

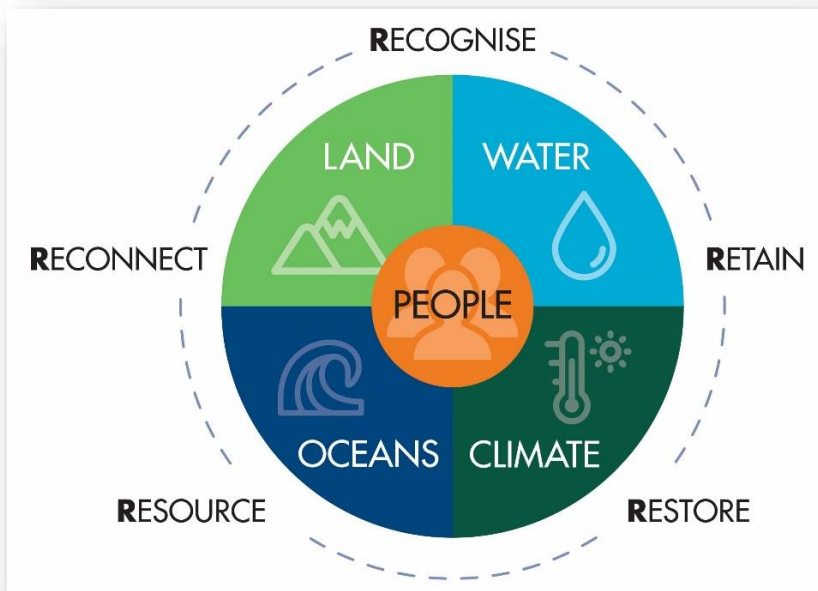


Harmonizing Oceans: Transboundary Strategies for Climate Resilience

Strengthening management effectiveness of Marine Protected and Conserved
Areas through Regional Transboundary Partnerships

East Asia Seas Congress 2024
7th November 2024

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IUCN Asia



- Founded in 1948, IUCN is an inter governmental organisation and the world's largest global environmental organization.
- A unique democratic Union with more than 1,200 State and NGO Member organizations in 160 countries.
- Headquarters based in Gland, Switzerland;
- The leading provider of the latest knowledge about biodiversity, with more than 16,000 experts and scientists.
- The only environmental organisation with official Observer Status at the UN General Assembly.
- **Most countries IUCN works with are state members and there are multiple other national members**

IUCN'S ROLE IN ASIA

Policy to Practice

- Support the practical implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements; CBD, UNFCCC, SDGs etc. through national policy commitments
- Support Regenerative Blue Economy - founded on SES and inclusive and equitable governance

Seascape level Spatial planning; Integrated Coastal Management, with community and co-managed area based conservation models

Indigenous People and Local Communities

- Strengthen Marine Protected and Conserved Area Management Effectiveness - MPAs and Marine OECMs
- Support restoration of degraded coastal habitats
- Address marine pollution - plastic and nitrogen / eutrophication
- Promote understanding and commitment for the High Seas Treaty - Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ)



ASIA REGION CENTER OF GLOBAL MARINE BIODIVERSITY



Challenges

Rapid Economic Development

Exploitation of living marine resources

exceeding sustainable levels - shifting

pressure to marine biodiversity hotspots

Increasing **conflict and cumulative** impacts

Uneven distribution of benefits from coastal resources

Threats to local **food security**

Impacts from climate change and pollution

Poor Integrated Management

- The Asia region is recognized as the center of marine biodiversity globally, being home to **42% of the world's mangroves**, and over **30% of seagrass beds**
- The Indo-Pacific region accounts for 91.9% of the 284,300 km² world's **coral reefs (30% SE Asia, 23% Indian Ocean)**
- **600 Coral reef species** in the Coral Triangle
- Countries of the East Asian Seas (EAS) region account for **80% of global aquaculture**, and around **60% of the world's capture fisheries**



COASTAL AND MARINE FLAGSHIP PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMMES IN ASIA



