



atlas

UNDERSTANDING DEEP ATLANTIC ECOSYSTEMS



Moving on from the 2017 UN Oceans Conference: Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

ATLAS General Assembly, 10 April 2018

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Content:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Resolution A/RES/70/1, 2015) set out 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets

UN Oceans Conference focussed on SDG14 with 1400+ voluntary contributions and mainstreaming SDG 14.5

Onus on ATLAS to demonstrate successful cross-sectoral learning and coordination

Opportunity to link to SEA and evaluation of MSP

UN Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals



Launched September 2015, ambitious universal plan of action to frame UN Member States' agendas and political policies around sustainable development for the next 15 years in conjunction with businesses and civil society organisations.

End poverty, fight inequality and injustice, tackle climate changeand the Oceans



THE
OCEAN
CONFERENCE
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.5

- By 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Min. 10 % coastal/marine areas protected by 2020



- effectively and equitably managed,
- ecologically representative and
- well connected systems of protected areas and
- **other effective area-based conservation measures,** and
- integrated into the wider seascapes.

How can the mainstreaming of biodiversity through the integration of Aichi target 11 qualifiers



marine areas important for BD and ES
ecological representativity and connectivity
equitable management
integration into wider seascapes

into SDG 14.5 strengthen its implementation?



Sectoral vs cross-sectoral measures

International biodiversity conservation obligations and realisation of the risks posed by maritime activities have persuaded sectoral organisations to develop their own protective designations

Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs)

Areas of Particular Environmental Interest (APEIs)

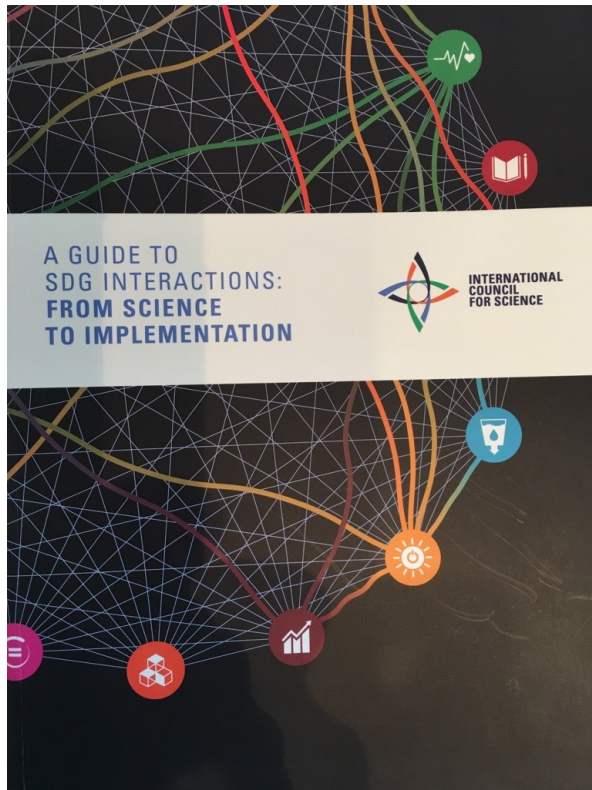
Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs)

Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)

All SDGs interact with each other – integrated set of global priorities that are fundamentally interdependent

SDG 14

The oceans provide vital services to people and planet. A decline in ocean health, productivity and resilience due to increasing human pressures by mostly land-based pollution, climate change-induced warming and sea-level rise, ocean acidification and over exploitation of marine resources is a major threat to achieving sufficient nutrition, livelihoods and economic growth, especially for coastal communities. Other important ecosystem services such as recreation and coastal protection are also affected. Achieving SDG 14 strongly depends on progress under other goals (ICS, 2017 p15).





SDG 14: KEY INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER GOALS

14+1 (end poverty): Achieving SDG 14 could limit access to the resources and ecosystem services necessary to alleviate poverty

14+2 (end hunger): Increased agricultural production could damage ocean health through nutrient run-off and related pollution

14+8 (economic growth): short-term resource exploitation may impact productivity and resilience of oceans while trade offs are possible where management and conservation measures limit economic growth

14+12 (sustainable consumption): strong synergy

14+13 (climate change): careful management to maximise synergies such as conservation of blue carbon sinks



Relevance of Strategic Environmental Assessment

- SEA is one of the tools that can be used to get a comprehensive vision on resources, the capacity of an area and cumulative impacts of developments over longer time horizons than are normally considered by planners and managers.
- Highlight critical areas
- Define existing status of the resource
- Options on preferred status
- SEA is different from EIA in that it is concerned with a wider area and all pressures, not just a specific development with a specific location



- SEA also provide a framework for evaluating moves towards sustainable development, cumulative impacts combined with a series of development scenarios provide a qualitative choice of scenario leading to the preferred state of the three pillars of sustainable development. SEA must cover the interaction between these three aspects. It is no good encouraging economic development which destroys the natural and social capital in an area upon which the economic development depends. Conversely environmental protection can rarely be maintained without the development of the economy or the capacity of society to manage environmental pressures.
- Stakeholder participation is critical since these are the people, communities and organisations which
 - have an interest in choosing the type of environment to live and work in
 - have an interest in maintaining a viable level of use of the natural resource
 - provide the human and economic resources for managing the environment sustainably
- Limits of acceptable change – i.e. identifying limits beyond which irreversible degradation will take place. – how much use the area can tolerate.

