

UNEP/EC Project: Regional Seas Programme and the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Second COBSEA Webinar on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Nancy Soi, Regional Seas Programme 03/12/2020, Virtual webinar

ABOUT THE PROJECT

Project Duration: 1 January 2020 - 28 February 2021

Budget: 214,000 Euro

Objective: The post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework reflects the regional seas programmes and conventions roles in achieving the global biodiversity goals and targets

Methods: Alignment of indicators between the RSs, SDGs and the nascent GBF

Data sources: Questionnaire and desktop study

Major outputs:

- Report on the regional seas programmes within the post 2020 GBF;
- Workshop to discuss and come up with recommendations; and
- Summary for policy makers and other communication materials



BACKGROUND

- UNEP and EC seeks to explore alignment of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) with the remit and scope of the Regional Seas Programme (during June – November 2020);
- Building on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets there are important marine aspects that contribute to generic targets envisaged for the GBF;
- Regional Seas are in a unique position to support States to implement and monitor relevant global marine targets;
- Regional Seas can offer established governance mechanisms, convening power, networks, and transboundary perspectives;
- UNEP has also established a Core Set of 22 indicators and efforts have been made to match these with relevant SDGs.



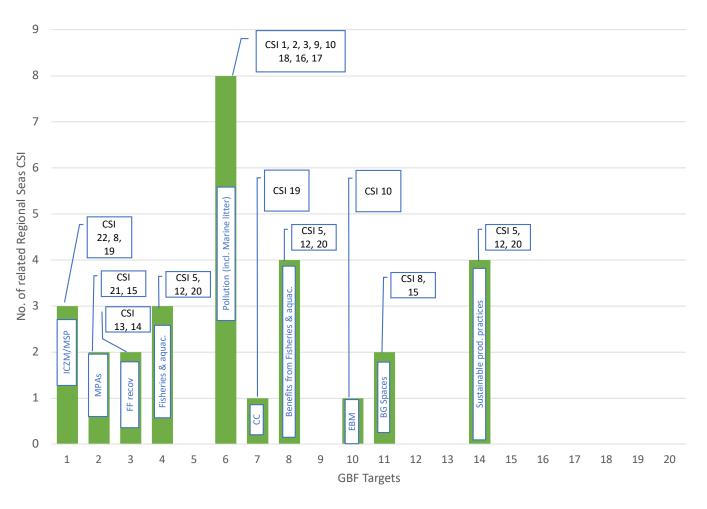
REGIONAL SEAS 22 INDICATORS

No		Possible Regional Seas Coordinated	SDG14		
•	Category of Indicator	Indicator	target	TWAP indicators	Desirability in RS
1	Total inputs of N and P from	Chlorophyll a concentration as an	14.1	Chlorophyll time series; DIN, DIP	Med /
	agriculture, sewage and	indicator of phytoplankton biomass		(modelled data) (both concentration	BS/NOWPAP/ROPME/
	atmospheric nitrogen			and flux)	SACEP /HELCOM/
					Nairobi
2	Inputs of marine chemical	Trends for selected priority chemicals	14.1	POPS (Persistent Organic Pollutants)	NOWPAP /Nairobi/BS/
	pollution Trends for selected	including POPs and heavy metals		status	CPPS
	priority chemicals				
3	Overall levels of marine litter	Quantification and classification of	14.1	Marine Plastic Litter	NOPAP
	Quantification of beach litter	beach litter items			/HELCOM/PERSGA
	items				/Nairobi
4	Ocean warming	Annual mean sea surface Temp. (25m	14.2	Sea Surface Temperature (SST)	Agreed
		below surface)			
5	Fish landings	Fish catches within EEZs (tonnes) –	14.4	Fish landings and Landed Value,	FAO to provide inputs
		total capture		Fishing effort, Fish stock status,	
		Production		Primary Production required,	
				Marine Trophic Index, Fishing in	
				Balance Index	
6	Aquaculture	Application of risk assessment to	14.4		FAO to provide inputs
		account for pollution and biodiversity			environment
		impacts			programme