Mangroves for the Future



Bay of Bengal
Large Marine Ecosystem



Coral Triangle Initiative



Coastal Ecosystems
Management – Marine Protected
and Conserved Areas



High Seas Agenda
Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
BBNJ

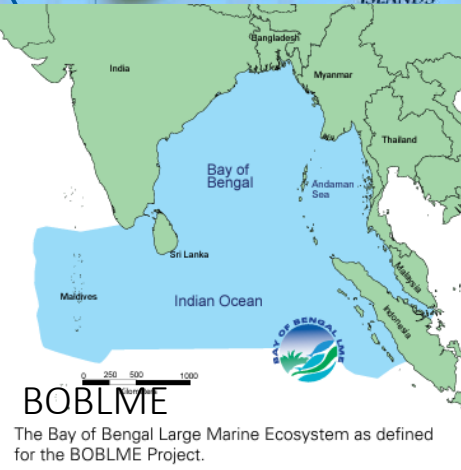


Marine Plastic Pollution

IUCN ASIA REGION COASTAL AND MARINE PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS



Bay of Bengal
 India
 Bangladesh
 Sri Lanka
 Maldives
 Thailand
 Indonesia
 Malaysia



Other countries
 Pakistan,
 Vietnam, Cambodia

Coral Triangle
 Indonesia
 Malaysia,
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Solomon Islands
 Timor-Lest



NORTH-EAST ASIAN MPA NETWORK (NEAMPAN)

12 Target MPAs selected by
each member State in line
with the Network's objectives





ALIGNING IUCNS WORK WITH GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF) TARGETS

TARGET 1: Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, **including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

TARGET 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

TARGET 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

MARINE PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS AS PART OF BIODIVERSITY INCLUSIVE SPATIAL PLANNING

Towards 30x30
(T1 + T3)



= Current Protected Areas/ Reserves



+ New Protected Area opportunities



+ Marine OECMS (ABM: Fisheries , Community Management, Private Sector)



+ Promoting ecosystems connectivity - through integrated, biodiversity inclusive spatial planning



Focusing on **EFFECTIVE** MANAGEMENT

The IUCN Green List Standard

A sustainability standard delivering inclusive conservation



**4
Components**

**17
Criteria**

**50
Indicators –
*adaptable to
the national
context if
needed***

Good Governance

- 1.1 Guarantee Legitimacy and Voice
- 1.2 Achieve Transparency and Accountability
- 1.3 Enable Governance Vitality and Capacity to Respond Actively

Sound Design and Planning

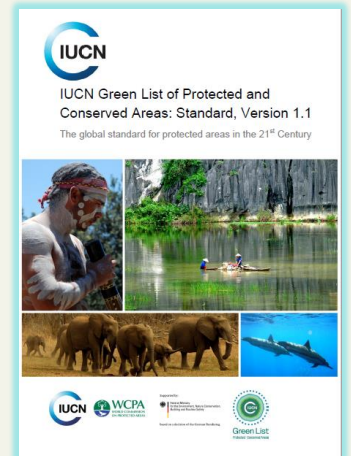
- 2.1 Identify and Understand Major Site Values
- 2.2 Design for Long-Term Conservation of Major Site Values
- 2.3 Understand Threats and Challenges to Major Site Values
- 2.4 Understand Social and Economic Context

Effective Management

- 3.1 Develop and Implement a Long-Term Management Strategy
- 3.2 Manage Ecological Condition
- 3.3 Manage Within Social and Economic Context of the Area
- 3.4 Manage Threats
- 3.5 Effectively and Fairly Enforce Laws and Regulations
- 3.6 Manage Access, Resources Use and Visitation
- 3.7 Measure Success


Successful Conservation Outcomes

- 4.1 Demonstrate Conservation of Major Natural Values
- 4.2 Demonstrate Conservation of Major Associated Ecosystem Services
- 4.3 Demonstrate Conservation of Cultural Values



HOW DO MPAS HELP ADDRESS CLIMATE IMPACTS?

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS:
BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE IMPACTS



WHY AND HOW IS CLIMATE CHANGING?

CARBON DIOXIDE

Increasing surface, atmospheric, and oceanic temperatures since the mid-20th century are primarily caused by human activities, especially greenhouse gases emissions such as carbon dioxide, much of which is produced by the burning of fossil fuels.

