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1st MAJOR CONSULTATION MEETING

Options for a Permanent Policy Coordination Mechanism for Ocean Governance and Sustainable Financing Plan in the CLME+ region

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BAU SCENARIO, BENEFITS AT STAKE AND GOVERNANCE BASELINE

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BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO (2015 – 2050)

- Plausible description of how the future may evolve and affect the goal and objectives of the CLME+ SAP without a permanent policy coordination mechanism
- Focused on the three key transboundary issues for the CLME+ region: unsustainable fishing, marine pollution and ecosystem degradation
- Key drivers: demographic changes, economic growth, social-political conditions, regional institutional setting, regional governance of sLMRs, technological advances, climate change
- GEF funding will cease at the end of the current CLME+ Project phase (2020)
  - After 2020: no mechanism to oversee SAP implementation
  - After 2025: no SAP for the CLME+ region

BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO (2015 – 2050)

Despite the continued efforts made by countries and their regional organisations, the trends in a BaU scenario most likely mean:

- Limited opportunity to achieve the goals and objectives of the CLME+ SAP.
- Marine ecosystems and living marine resources are increasingly threatened, degraded or destroyed.
- Failure to address the key transboundary issues of overfishing, marine pollution and ecosystem degradation.
- Inability to respond to unpredictable changes in these issues and to be resilient.

BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO (2015 – 2050)

The consequences are:

- Little real progress will be made towards achieving SDG 14 (and other related goals), except in meeting and exceeding the target for marine protected areas.
- Countries focus more on national goals, rather than regional, due to the differing financial, human and technical capacities of the countries within the region.
- By 2050, this perspective ultimately resulted in ongoing, negative transboundary impacts and associated political tensions for the region.

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PPCM: SAFEGUARDING ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Selected key benefits at stake in the CLME+ region

Ecosystem Service	Benefits at stake (USD)
Provision of fish	457 million/a (commercial capture fisheries only)
Recreational and tourism value	9.1 billion/a (assuming only 10% visits due to healthy ecosystems)
Protection of shoreline from erosion and storms	14 billion
Carbon Sequestration	90 to 704 million/a

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ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE PPCM – THE BIGGER PICTURE

	CLME+	CCLME, (Coastal ecosystems)	GCLME (Coastal ecosystems)	BOBLME (Coastal and marine)	SCS (Coastal ecosystems)
Seagrass	66,000 km²	1,005 km²	n/a	n/a	738 km²
Mangroves	12,722 km²	6,591 km²	18,272 km²	15,800 km²	17,991 km²
Coral reefs	26,000 km²	n/a	-	8,500 km²	7,503 km²
Wetlands	-	-	-	-	42,011 km²
Value (USD/a)	n/a	6.2 bn	3.5 bn	72 bn	8.5 bn

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EXPECTED BENEFITS FROM A PPCM AND SFP

- A higher impact of policies, programmes and projects on the regional level by working towards common goals and SAP and SDG objectives
- Better monitoring of the progress made toward achieving SAP and SDG objectives and tracking distance to targets
- More efficient use of resources by maximizing synergies and minimizing duplications in the work of IGOs, countries and other stakeholders
- Higher leverage effect for financing and a stronger position toward funding partners through design of joint programmes and projects
- Better oversight of the status and return of investments in the marine environment
- More informed decision making and allocation of resources based on timely shared information and knowledge

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REQUIREMENTS FOR A PPCM

- ✓ Full membership of countries in the WCR
- ✓ Initial focus on shared living marine resources, three key transboundary issues: marine pollution, habitat degradation, unsustainable fisheries
- ✓ Potential to expand thematic scope : tourism, shipping, oil and gas, minerals, climate change, blue economy, etc.
- ✓ The potential for a complete policy cycle
- ✓ Access to a high-level policy-making body

