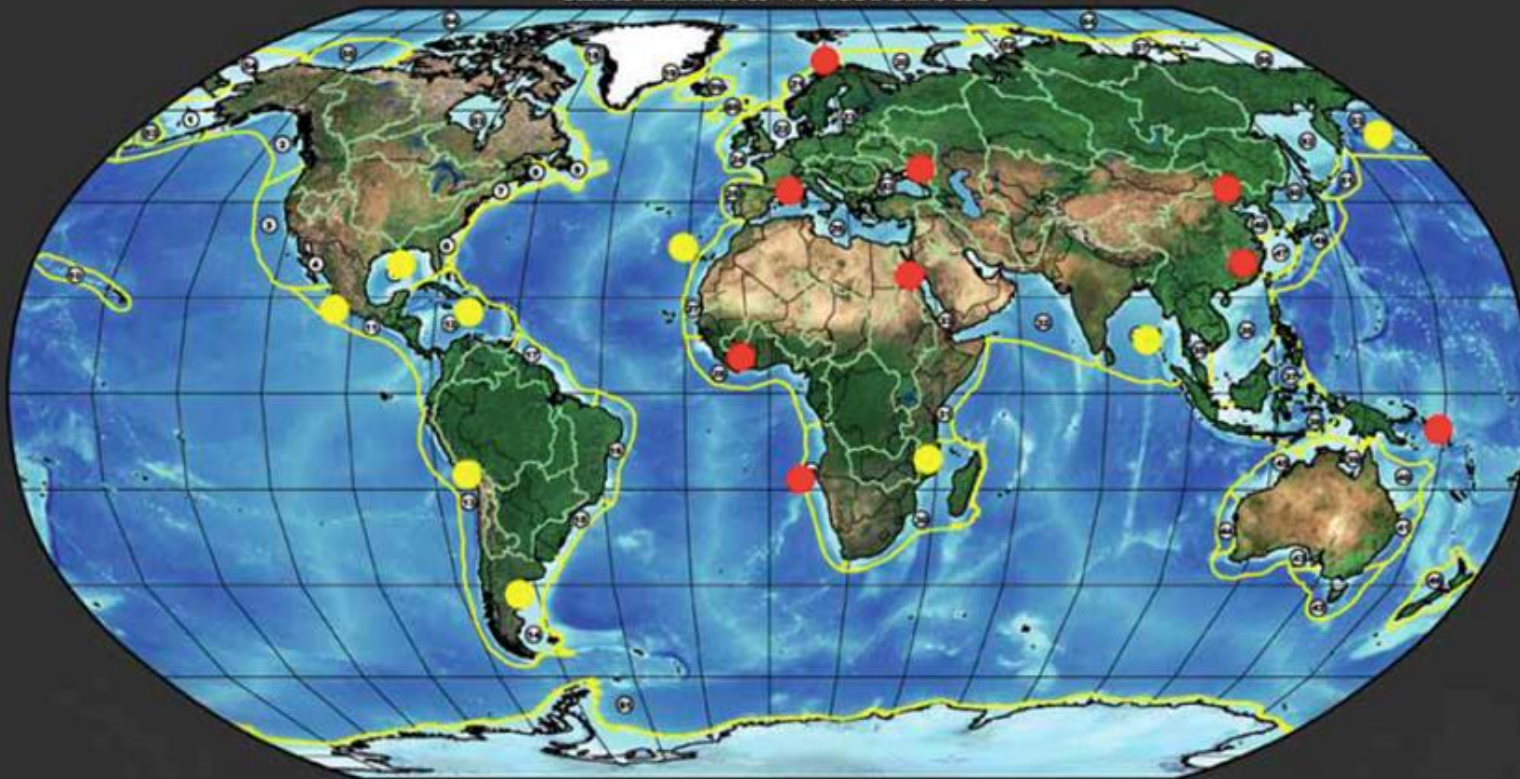
Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

6. Strengthen mechanisms for MEA, UN and IFI collaboration

- Collaborations with CBD, CMS and CITES
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration with RFBs and LMEs
- How to contribute to SDG on oceans and post 2015 development agenda
- GPO at the regional level – Caribbean example

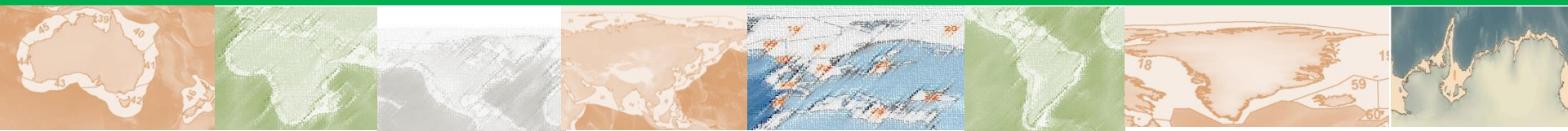


Large Marine Ecosystems of the World and Linked Watersheds



LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS are areas of the ocean characterized by distinct bathymetry, hydrography, productivity, and trophic interactions. They annually produce 95 percent of the world's fish catch. They are national and regional focal areas of a global effort to reduce the degradation of linked watersheds, marine resources, and coastal environments from pollution, habitat loss, and over-fishing.

18 GEF-LME Projects in Regional Seas. GEF-LME Projects in Regional Seas already approved (red dots) or in the preparation stage (yellow dots), involve 121 countries of Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America & the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe.

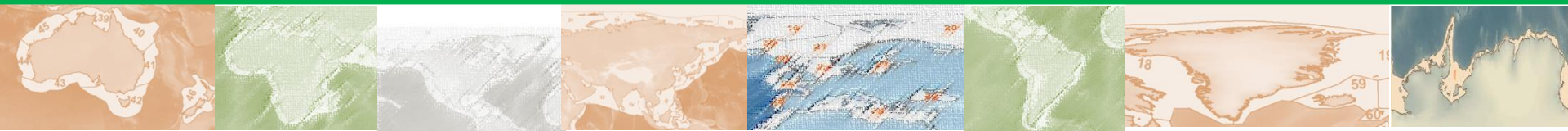


Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016

3. Strengthen capacity for coastal and marine governance

Review of the Regional Governance mechanisms for the marine environment

- Analyse the legal, institutional and scientific foundations of these regional mechanisms, exploring their respective mandates and ways of intervention
- Analyze cooperation and coordination:
 - Among RSPs / RFBs / LMEs
 - Between RSPs, RFBs and LMEs
- Provide recommendations for making the regional system more coherent, effective and efficient



Conclusions

Many areas to collaborate with the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans

- Strengthening individual mechanisms
- Enhancing cooperation and coordination

Key areas:

- Scientific assessments, capacity building, sharing best practices and on-the-ground interventions.
- Potential Global Meeting of LMEs and RSPs in 2015?

