The BBNJ Agreement

PREPARING THE PACIFIC FOR RATIFICATION, DOMESTICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

www.opocbluepacific.org/bbnj

February 1, 2024





























TODAY'S WEBINAR



O1 Overview of the Agreement

O2 PIF Leaders' mandated support for ratification, domestication and implementation

O3 Partners presentations

O4 Discussions and wrap up



Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement)

Overview

Charlotte Salpin

Senior Legal Officer, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea United Nations Office of Legal Affairs

1 February 2024 Webinar "BBNJ Agreement: Getting the Pacific ready for implementation."

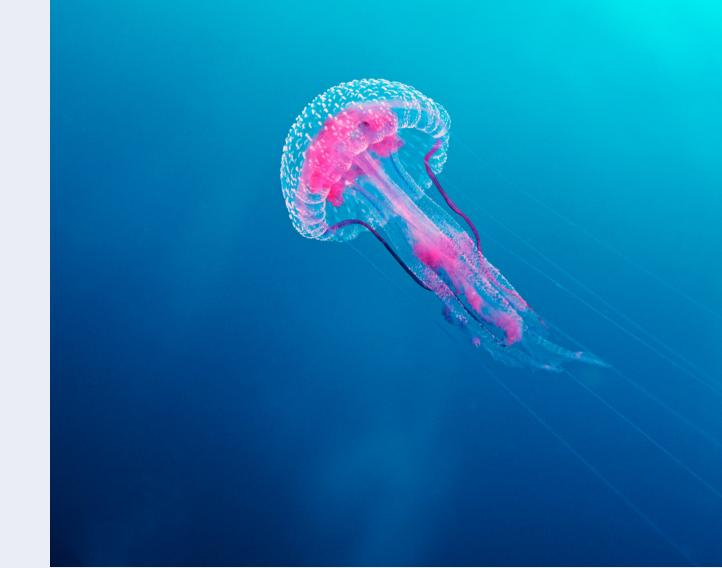




How did we get to the Agreement?

What is in the Agreement?

What are the next steps?



BBNJ Agreement:

- third implementing agreement to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)



The Law of the Sea

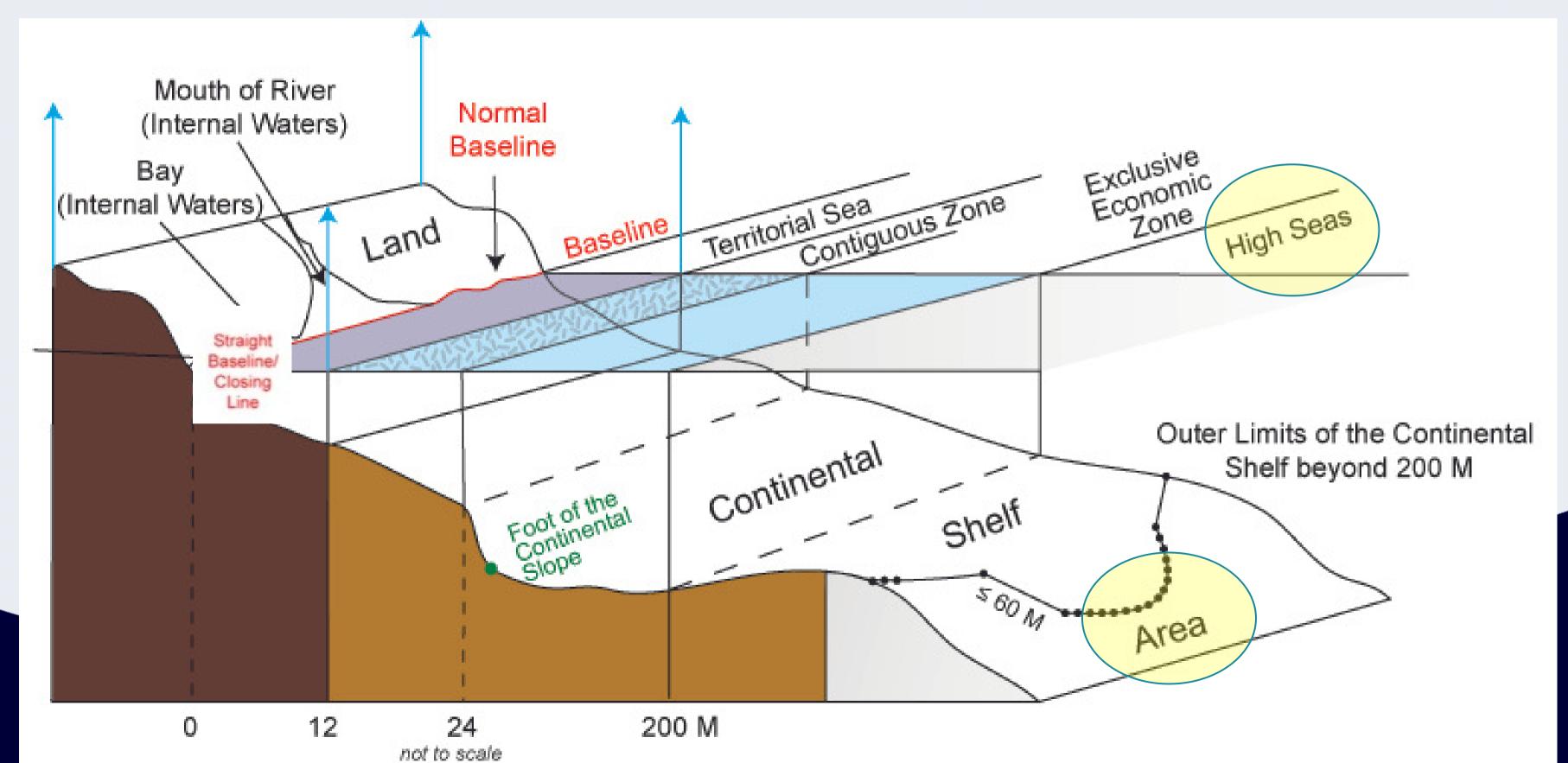
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

with Index and Final Act
of the Third
United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea



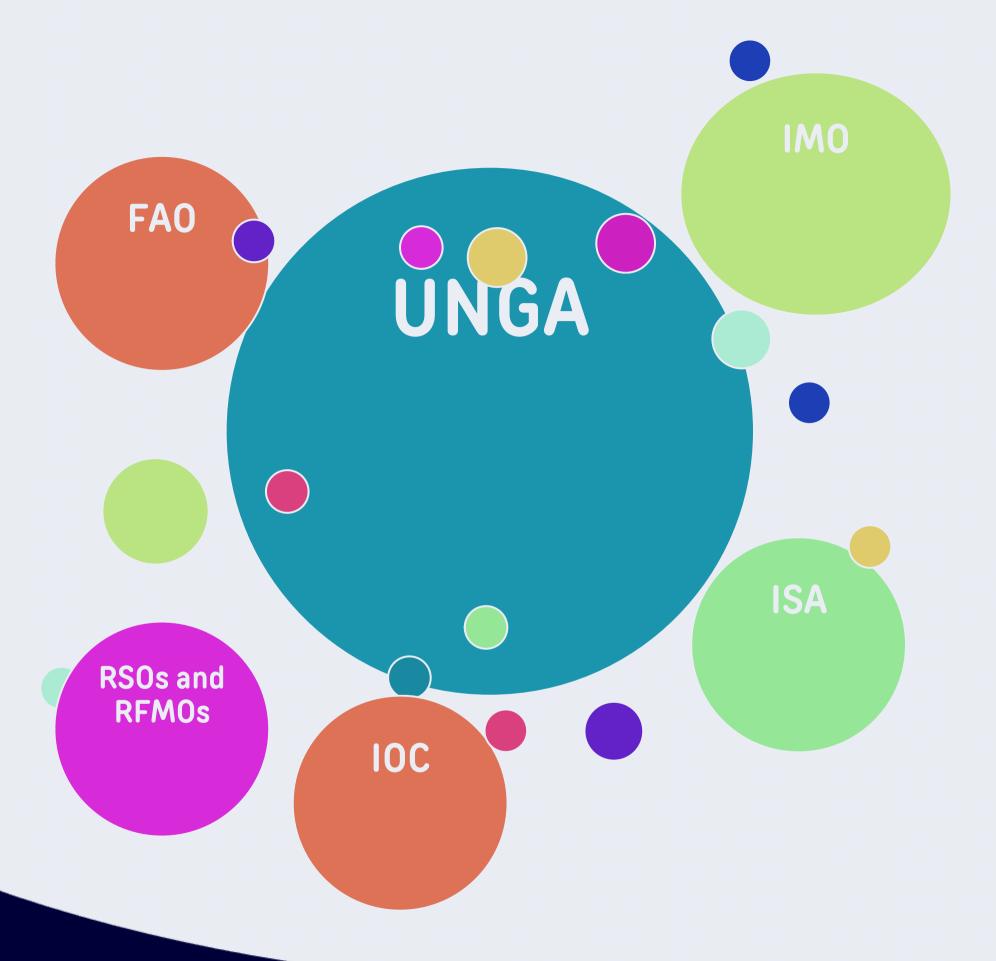
Maritime zones – overview





... where several threats and pressures may have a cumulative impact







... where several sectoral organizations have competence ... where there was no overall cross-sectoral mechanism to address cumulative impacts

BBNJ Timeline



June 2004

UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea discussed issues related to BBNJ

December 2011

The package of issues to be addressed by the BBNJ process agreed by the GA (resolution 66/231)

June 2015

The GA decided to develop an international legally binding instrument under **UNCLOS** on BBNJ and established a Preparatory Committee to recommend elements of a draft text (resolution 69/292)

December 2017

The GA decided to convene the BBNJ Intergovernmental Conference (resolution 72/249)

> September 2018 **BBNJ IGC-1**

August 2019 **BBNJ IGC-3**

August 2022 **BBNJ IGC-5**

February 2006

First meeting of the Ad **Hoc Working Group to** study issues relating to **BBNJ** convened pursuant to GA resolution 59/24

January 2015

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working **Group submitted to** the GA (A/69/780)

July 2017

The Preparatory Committee adopted its report, including recommendations, to the GA (A/AC.287/2017/P C.4/2)

April 2018 BBNJ IGC 2019 Organizational Meeting

March-April **BBNJ IGC-2**

March 2022 **BBNJ IGC-4**

February -March 2023 **BBNJ IGC-5**

resumed

June 2023

BBNJ IGC-5 further resumed Adoption of the BBNJ Agreement



BBNJ IGC: negotiating process



President

Bureau

Facilitators

Secretary-General

Secretariat

Plenary

Informal working groups

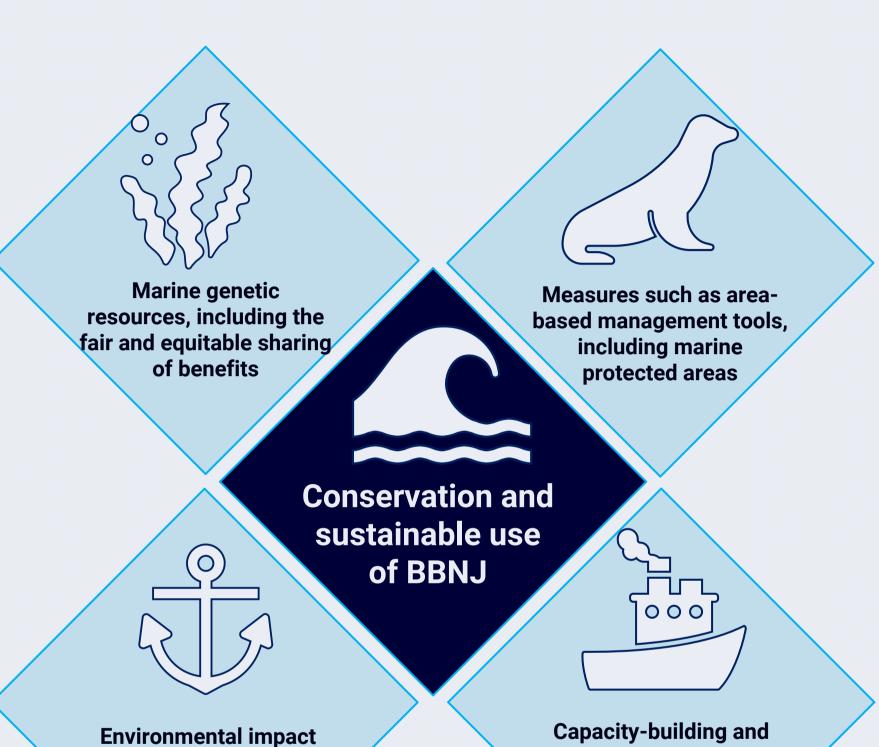
Informal informals

Small groups

President's consultations

Open-ended informal working group

Role of Pacific States?



assessments

the transfer of marine

technology

What is in the Agreement?