Earth's average temperature has increased by over **1°C** in the past century, and scientists predict temperatures will continue to rise more quickly over the coming century.

HOW IS CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTING THE OCEAN?

The ocean has absorbed over **93%** of the excess heat from greenhouse gases, but its ability to buffer climate change impacts has become overloaded.

WARMING OCEAN

Sea surface temperature has warmed by nearly **0.8°C** since 1900. Warmer waters can damage or kill coral reefs, hold less oxygen to sustain marine life, change ocean currents, and generate more intense storms.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

The ocean has become **30%** more acidic over the past 200 years due to increased carbon dioxide, reducing the ability of marine life to form shells and skeletons and affecting the ocean food web.

RISING SEA LEVELS

Rising sea levels caused by warming ocean and melting glaciers affect coastal habitats and threaten coastal communities, including many major cities.

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

Stronger storms damage both human and ecological communities. Marine heat waves (extremely warm temperatures over extended periods) can cause mass mortality of marine species.

HOW MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) HELP ADDRESS CLIMATE IMPACTS

MPAs can play a key role in promoting climate resilience as part of an ecosystem approach to management.

WHAT IS AN MPA?

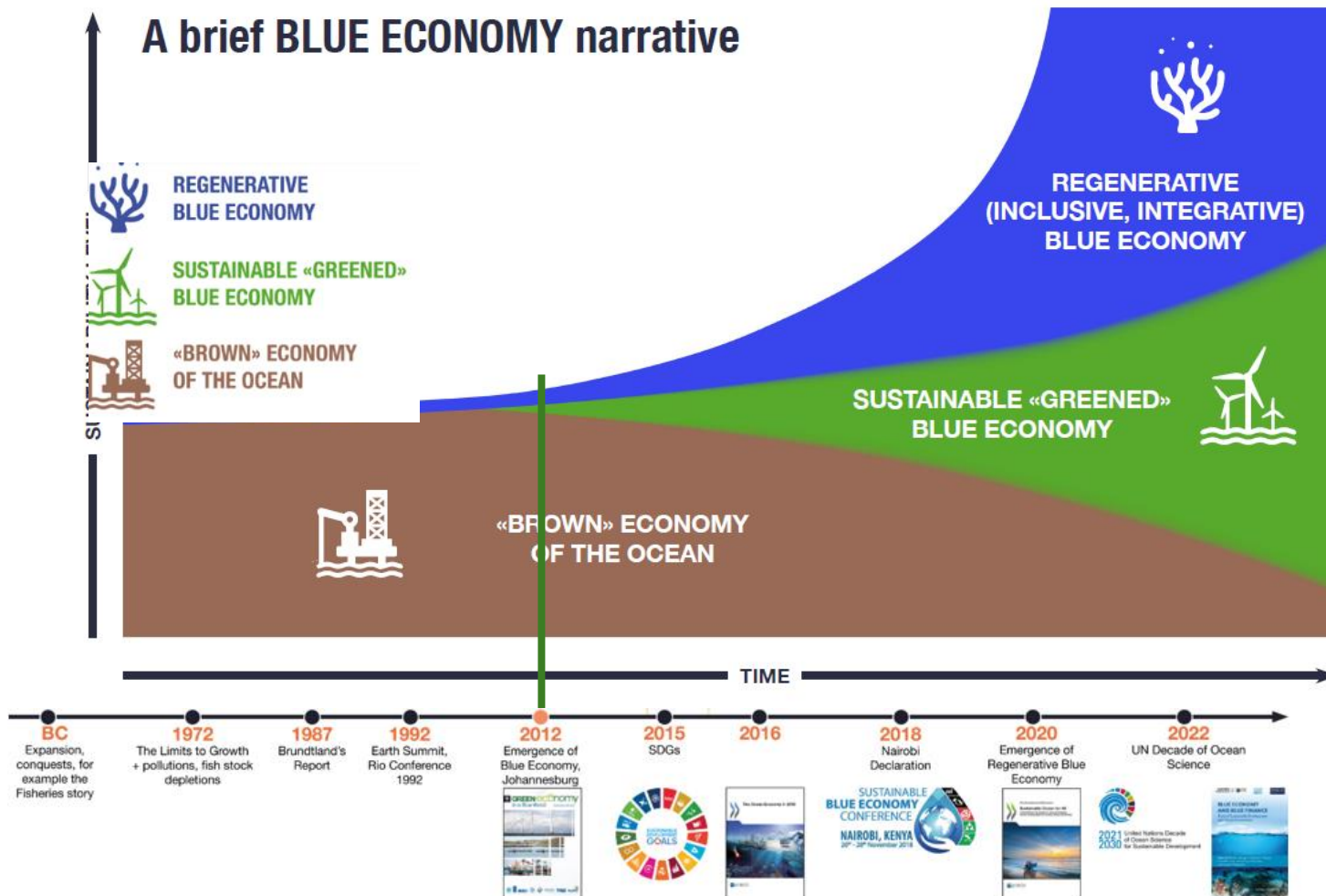
MPAs are clearly defined geographic areas in the ocean that are dedicated to and managed for the long-term conservation of nature, together with the ecosystem services and cultural values they provide.

