

# Capacity building and technology transfer



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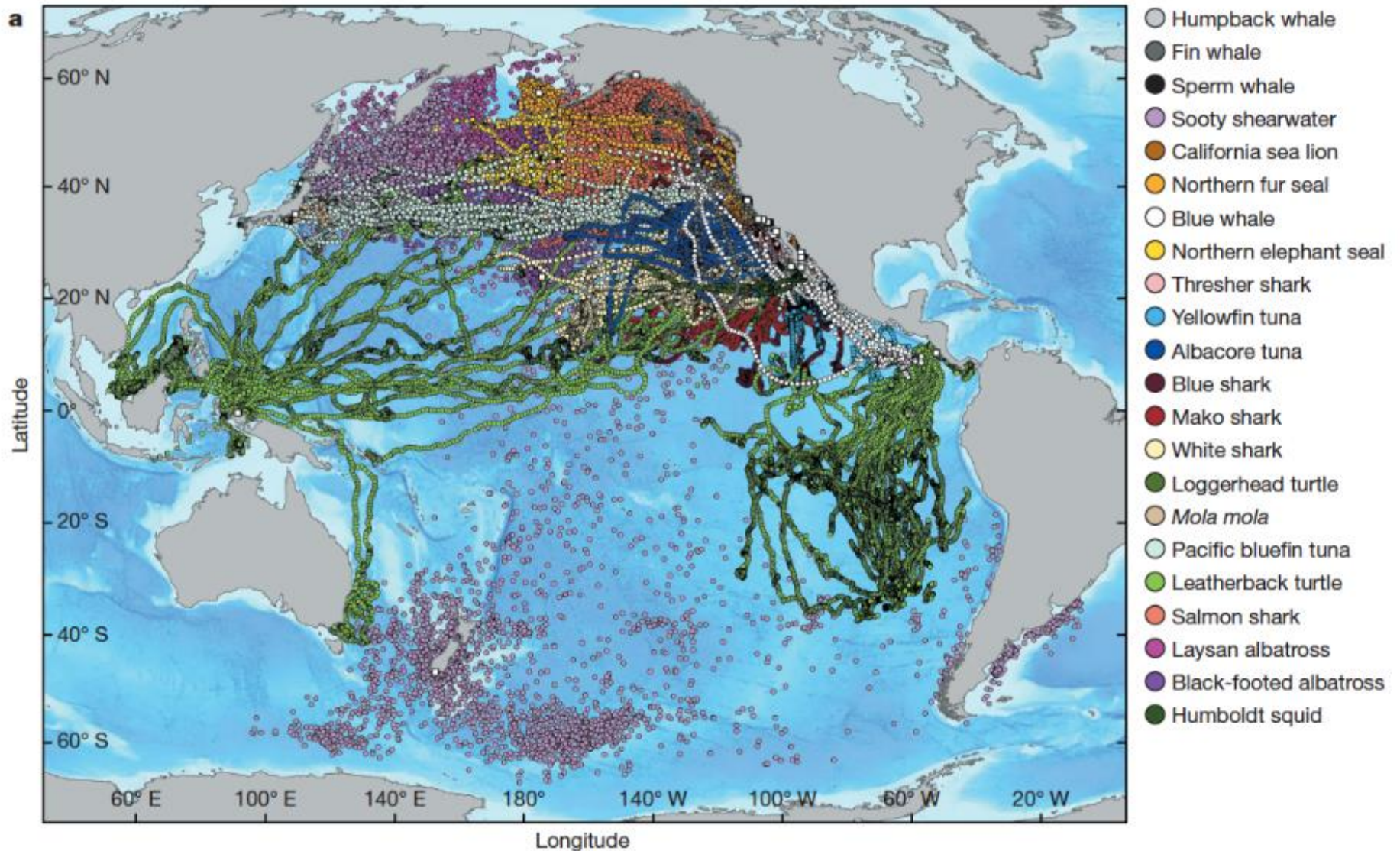
# Why capacity building and technology transfer?

- Vital for the effective implementation of the new International Agreement by all countries
- Enabler of the rest of the components of the International Agreement
  - Enable countries to fulfill their obligations and realize their rights
  - Ultimately support conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ and the entire ocean

# UNCLOS provisions for capacity building and technology transfer

- Mandate for capacity building and technology transfer exists:
  - Article 202: Scientific and technical assistance to developing States
  - Article 266: Promotion of development, transfer of marine technology
  - Article 242: Promotion of international co-operation
  - Article 244: Publication and dissemination of information and knowledge

# Ecologically connected ocean



Block et al (2011) Tracking apex marine predator movements in a dynamic ocean. Nature

# Considerations relating to CBTT

CBTT is likely more effective and resource efficient if it:

- Corresponds to ecological realities by connecting actions in ABNJ with those coastal areas
- Responds to national priorities related to sustainable development (SDG-14 and other SDGs)
- Enables countries to build their blue economies
- Provides scientific and technological capacity to underpin holistic ocean management