- A package of issues
- Cross-cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues

Office of Legal Affairs
Division for Ocean Affairs
and the Law of the Sea

- General provisions
- Institutional arrangements
- Funding
- Implementation and compliance
- Settlement of disputes
- Non-parties to the Agreement
- Good faith and abuse of rights
- Final provisions

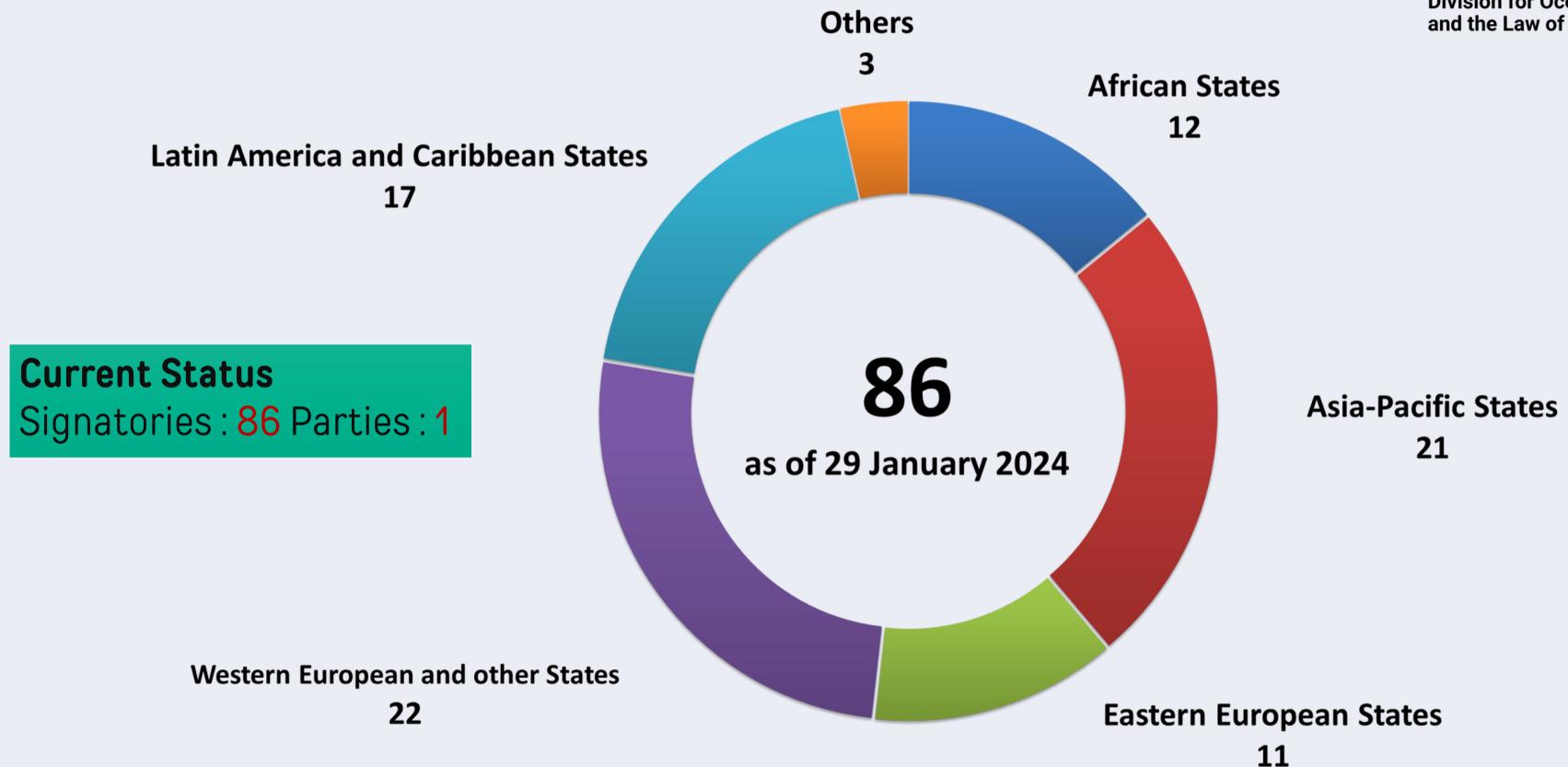
"You have pumped new life and hope to give the ocean a fighting chance."

- António Guterres, UN Secretary-General
- Open for signature: 2 years from 20 September 2023
- Entry into force: 120 days after 60 instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession
- Convening of COP-1 within a year from entry into force