- 1** Protect marine ecosystems by reducing harmful impacts from non-climate stressors so that healthy resources can better withstand climate impacts and sustain lives and livelihoods.
- 2** Protect "blue carbon" habitats such as seagrasses, mangroves, and salt marshes that store huge amounts of carbon.
- 3** Protect coastlines and coastal communities from storm impacts (e.g., wetland, mangrove, and coral reef buffers).
- 4** As networks, protect species on the move due to climate impacts, and provide "insurance" if some MPA resources are harmed by climate-driven warming, disease, or storms by protecting them in other areas.

MPAs: Climate Resilience Strategy | Long-term planning and implementation | 2017 | www.mpa.gov

REGENERATIVE BLUE ECONOMY

Activities that protect, repair and restore marine and coastal ecosystems



A Regenerative Blue Economy aims to develop ocean industries in a way that is inclusive of and beneficial to local communities while ensuring that ecological, economic and social needs are met and managed.

An economic model that combines effective regeneration and protection of the ocean and marine and coastal ecosystems with sustainable, low, or no carbon economic activities, and fair prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future.

Departure from brown economy of the ocean to an anthropocentric regenerative vision for Blue Economy focusing on;

- environmental (ocean health),
- social (inclusion and fair growth)
- integrative governance

REGENERATIVE BLUE
ECONOMY INVESTMENT
OPPORTUNITIES
SEASCAPE APPROACH

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS
THAT BENEFIT PEOPLE,
OCEAN AND CLIMATE

Marine Protected and Conserved Areas
(community PAs)- Integrated Coastal
Management and MSP

Sustainable Fisheries - community
management / co-management Sustainable
Aquaculture & mariculture

Sustainable coastal tourism; service providers

Restoration of critical habitats (mangrove,
seagrass, wetlands/ ponds)

Blue carbon finance through e.g.
environmental rehabilitation

Increasing women's economic empowerment
and resilience

Sustainable land based production systems in
coastal communities

Marine pollution management (policy,
circularity, waste management systems)

Cross cutting requirements

- Capacity building
- Policy and Governance
- Inclusive (rights based)
- Strategic partnership
- Sustainable financing
- Science
- Climate change adaptation

A Value Chain Evaluation
Approach

- Community impact
- Environmental impact
- Market conditions
- Operational feasibility

NATURE SOLUTIONS FINANCE HUB FOR CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ADB



THE FINANCING NEED

Nature-based solutions (NBSs) require a massive scaling up in funds to fight against nature loss



An estimated **\$674 billion** needed each year for NBSs to halt biodiversity loss and limit climate change by 2050



Annual investments in NBSs will need to be more than quadrupled by 2050 **from \$154 billion** (2022 level)

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS



INNOVATIVE FINANCE APPROACHES

NBSs are actions and policies that protect, manage, and restore natural ecosystems, while addressing societal challenges

CHALLENGES

- Lack of national/regional focus on NBS
- Lack of a scalable pipeline of NBS projects
- Capacity weakness on NBS project preparation
- Lack of knowledge on innovative finance approaches to scale up private capital flows
- Risk perception of global pools of capital
- Underdeveloped innovative market instruments such as nature credits