PROJECT FINDINGS

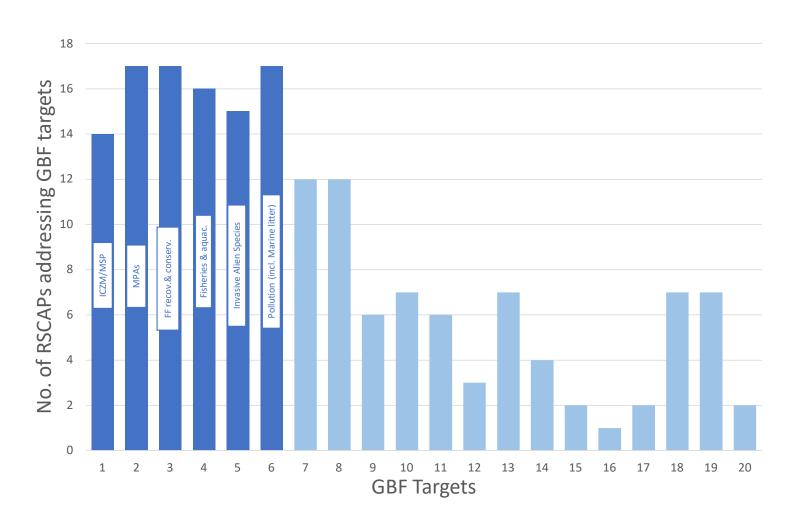


Commonality between the GBF and the UNEP Core Set of indicators





Overlap between the work of the RSs and the GBF





Areas of added value of the RSs for the GBF (selected case studies)

RS GBF Targets	Arctic Ocean Arctic Council	Black Sea BSC	Western Indian Oc. Nairobi Conv.	Seas of East Asia COBSEA	South Pacific SPREP	Southeast Pacific CPPS
1- SP/ICZM						
2 - MPA						
3 - CON						
4-Sust. Harv.						
5-IAS						
6- Pollution						
7-CC						
8-Sust. Manag.						
9-Reduce prod. gaps						
10- EBM Nat.bas.sol						
11-BB wellbeing						
12-Gen.res.&TK						
13-Int.B in PPP						
14-Sus.supply chain						
15-elim. uns. Cons.						
16-Red. adv. imp. biotech						
17-Elim. Harm. Inc.						
18-Finan., Cap.build, TT						
19-TK & Educ.						
20-IPLC						



STATUS OF INDICATOR -BASED M&E SYSTEM BY RSP

Development of indicator-based M&E systems by RSs that can be relevant to the GBF

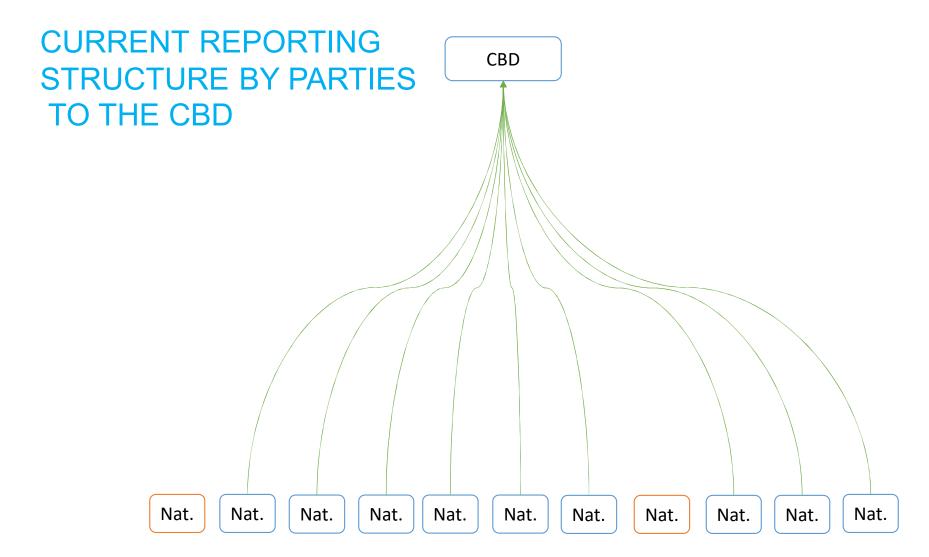
- Coherent systems not fully established or not fully operational (e.g., Tehran Convention, COBSEA, Abidjan Convention, NOWPAP, PERSGA, UNEP-CEP)
- Monitoring informs State of the Environment Reporting (CPPS, Nairobi Convention, SPREP, Arctic Council/PAME/CAFF)
- Monitoring informs Quality Status reporting (OSPAR, HELCOM, UNEP-MAP, Black Sea Commission)