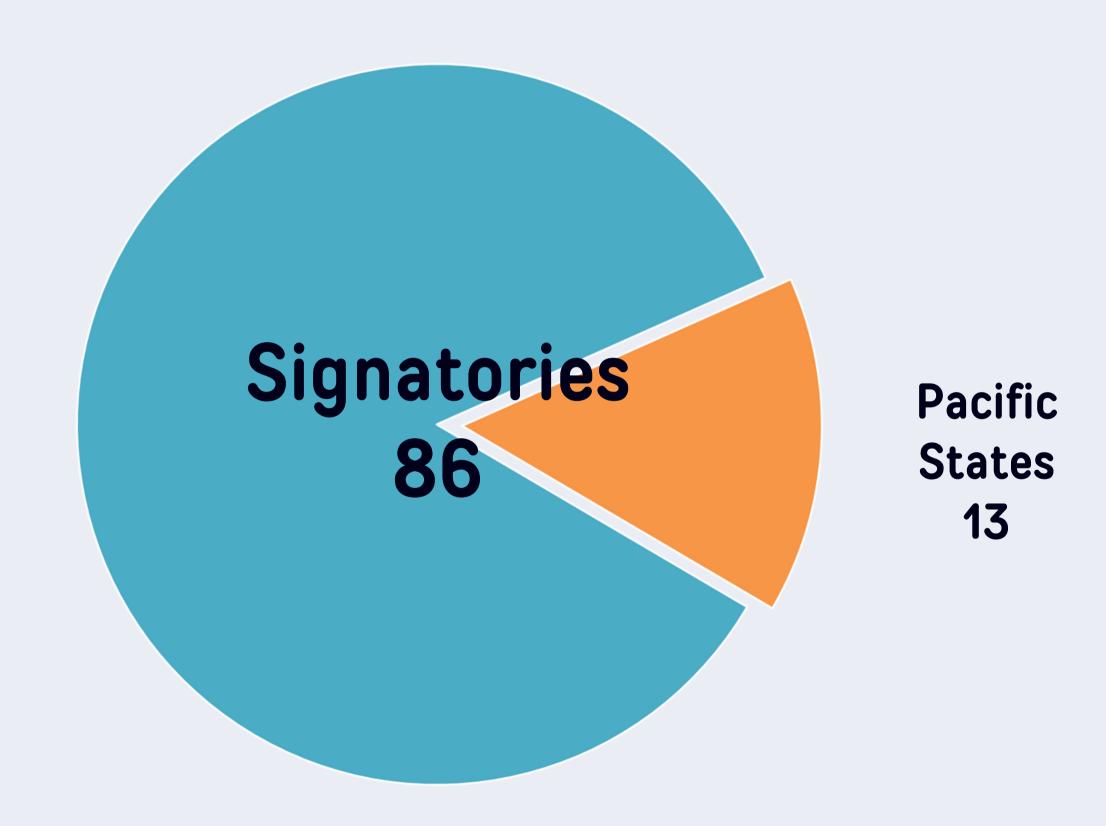
Signatories by regional groups





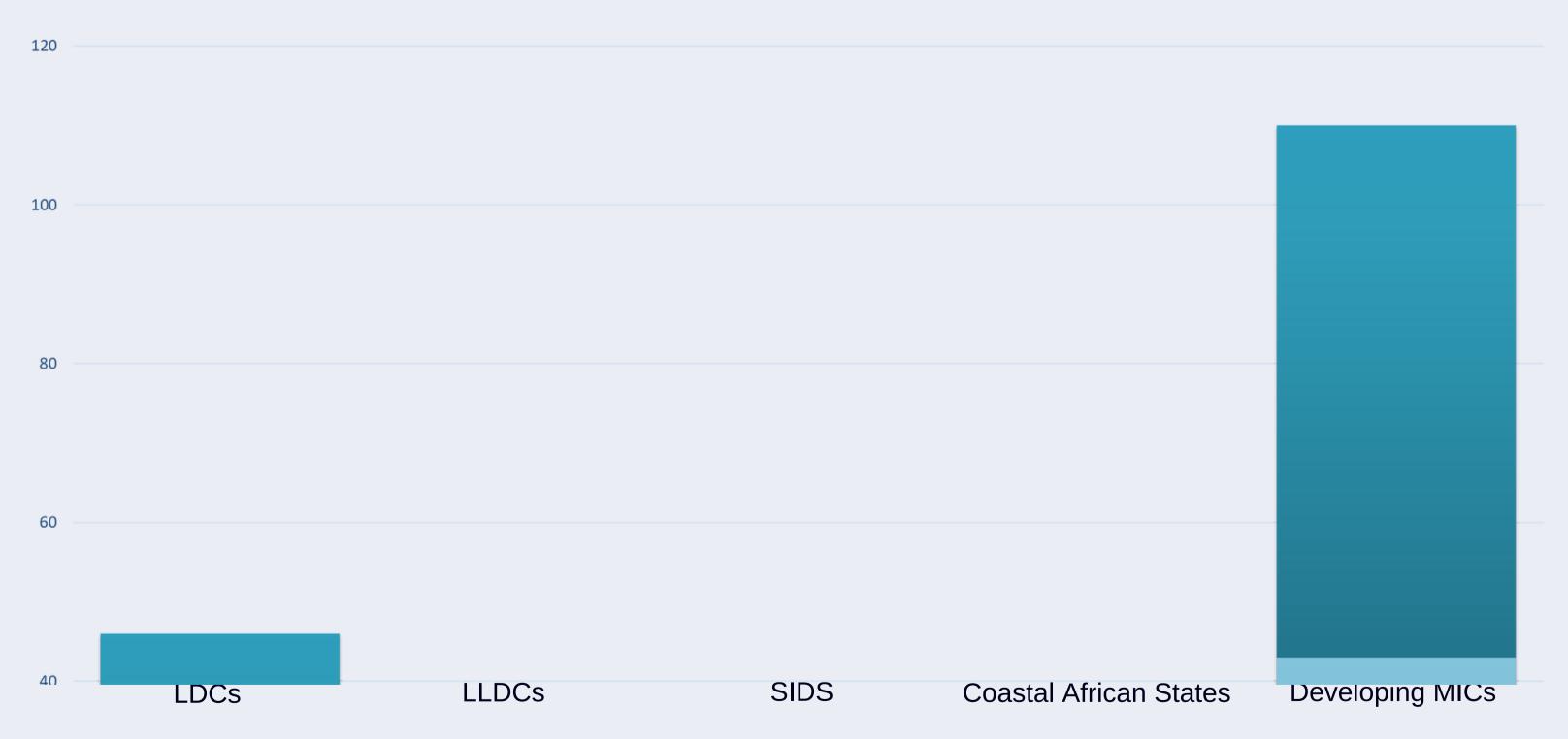
Pacific States among Signatories





Developing States signatories by selected categories identified in the Agreement





No. of signatories in the category

How to become a Party



Two-step process:

Signature 20 Sep. 2023 - 20 Sep. 2025



Ratification Approval Acceptance Accession From 21 Sep. 2025

Expressing consent to be bound



Ratification, approval, acceptance or accession at the **domestic level**: in accordance with internal rules

Ratification, approval, acceptance or accession at the international level:
through the deposit of an instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession with the depositary



Next steps



- DOALOS to perform the secretariat functions until the secretariat to be established under the Agreement commences its functions
- Preparing for the entry into force
- Convening of COP-1 (within a year following entry into force)
- Promoting a better understanding of the





ThankYou







@undoalos



undoalos

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Joan Yang, Adviser to the Permanent Mission of Nauru to the UN



Full recognition of the special circumstances of SIDS and LDCs polluter-pays principle

principle of equity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits

non-transfer, directly or indirectly, of damage or hazards from on area to another and the nontransformation of one type of pollution into another in taking measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment

n

principle of common heritage of humankind which is set out in the Convention

Full recognition of the special circumstances of SIDS and **LDCs**

freedom of marine scientific research, together with other freedoms of the high seas

d

respect, promotion and consideration of their respective obligations, as applicable, relating to the rights of Indigenous k Peoples or of, as appropriate, local communities when taking action to address the conservation and sustianable use of BBNJ

Ensure the conservation and sustainable use BBNJ, for the present and in the long term, through effective implementation of the

precautionary principle or precautionary approach, as appropriate

relevant provisions of the **Convention and further** international cooperation and coordination

ecosystem approach

integrated approach to ocean management

use of relevant traditional knowledge of IPLC, where available

use of best available science and scientific information

approach that builds ecosystem resilience, including to adverse effects of climate change and ocean acidification, and also maintains and restores ecosystem integrity, including the carbon cycling services that underpin the role of the ocean in climate

Full recognition of the special circumstances of SIDS

linked with Equity

ABMT: article 21.8 regarding the elaboration of consultation modalities for ABMT;

CBTT: articles 14.2d; 42.1; 42.4; 43.3; 43.5; 45.2a; 45.2e

EIA: article 31.2 on joint EIA; article 32.4 on targeted and pro-active consultations;

Financing: article 52.12 and 52.13

Clearinghouse mechanism: article 51.5 on the management of the clearinghouse-mechanism

Dedicated SIDS seat in the capacity building and technology transfer committee (article 46. 2) and ABS committee (article 15.2)