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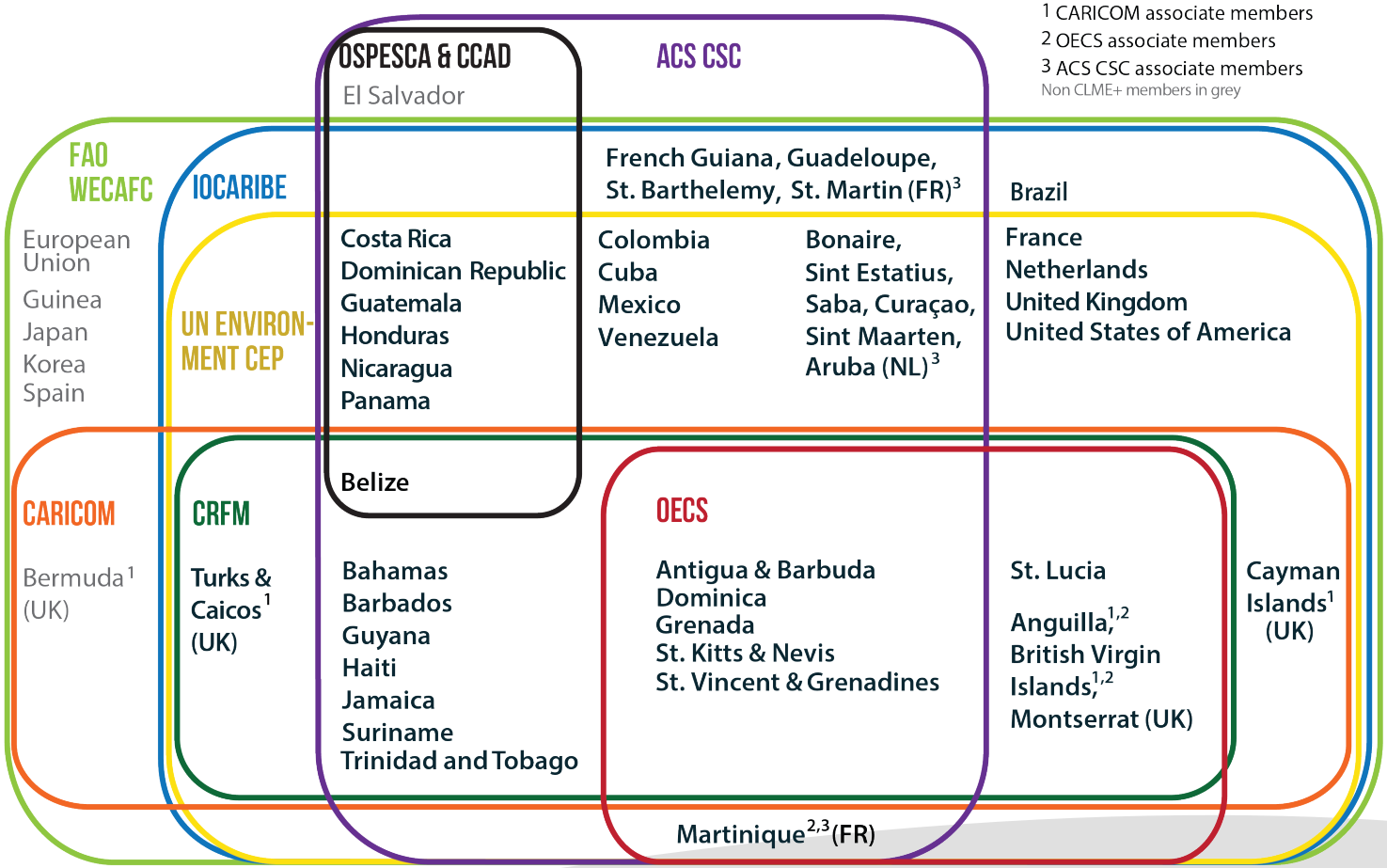
GOVERNANCE BASELINE



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Thematic scope of IGO mandates related to ocean governance