# Synergies BBNJ & SDGs

BBNJ CBTT priority areas	ABM including MPAs	EIAs and SEAs	MGRs and benefit- sharing	Scientific research capacity	UNCLOS and other legal issues	Other relevant issues, such as climate change
<b>SDG 14</b>	<b>SDG 14.5</b> (10% marine areas conserved) <b>SDG 14.2</b> (sustainable management and protection)	<b>SDG 14.2</b> (avoiding significant adverse impacts)	<b>SDG 14.7</b> (increased economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs)	<b>SDG 14.A</b> (increased scientific knowledge, research capacity and transfer marine technology)	<b>SDG 14.C</b> (implement <u>international</u> law as reflected in UNCLOS)	<b>SDG 14.3</b> (minimize impacts of ocean acidification) <b>SDG 14.2</b> (strengthen resilience)
<b>Other SDGs</b>	<b>SDGs 1:</b> poverty, <b>2:</b> hunger, <b>3:</b> health, <b>4:</b> education, <b>5:</b> gender, <b>8:</b> decent work, <b>13:</b> climate action, <b>16:</b> strong institutions <b>17:</b> partnerships	<b>SDGs 1:</b> poverty, <b>2:</b> hunger, <b>3:</b> health, <b>12:</b> responsible consumption and production, <b>16:</b> strong institutions <b>17:</b> partnerships	<b>SDGs 3:</b> health, <b>4:</b> education, <b>5:</b> gender, <b>8:</b> decent work, <b>9:</b> industry and innovation, <b>10:</b> inequality, <b>11:</b> sustainable cities, <b>16:</b> strong	<b>SDGs 3:</b> health, <b>4:</b> education, <b>5:</b> gender, <b>8:</b> decent work, <b>9:</b> industry and innovation, <b>11:</b> sustainable cities, <b>16:</b> strong institutions <b>17:</b> partnerships	<b>Potential to address all SDGs,</b> depending on specific topic	<b>13:</b> climate action

# Synergistic objectives of capacity building

Might enable countries to:

- Participate in area-based management in ABNJ, and apply it more effectively within EEZs
- Undertake and evaluate, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) both in ABNJ and within national EEZs
- Access and utilize marine genetic resources through collaborative research in ABNJ, and in EEZs as part of national research, development and blue economy agendas
- Enhance national capacity for scientific research and technological innovation through participation in international collaborations, strengthening scientific institutions, and generation, dissemination and sharing of knowledge and technologies
- Strengthen capacities for developing sustainable national blue economies, in accordance with SDG-14 target 7

# Modalities

- Many agencies and institutions already engage in CBTT relevant to ABNJ, and these efforts could be built upon

**Need more  
intersectoral  
capacity  
building**

Fisheries:  
FAO

Shipping:  
IMO

Ocean  
Science: IOC

Law and  
policy:  
DOALOS

Conservation  
tools:  
UNEP/CBD

Mining: ISA



# Building synergies

- UNCLOS Article 242 on cooperation
- **CBTT could maximize cooperation and coordination between international and regional bodies working on ocean issues**
  - In addition to UNCLOS, include CBD, CITES, CMS, IMO and its conventions & agreements, Ramsar
  - Also include ISA, FAO, IOC of UNESCO, RFMOs and Regional Seas
  - Might also include more development focused agencies, such as UNDP, UN-DESA and World Bank
  - NGOs, research organizations, philanthropic organizations and private sector
- **All form part of ocean governance architecture**
- **All deliver components of CBTT of direct or indirect relevance to ABNJ and whole ocean governance**
- Identify synergies, gaps including areas that are specific to ABNJ

# Example: MGRs and benefit-sharing

- **Entities:** UN-DOALOS, CBD (Nagoya Protocol), Antarctic Treaty System, ISA, FAO (Convention on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), UN-DESA, World Bank, universities, private sector
- **Topics currently covered:**
  - Nagoya Protocol CBTT (CBD)
  - Benefit-sharing of plant genetic resources (FAO)
  - Deep-sea taxonomy (ISA)
  - Ad hoc scientific collaboration (research orgs, private sector)
- **Potential gaps:**
  - Coordinated CBTT related to discovery, development and utilization of marine genetic resources, both from coastal areas and the deep sea
  - CBTT on benefit-sharing for ABNJ

# Way forward

- Tailoring CBTT measures to the needs of each country or region
- Promoting home-grown approaches
- **Planning: Begin with an assessment of national and regional objectives and needs for BBNJ**
  - What are the current levels of capacity & technology
  - What capacity & technology is needed?
  - Scientific body under BBNJ help coordinate with countries and regional organizations
- **Coordination: Create a collaborative approach for delivery of CBTT**
  - Avoiding duplication
  - Maximizing synergies for holistic ocean management
  - Enabling an integrated approach (coordination mechanism)
  - Role for scientific body or working group?
- **Delivery**
  - Institutional, individual and societal capacity
  - Going beyond training courses to bring long-term benefits
  - UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)
- **Monitoring and evaluation**
- **Financing**

# THANK YOU!