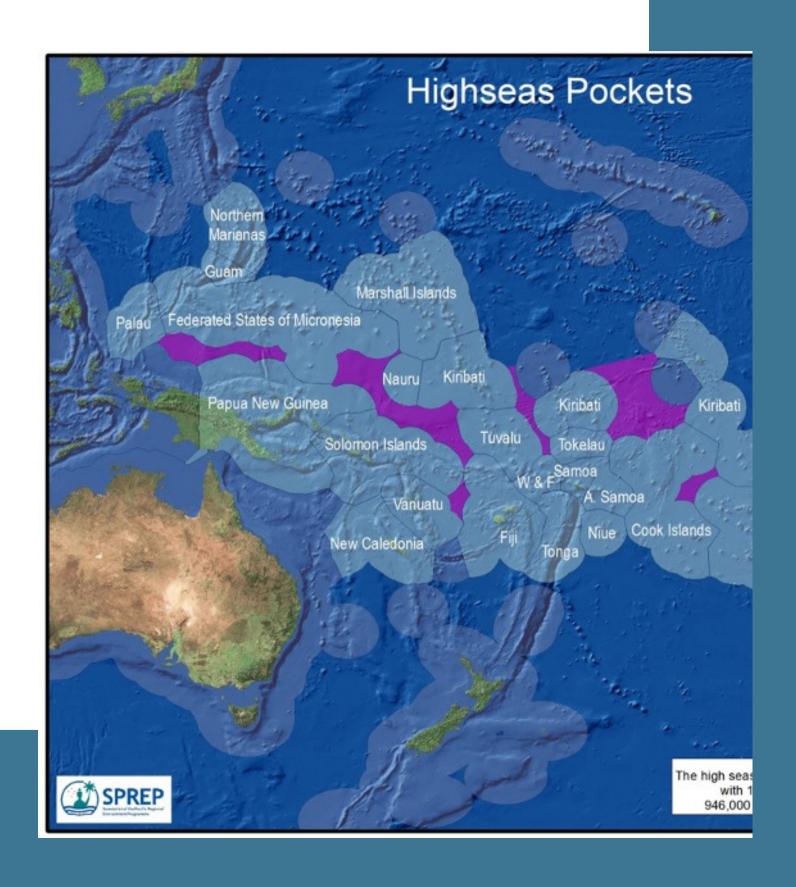
Traditional knowledge and IPLC

Rights and interests of IPLC

- Free, prior and informed consent
 Recipients of CBTT and financing
 observer at COP

TK of IPLC as complement to best available science and scientific information

- relevant TK expert in scientific and technical body
 consultations with TK experts and holders of TK for **ABMT and EIA**



Adjacency

"what happens outside our borders is of interests to us"

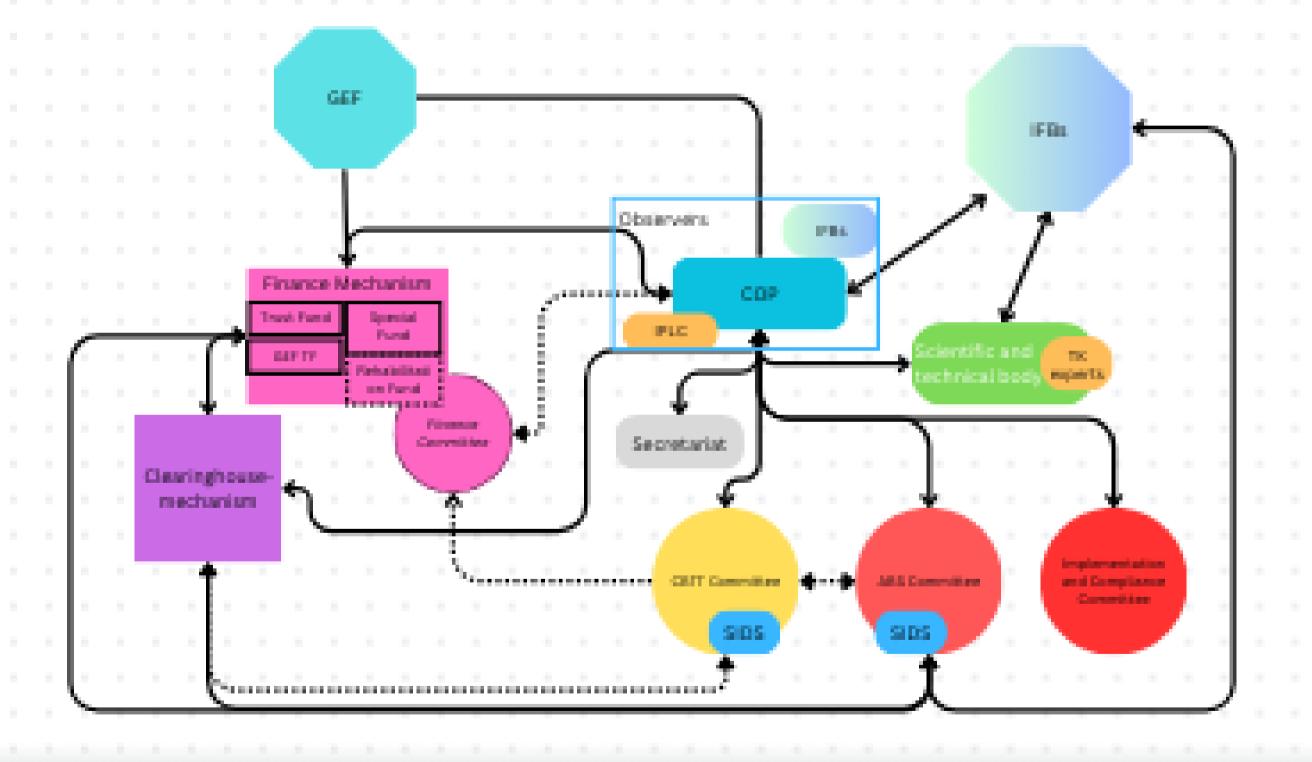
- not in article 7 but taken into account in part II, III, and IV
- High seas pockets
- ABMT and EIA: interests of adjacent coastal states: consultation and kept informed
- sovereign rights of coastal states in superjacent waters over an extended continent shelf
- give due regard to coastal states when conducting MGR-related activities in adjacent waters

Relationship with other instruments, frameworks and organizations; Not undermining

- Article 5: This Agreement shall be interpreted and applied in a manner that does not undermine relevant IFBs
- Consultation in ABMT, EIA
- COP promote cooperation and coordination with and among relevant IFBs

Fisheries

- Not excluded from the Agreement
- Cooperation and coordination:
 ABMT (article 22.1b and article 22.7);
 EIA (article 29)
- MGR:specific exclusion of fishing regulated under relevant international law and fish or other living marine resources taken out in the context of fishing activities (article 10.2



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PART II: MARINE GENETIC RESOURCES, INCLUDING THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS

By: Rose Lesley Kautoke

OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- 1. OVERVIEW
- 2. OBJECTIVES
- 3. MARINE GENETIC RESOURCES
- 4. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS
- 5. AREAS NEEDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
- 6. BENEFITS OF THIS PART
- 7. CONCLUSION