CHALLENGES



BENEFITS

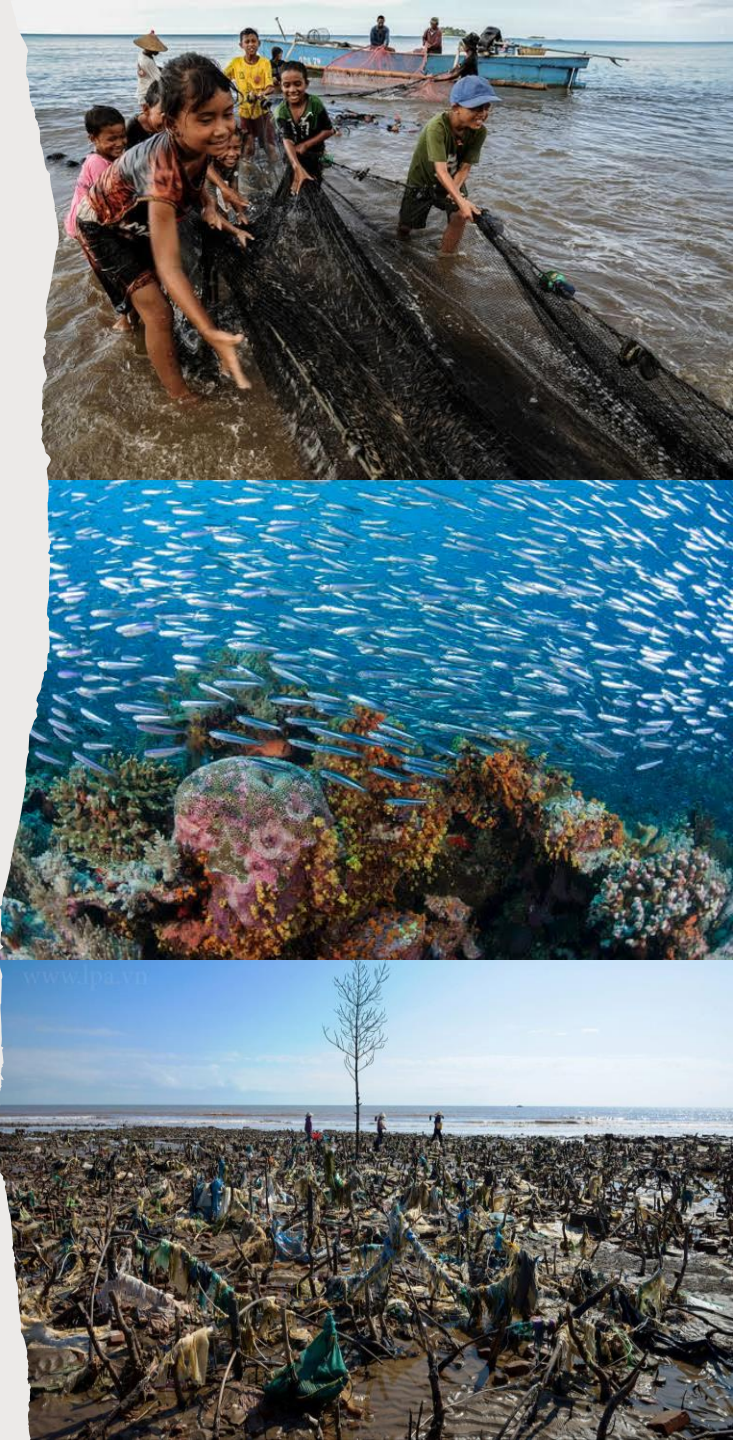
BENEFITS

- Protection of biodiversity
- Greater carbon
- A more sustainable ecology for economic growth and poverty reduction
- Some estimates indicate that investing in nature can generate up to \$10 trillion in additional annual business revenue and create employment opportunities and create 395 million additional jobs