(green=core mandate; yellow=thematic areas with direct links to the core mandate)

	CLME+ SAP issues			
IGO	Sustainable Fisheries	Marine Pollution Control	Marine Habitat Conservation	Blue Economy
UN Env. CEP				
WECAFC				
IOCARIBE				
OSPESCA				
CCAD				
CARICOM				
CRFM				
OECS				
ACS CSC				

GOVERNANCE BASELINE

Mandated policy cycle scope of IGOs
(in some cases the actual work may differ from their mandated scope)

IGO	Data and information	Analysis and advice	Decision-making	Implementation	Review and evaluation
UN Env. CEP					
WECAFC					
IOCARIBE					
OSPESCA					
CCAD					
CARICOM					
CRFM					
OECS				(*)	
ACS CSC					

The level, bindingness and cycles of decision making vary across IGOs.

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GLOBAL EXAMPLES OF POLICY COORDINATION MECHANISMS FOR OCEAN/LME GOVERNANCE

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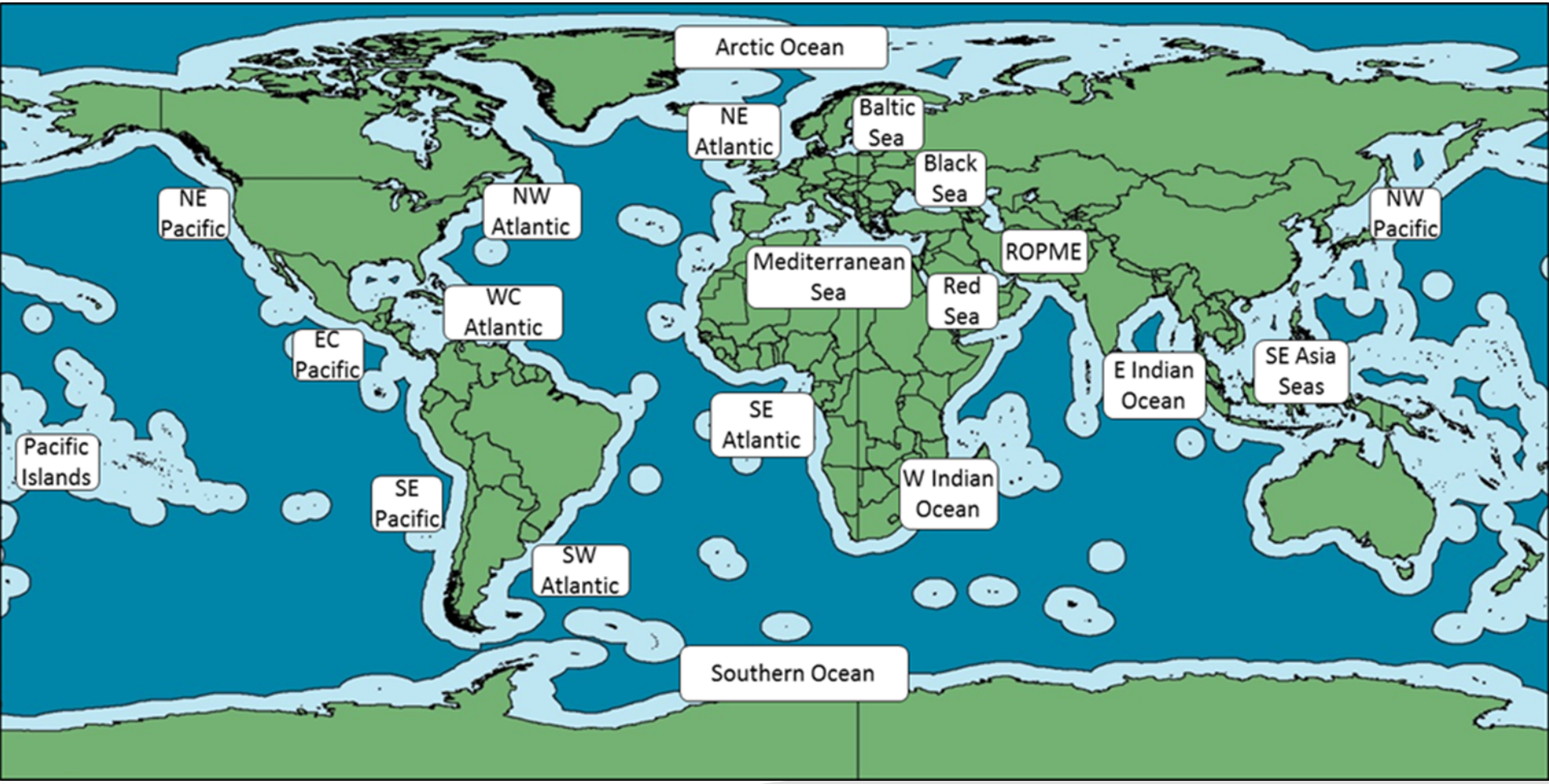