3. MARINE GENETIC RESOURCES

State Parties

Natural Persons Juridical Persons

4. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS



Legislative, Administrative Measures. Notification

Reporting

Information sharing

MGRs - Key processes & institutions

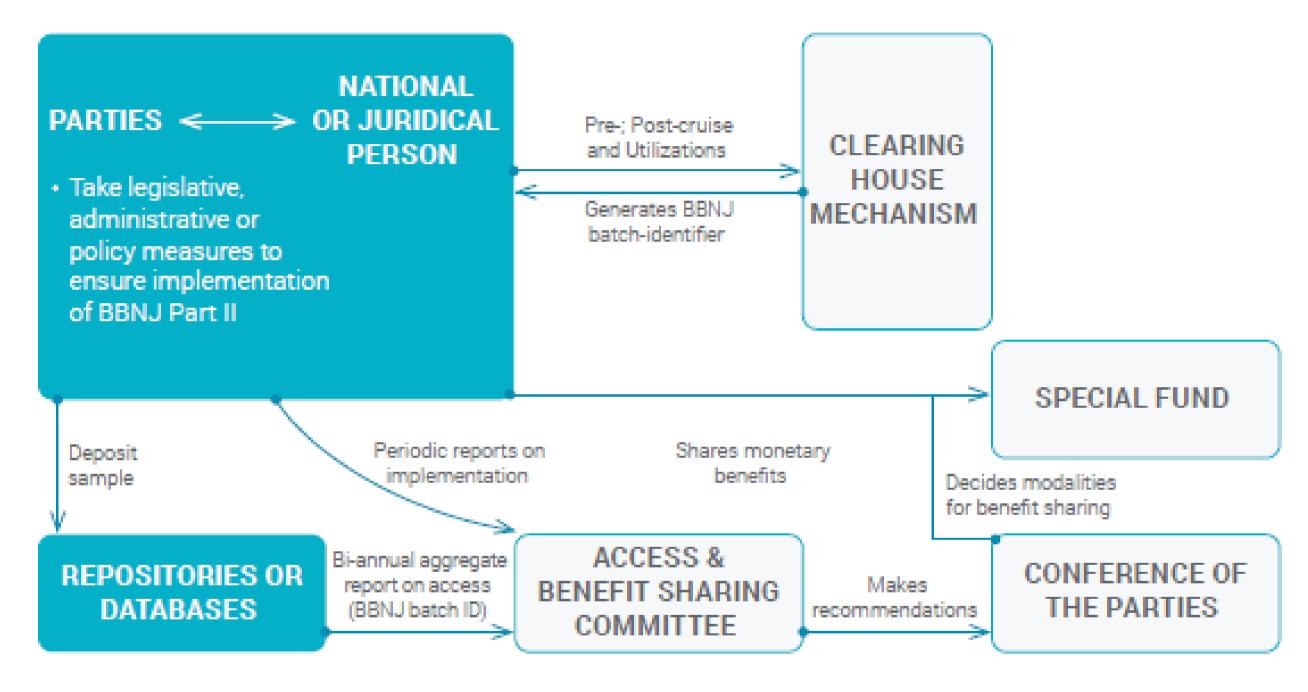


Figure 2: Key processes and institutions under Part II (MGRs) of the BBNJ Agreement. Filled arrows represent actions explicit in the Agreement, blue squares depict institutions part of the BBNJ Agreement, green squares depict institutions or actors that are under national jurisdiction.

5. AREAS to be developed

- a. Modalities of the sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of MGRs and DSI
- b. Establishment and operation of Institutional Mechanisms (CHM, ABS, Special Fund)
- c. Modalities for access to MGRs and DSI that are subject to commercialization

6. BBNJ AGREEMENT

BENEFITS

- a. Aligns with regional priorities complementing conservation measures and efforts
- b. Access to MGRs and DSI
- c. Recognition of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities
- d. Capacity development in the field of MGRs and DSI
- e. Access to samples and sample collections, DSI
- f. Transfer of marine technology

6. BBNJ AGREEMENT

BENEFITS

- a. Funding, financing research opportunities, partnership opportunities
- b. Increased technical and scientific cooperation

7. CONCLUSION

- 1.BBNJ Agreement is an essential Agreement for the Pacific;
- 2. Part II on marine genetic resources unlocks a potential area in which the Pacific can contribute to and benefit from.
- 3. Collaboration towards ratification will be vital, with the assistance of OPOC and CROP agencies



How to ABMT and MPA under BBNJ

OPOC

I February 2024



Who gets to ABMT/MPA?

States

Individually and collectively

Together with CROPS,

Civil society and academia

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

First steps

Regional and sub-regional consultations

Get stakeholders involved

Talk to your neighbors

Ask for expertise from the wider world

ABMT/MPA proposal, what to include?

Where?

What is there, what activities?

What is the goal?

How to achieve it?

How to measure success?

The moment of truth

Submission (Secretariat) and publication

Preliminary review (STB)

Tweaks?

Feedback from the wider world

How to react?

Consultations

Consultations with everyone

High-seas pockets

Time bound (not explicit)

Final decision with proponent

Decision making

New ABMT or MPA

Decision or recommendation?

Compatibility

Voting: ¾ majority

Opt out?

Implementation



How to raise money

Surveillance and monitoring?

How effective is it?

How long should it go on?

Thoughts from the critters



Sign and ratify

Prepare for COP1

Be the first ones

Don't wait for 2030



Thank you for your attention!!!





ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Dr Kahlil Hassanali

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRANSFER OF MARINE TECHNOLOGY

Charles Reklai Mitchell, Counsellor, PM Palau to the UN



Photo: ENB IISD

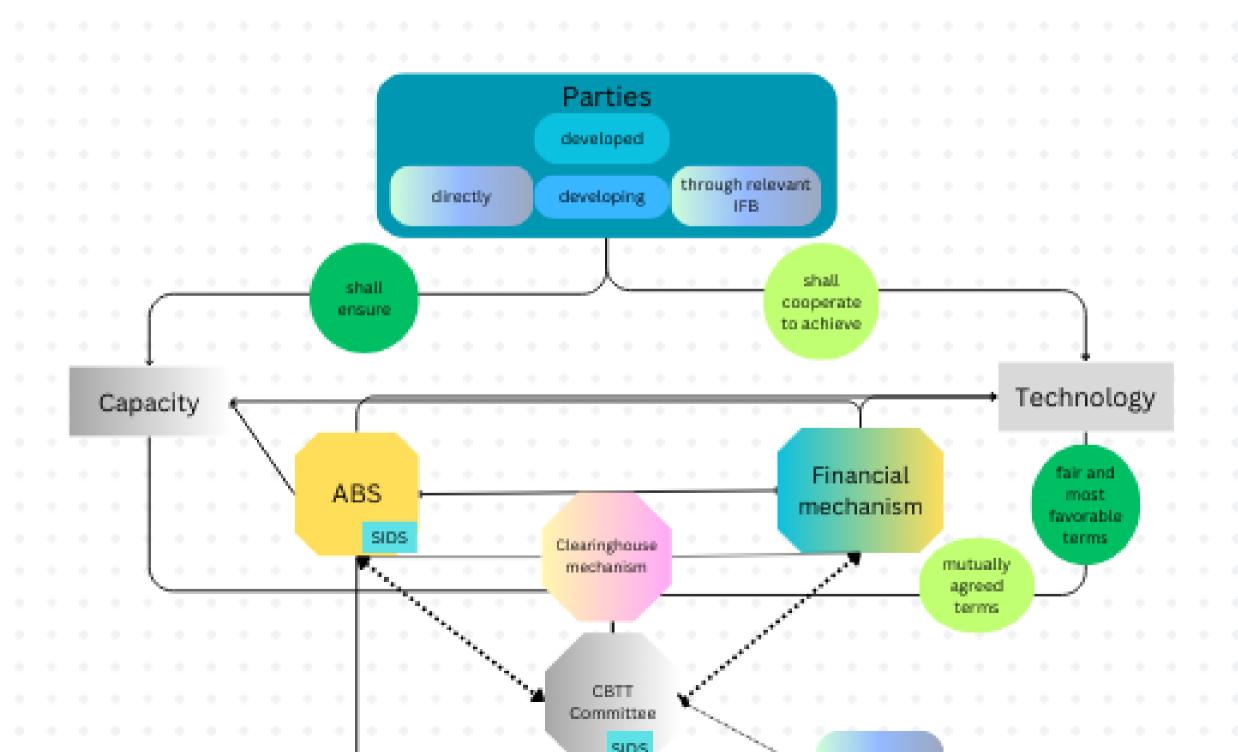
Duty to cooperate

Parties, directly or through relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies,