LESSONS WORKING IN REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

FOSTERING COOPERATION & A TRANSBOUNDARY APPROACH

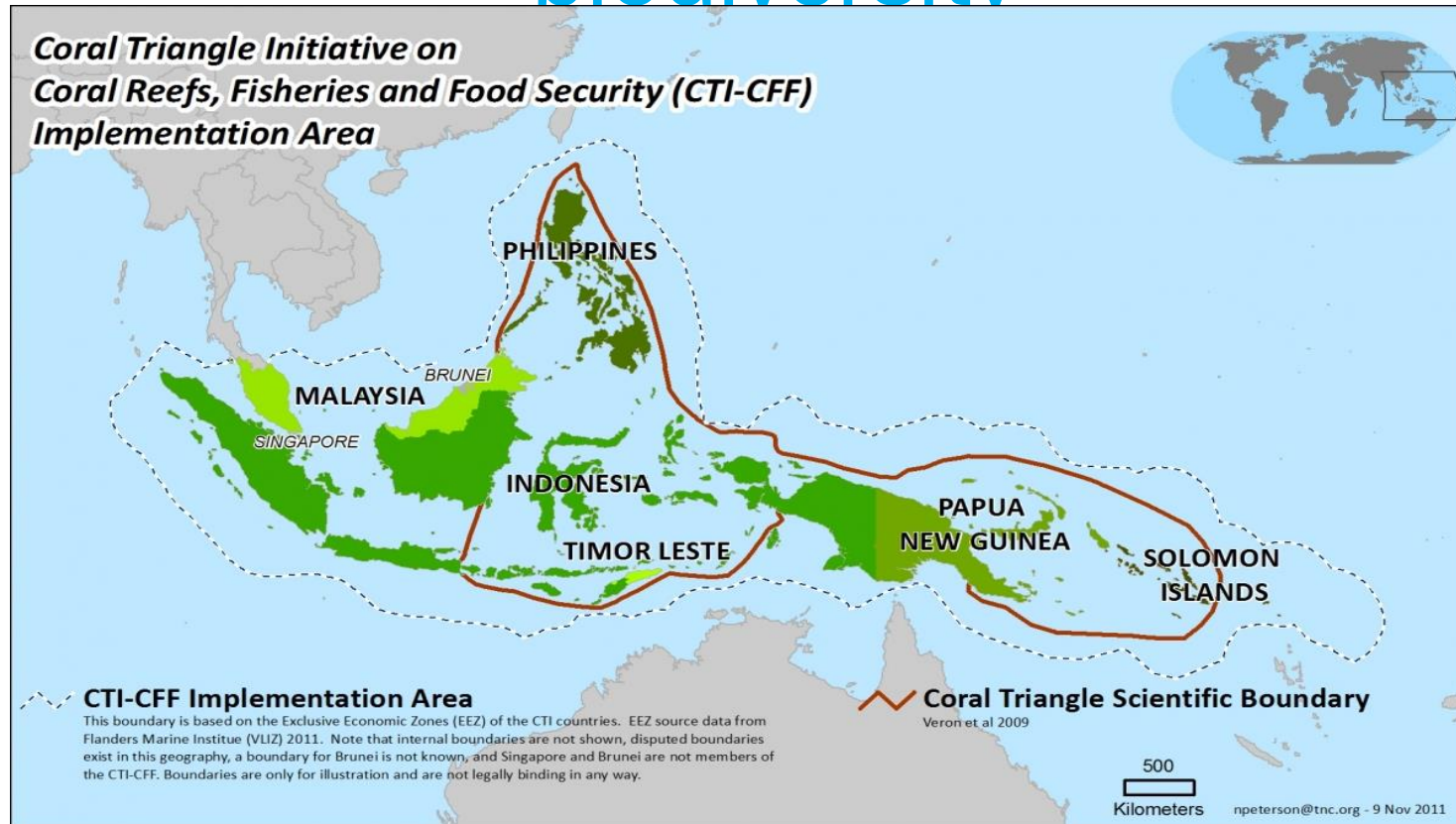
- **Context for cooperation:**
 - Ecosystems shared by countries – biodiversity, fisheries, food security, climate resilience, local to national economic interests
- **Governance & Partnerships: building trust and cooperation**
 - Secretariat provides neutral convening power
 - Formal intergovernmental approaches and informal - both work Regional Vision and Strategic Action Programmes - jointly agreed and endorsed/ adopted by state governments
 - Shared obligations to Global Targets (MEAs)
 - IUCN's membership and motions process
- **Approaches:**
 - Sound science-based (and social science based) decision making
 - Global standards e.g. IUCN Green List for PCAs, IUCN NbS Standard
 - Focus on technical issues / commitments of relevance to all parties
 - Partnerships for Ecologically connected networks
 - Learn from each other , share data and implement independently and responsibly