Ferreira et al. (2018)

- Framework to evaluate performance of MSP
- Focus on tangible outputs
- 15 indicators



Developing a performance evaluation mechanism for Portuguese marine spatial planning using a participatory approach

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Available online 3 February 2018

Keywords:
MSP performance evaluation
Indicators
Stakeholder engagement
Portugal
Monitoring

ABSTRACT

Ocean governance frameworks are aimed at achieving sustainable use of the marine environment and its finite resources. They are increasingly being developed and implemented worldwide. Although the importance of evaluating the success of integrated ocean management initiatives is widely recognized, so is its complexity, and there is still limited knowledge or empirical experience on how to actually carry out such an evaluation. This research aims to develop a framework to evaluate the performance of marine spatial planning (MSP) (focusing on the tangible outcomes of such initiatives). Portugal's maritime area totals c. 3,800,000 km². As one of the world's largest maritime nations, and with its ocean governance framework finalised in 2015, Portugal emerges as a relevant case study for the development of a mechanism to evaluate performance of its MSP system. A step-by-step participatory approach was designed to develop a set of indicators that could constitute the core of an evaluation mechanism of the

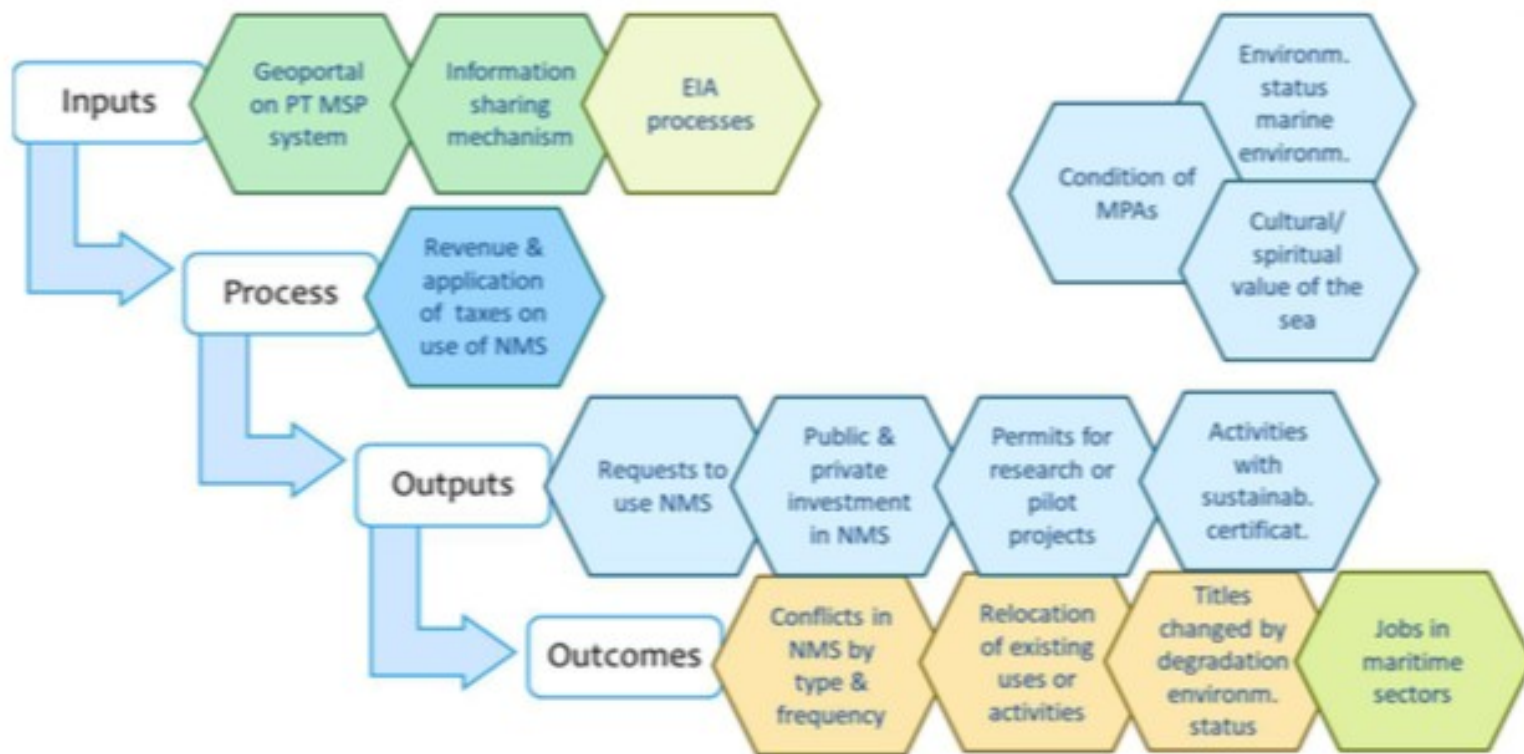


Fig. 2. Tentative distribution of selected indicators using the IPOO (Inputs, Process, Outputs, Outcomes) framework. The three isolated indicators are contextual.

Thank You!

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