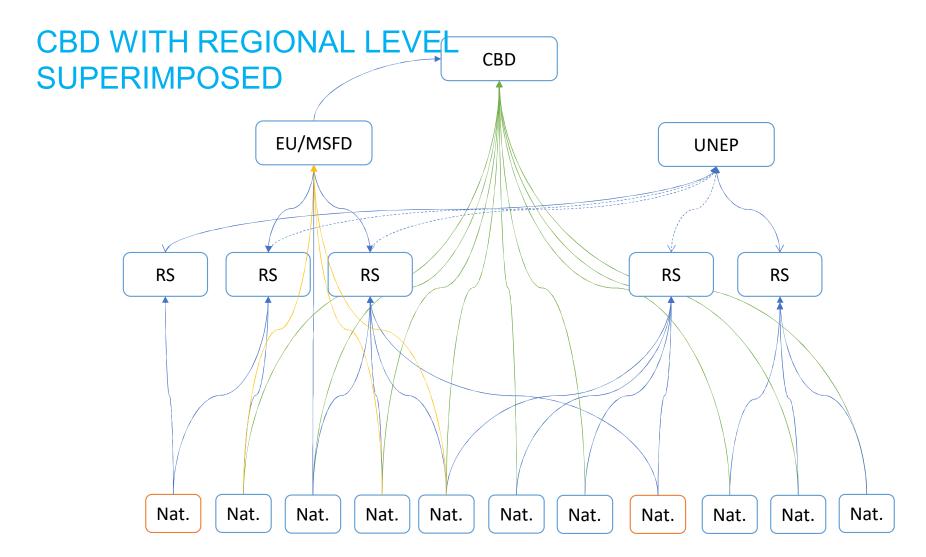
EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THE GBF IN THE RSP POLICIES

- Some RSCAPs have already included Aichi Targets in the corresponding strategies, facilitating the adaptation of those strategies to the GBF RSCAPs (UNEP-CEP, SACEP, COBSEA, HELCOM)
- Other RSCAPs will integrate the GBF into new protocols or into the next iterations of regional strategies (Abidjan Convention, SPREP, UNEP-MAP, OSPAR, CPPS, NOWPAP)
- Some RSCAPs prefer to relate alignment of GBF to a continuation of their work (PERSGA, Nairobi Convention)
- For other RSCAPs, integrating the GBF with their own policies promises to be more challenging for a lack of mandate, or lack of funding, or both.

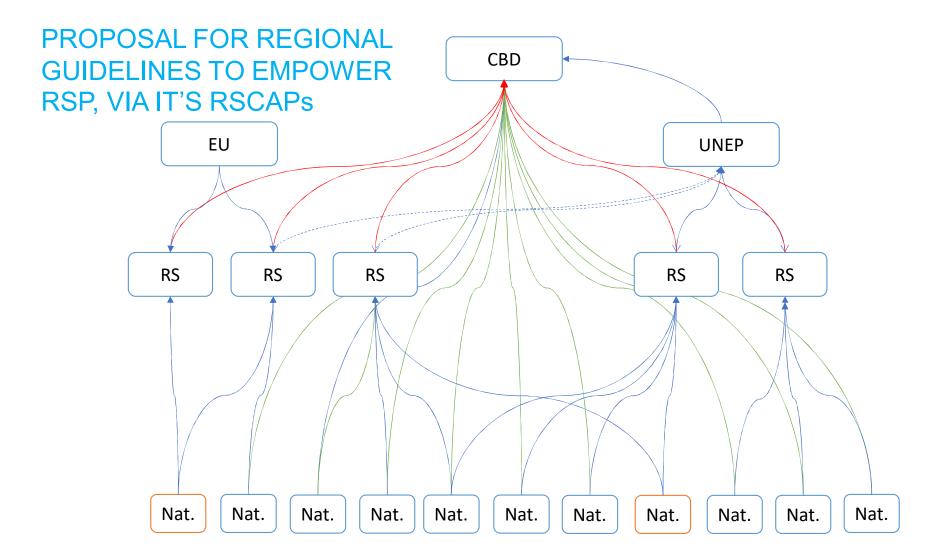














RECOMMENDATIONS



TIER MODEL

A tool to direct capacity building support to RSCAPs

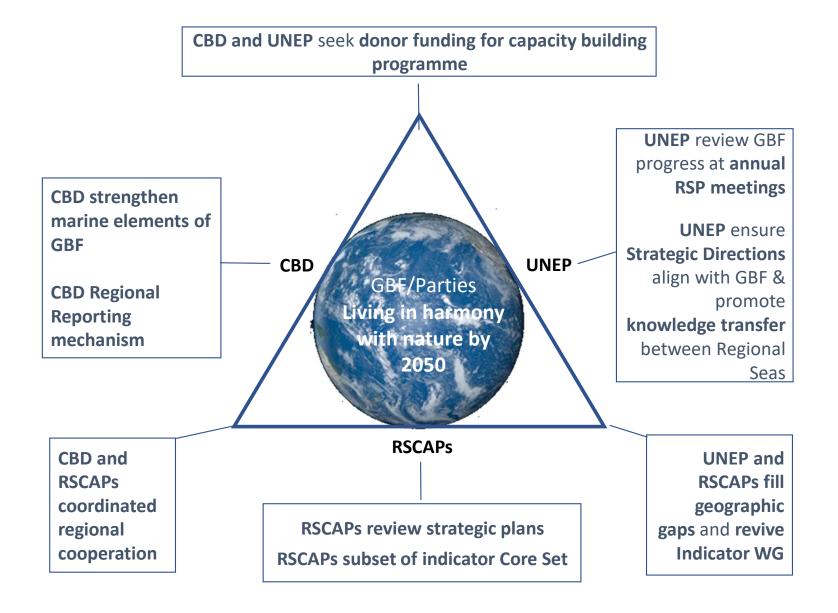
- Strategic documents: in place, easily amended
- Common indicators: agreed, defined, aligned
- Monitoring capability: contributing to assessments
- National action to implement RSCAPs instruments: synchronized
- Financial and human resources: available and sufficient
- **Technical capacity**: systems in place
- Focal points: communicate and cooperate
- Regional collaboration: facilitated by formal mechanisms



Capacity building elements

Tier criteria	Capacity building elements				
Strategic documents in	Common terminology				
place and aligned with	Guidance to raise biodiversity as a priority				
GBF (building on Aichi	Scientific and technical support				
Targets and UNEA	Recognizing Regional seas Strategic Directions				
resolutions)	Selection of regional goals and targets				
-47	Updating Regional Strategic Action Plans				
Indicators adopted	Technical guidance for 3 headline				
	indicators/methodologies:				
	- Extent of areas under spatial planning				
	(ICZM/MSP) (GBF Target 1 and SDG 14.2)				
	 Extent of MPAs (GBF Target 2 and SDG 14.5) 				
	- Marine (beach) litter (GBF Target 6 and SDG				
	14.1)				
	- Proxy indicators (e.g. Chlorophyll A rather				
	than modeling nutrients, not everyone can				
	achieve modeling)				
Monitoring operational	Training on harmonized reporting				
Legally binding mandate	Legal support				
	Consensus mechanism				
	Generating political will				
Sufficient human	Ensuring an appropriately qualified staff member in				
resources	the RS Secretariat + CPD updating (by CBD or UNEP)				
Technical capacity and	Training on harmonized data collection methods for				
data management	the three headline indicators + metadata				
	Resources to maintain databases				
	Resource mobilization support				
	Inter-regional collaboration				
National focal point	Communication strategy				
collaboration	as Paris.				
Regional collaboration	MoU templates				
	Twinning expertise information sharing				
I	SOI Global Dialogue				
	Opportunities to identify common concerns				







Thank you



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