Thank you

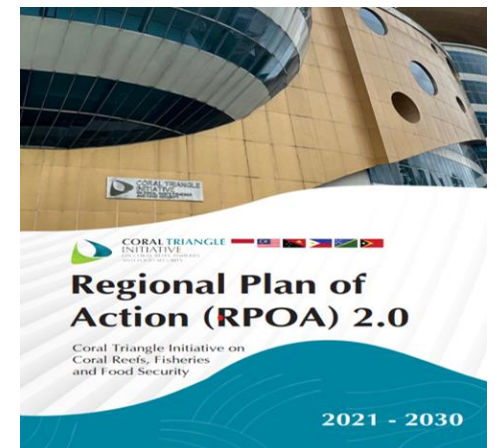
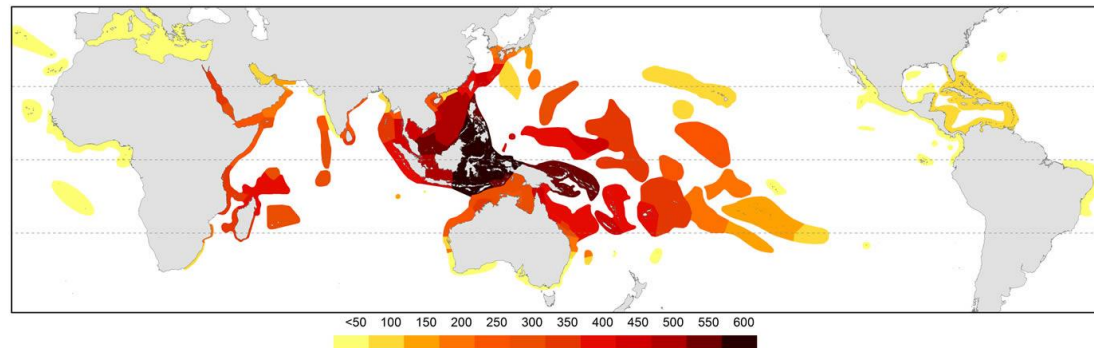
Coral Triangle – epicenter of coral biodiversity



CTI-CFF

A multilateral partnership of six countries formed in 2009:

Indonesia
Malaysia,
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Solomon Islands
Timor-Lest



Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)



7 participating countries
6 international partners

BOBLME
A multilateral
partnership
of eight countries
formed
in 2015

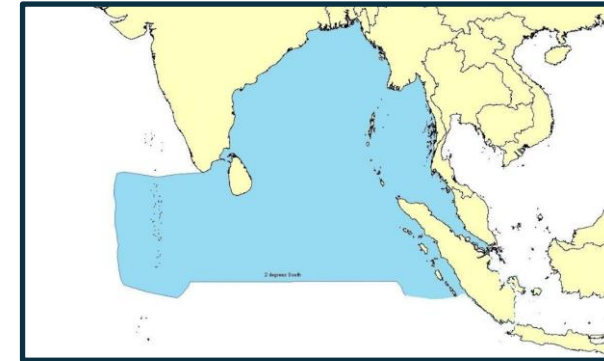
Indonesia
Malaysia
Thailand
Myanmar
Bangladesh
India
Sri Lanka
Maldives



1. Marine living resources (fisheries) 2. Critical habitats 3. Water quality 4. Socio economic consideration

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem

Important large marine ecosystem, with significant social, economic and environmental contributions



Area

Total maritime area: **6.2 million km²**

The total area of EEZs
4.3 million km²

Combined length of coastline:
14 000 km

Fisheries

Number of fishers
3.7 million

Number of fishing boats
415 000

Annual fisheries production
6 million tonnes

Value of fisheries production
USD 4 billion

Environment

8 percent of
the world's mangroves

12 percent of
the world's coral reef

People

Total population of countries
2 000 million

Population of coastal zone
185 million