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GLME+ Project Caribbean & North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems

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OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs

- Potential options for a PPCM were identified through interviews with IGOs and ***reviews of existing governance arrangements from all ocean regions and LMEs globally.***
- The experiences from other ocean regions and LMEs with respect to fisheries, pollution and biodiversity/habitat destruction, were explored by reviewing documentation on their integrating mechanisms and the findings of the GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) ocean governance assessments.

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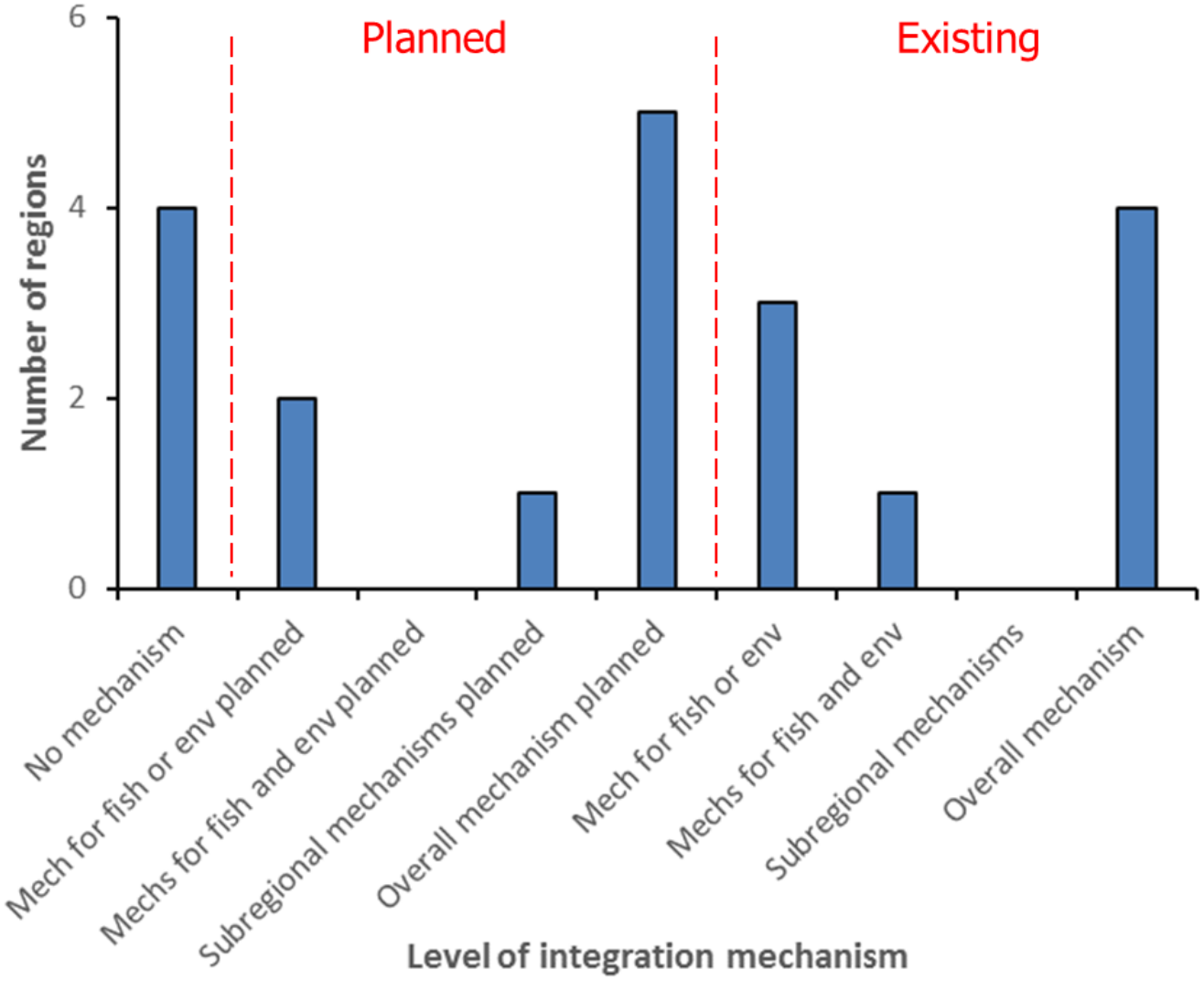