Assist Parties, in particular developing States Parties, to achieve the objectives of the Agreement

- give full recognition to the special requirements of developing States Parties, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, geographically disadvantaged States, **SIDS**,
- provision of CBTT is not conditional on onerous reporting requirements

Cooperation at all levels and in all forms, including through partnerships involving all relevant stakeholders



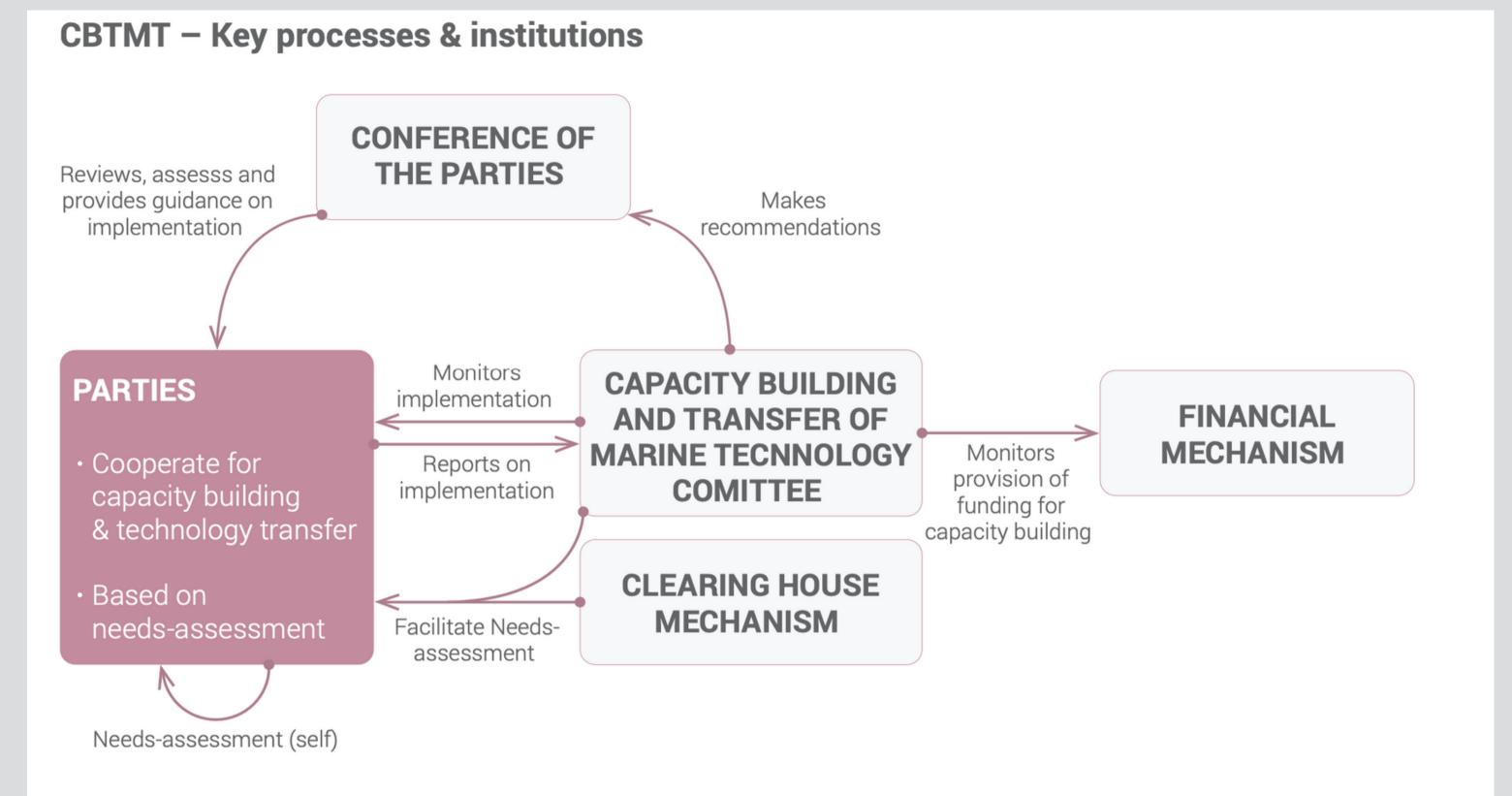


Figure 5: Key processes and institutions under Part V (CBTMT) of the BBNJ Agreement. Filled arrows represent actions explicit in the Agreement, dashed arrows represent actions implied or otherwise necessary, blue squares depict institutions part of the BBNJ Agreement, green squares depict institutions or actors that are under national jurisdiction.

Kachelriess, D. (2023). The High Seas Biodiversity Treaty: An Introduction to the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. In M. Epps & C. Chazot (Eds.), (vi+33p). IUCN



FORUM LEADERS JOURNEY ON BBNJ

Para 13. Leaders supported a decision in favour of launching negotiations by September 2015 for a BBNJ instrument.

Para 8. Leaders called for the commencement of the negotiations in the UN for a new Implementing Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity on Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Para 19. Called for the urgent conclusion of the negotiations for an international legally binding instrument under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions (BBNJ).

Palau, 2014

FSM, 2016

Samoa, 2017

Nauru, 2018

Nadi, 2023

Cook Is, 2023

Para 10. Leaders supported the convening of a time-bound intergovernmental conference no later than during the seventy-third session of the UNGA.

Para 28. Leaders agreed to mobilise all relevant Forum mechanisms to advance the region's positions in the negotiations for a new Implementing Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

Para 57. Acknowledgded conclusion of negotiations

Para 58. Encouraged Memebers to sign and endorsed the coordinated approach towards implementation through OPOC.



Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' mandate

Para 58 of 52nd PIFS Leaders Communiqué



Thematic webinars

- Awareness
- Thematic
- Public



Regional workshop(s)

- focus on
- implementation needs
- ratification steps
- government+ parliament
- regional + sub-regiona



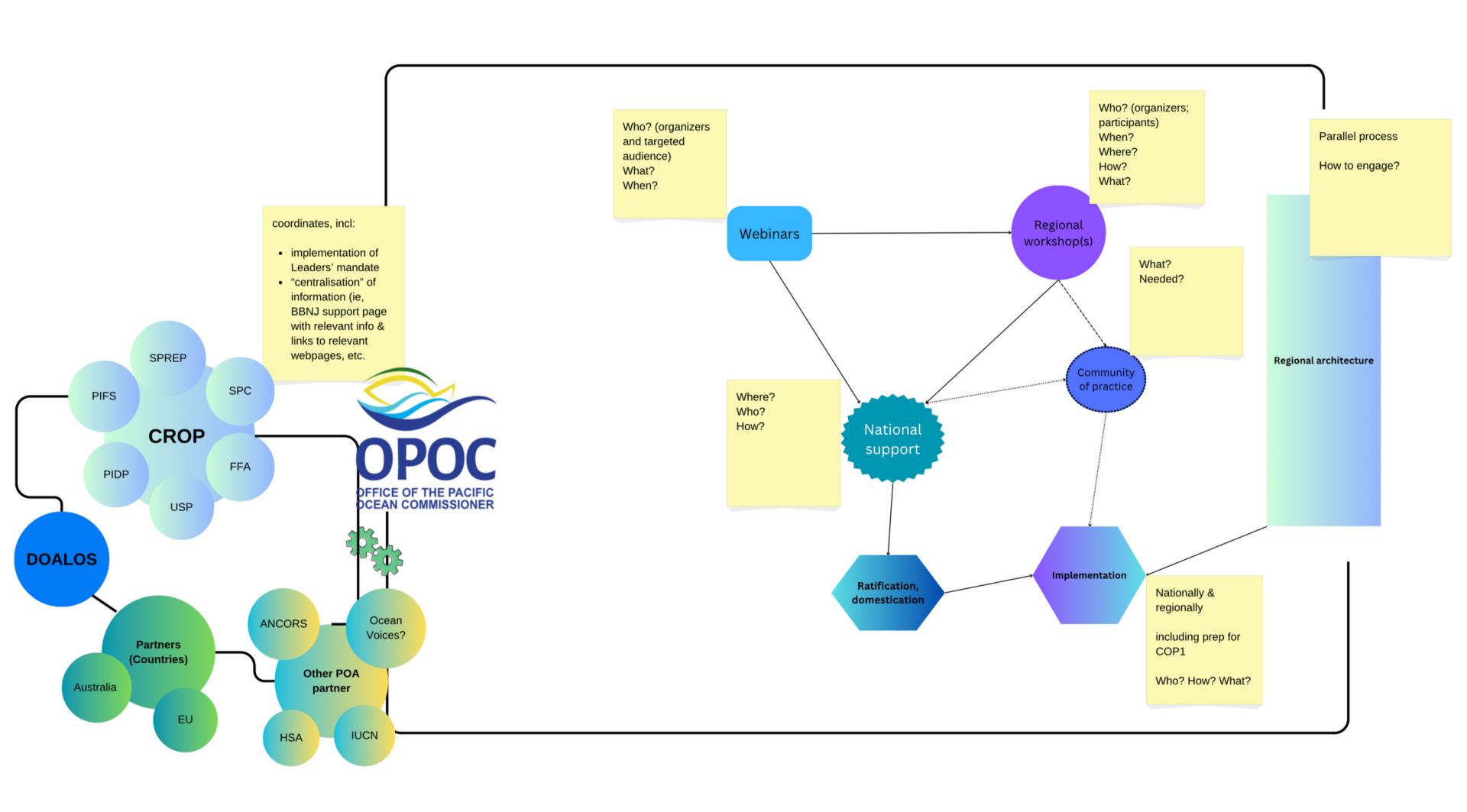
National support

- Upon request
- Needs and gaps assessment
- Support for legislation and policies



Regional architecture





Thematic webinars

- Regular intervals
- Dive into specific topics
- Informative (pre-webinar surveys)
- **Experts**; negotiators/officials; other
- Between 1h30 and 2h



Regional workshop

Objectives

Provide adequate information and support materials to prepare ratification (acceptance and approval)

Provide information on steps for domestication (identifying gaps in legislation and developing relevant legislations and policies, etc)

Establish a community of peers

Regional workshop

Mid-May 2024?

Who? Ministries (AG; FA; Envt; Ocean;); Parliaments (Drafters; Presidents of relevant commissions?

Suva, Fiji?



Overview of the Agreement

- Pacific lense
- Highlight rights, obligations, mechanisms

Ratification, Acceptance, or Approval process Parliament-style

Domestication

Steps to domestication

Establishing a community of practice/peers?

Network to regularly share progress, experience

Interregional support?

National support

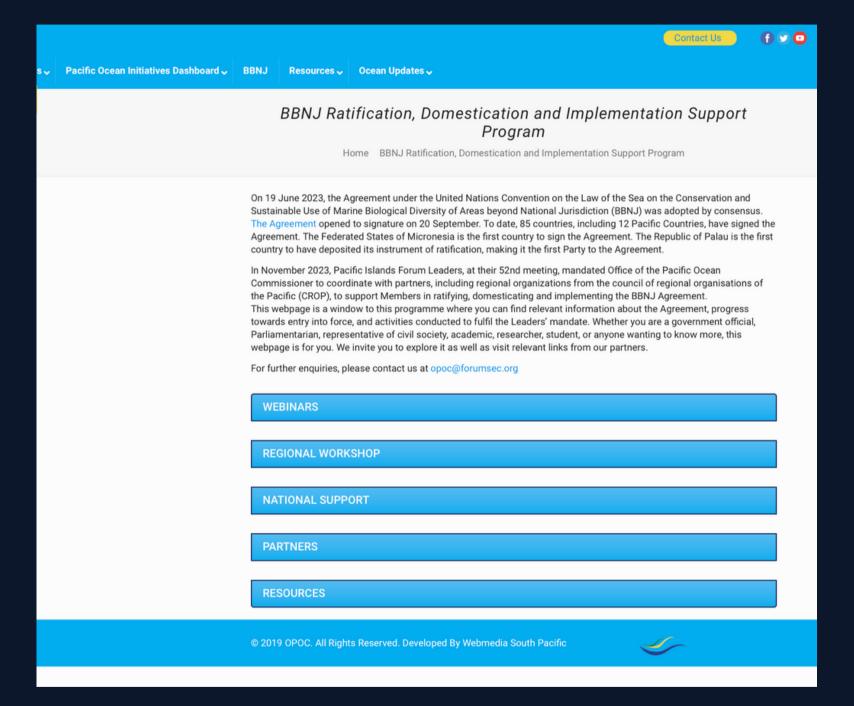
1 2 Countries How?

When?

3

Dedicated webpage

- To provide information on:
 - Agreement and progress towards entry into force
 - Activities and events organized
 - incl, links to partners' pages
 - Other materials (briefs, reports, history of the process)



Implementation

Regional architecture

- