



Ocean Governance for Sustainability Challenges, Options and the Role of Science

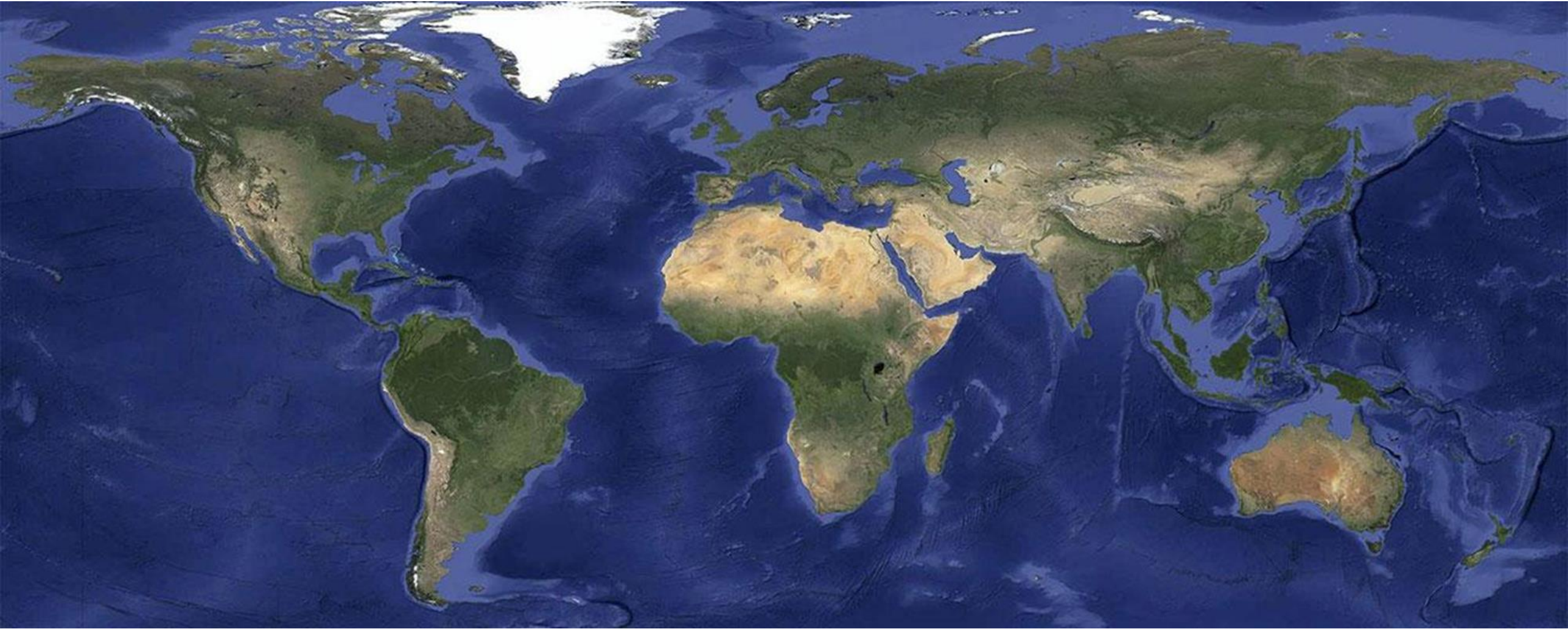
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Maria Hadjimichael, PhD
Research Fellow, Social and Political Sciences Department, University of Cyprus

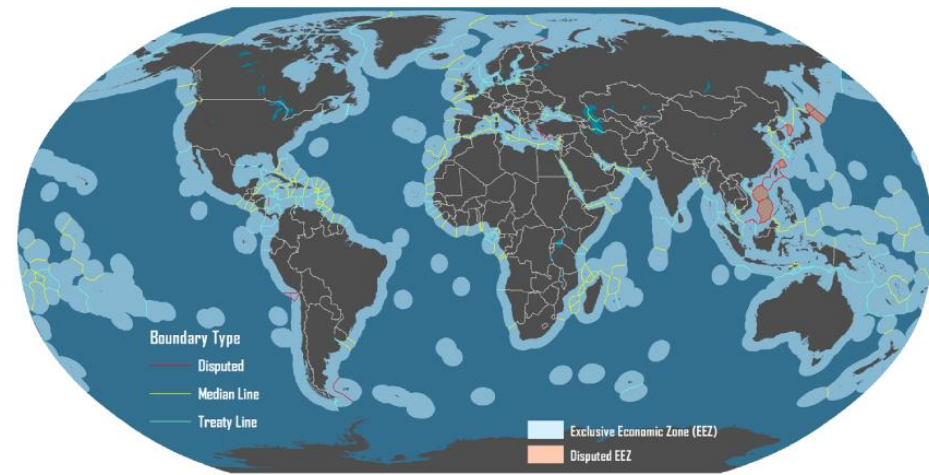


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The Ocean as a Common Heritage



The Ocean as a Common Heritage



Aim of OceanGov

“to establish an integrative vision, and a series of approaches that informs research and future policy directions on crosscutting sustainability-driven issues related to the fragmented governance framework of oceans, seas and coastlines within regional waters, and the open ocean in areas beyond national jurisdiction”

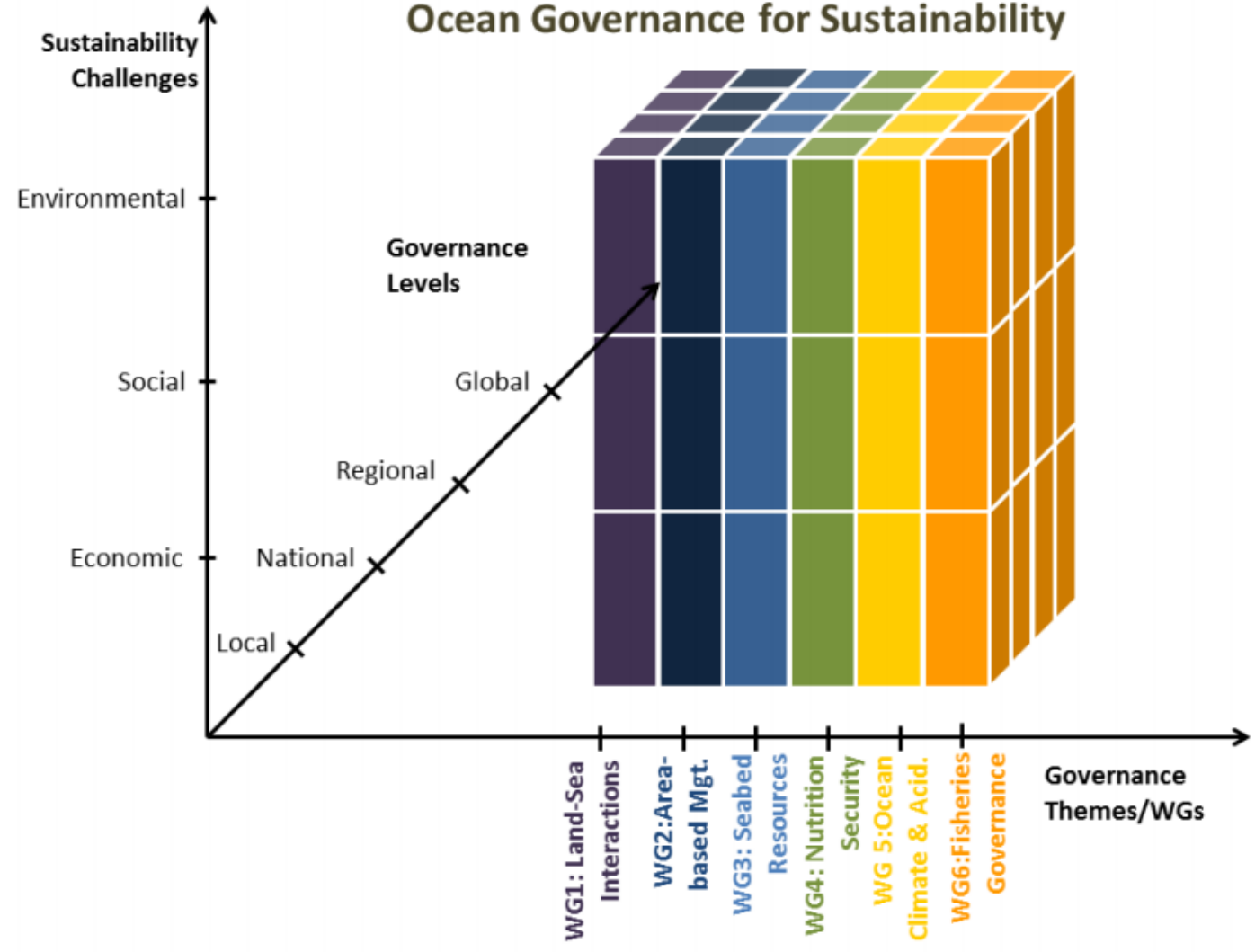
During its lifetime the Action will:

- a) assess priority issues that affect the governance of oceans and coastlines;
- b) map and analyse the current institutional governance architecture in its fragmented and sustainability-challenged form; and
- c) develop governance options to support sustainability in ocean related decision-making.

2(+)-Directional Challenge

- The integration of a range of crosscutting local, regional and global concerns, often associated with unsustainable production and consumption practices, the weakening resilience of natural ecosystems, combined with anthropogenic climate change and variability
- Complexity of an already overburdened and fragmented international ocean governance system, especially with emerging developments such as deep-sea mining, and more remote and environmentally sensitive areas such as the Arctic being accessed for new activities.

Ocean Governance for Sustainability





Land-Sea Interaction

- The use of 'Evolutionary Governance Theory' (theoretical framework for analysing & explaining governance and its evolution) to explore a number of different case studies (adaptation to sea-level rise; coral reefs; transition of informal social networks into formal governance institutions; the role of coordination & information etc.)

Area-Based Management

- Area-Based Management for Ocean Governance? How is it defined & what are the key challenges
- MSP: How are Member States implementing it and what governance arrangements have they made

Seabed Resources

- The need for the ISA to create an institutional mechanism to take scientific advice into consideration (why the need, are there other international organizations which benefit from their science advisory boards, suggestion of the institutional design of such body)
- The current shortcomings of the ISA regime

Nutrition Security and Food Systems

- Challenges in the supply chains
- Europe, Oceans and Contribution to Food Security

Ocean Acidification and Climate Change

- Report on the national initiatives on Climate Change of EU countries
- What are the identified gaps in the EU funded projects on ocean acidification. What has been the policy impact of these projects.

Fisheries Governance

- SSF & Fisher Associations
- Blue-fin Tuna & fishing quotas
- SSF, Blue Growth & Tourism

Additional outcomes!

WG on the privatisation of the ocean, training schools (seabed mining and MSP), photo exhibition / photo book on ocean governance etc.

What role for marine (social) science?

- Understand the successes and failures of existing ocean governance mechanisms
- Critique & acknowledgment of issues faced is important!
 - Failure of Institutions & the existing framework [system of formal laws, regulations,, and procedures, and informal conventions, customs, and norms, that shape socioeconomic activity and behavior]
 - Production & Consumption Patterns
 - Example of the EU's Blue Growth strategy

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