20 regions globally

- Regional integration mechanisms are emerging
- Predominantly based on polycentric, multilevel thinking

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OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs

- Pacific Islands Region – Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)
- SE Asian Seas – Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- Benguela Current LME – Benguela Current Commission (BCC)
- Mediterranean Sea LME – Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)
- SE Pacific/Humboldt Current LME - Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP)
- Arctic – Arctic Council
- Antarctic – Antarctic Treat System
- Others

OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF OCEAN REGIONS AND LMES GLOBALLY

Conclusions:

- In the 20 ocean regions of the world, and in individual LMEs regional integration mechanisms are only just emerging
- Most regions and many LMEs have recognized the need for integration and either have some form of mechanism or are planning one
- Most regions have recognized the polycentric multilevel nature of governance and are planning integration mechanisms that are consistent with this
- This approach is consistent with the current ICM
- There is no regional integration mechanism that would serve as an exact model for the WCR

OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs

Pacific Islands Region, 21 Countries

- **Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP)**
- Heads of regional organizations
- Sectoral working groups, on marine resources and other
- Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) as permanent chair
- Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat as Secretariat

OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs:

East Asian Seas, 15 countries

- **PEMSEA established as the regional coordinating mechanism**
- **Partnership arrangement involving state and non-state parties**
- **Ministerial Forum andEAS Congress (every 3 years)**
- **EAS Partnership Council (intergovernmental and technical sessions), Executive Commitee**
- **PEMSEA Resource Facility (PRF) as Secretariat**

OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs:

Benguela Current LME, 3 countries

- **Benguela Current Commission - the first inter-governmental commission in the world to be based on the Large Marine Ecosystem concept of ocean governance**
- **Based on Benguela Current Convention, a legally binding agreement**
- **Ministerial Conference (biannually), Commission (at least annually)**
- **BCC Secretariat**

OPTIONS FOR A PPCM – REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF SELECTED GLOBAL LMEs:

Mediterranean Sea, 21 countries

- **The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD): advisory body to the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention**
- **Annual MCSD meeting, elected Steering Committee and thematic groups for follow up**
- **Forum for debate and exchange of experiences on sustainable development issue**
- **Includes local authorities, NGOs, socio- economic stakeholders, scientific community, IGOs, and regional parliamentary associations)**
- **The Coordinating Unit of UNEP-MAP acts as the Secretariat to the MCSD**

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CLARIFICATION QUESTIONS

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CLME+ Project
Caribbean & North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems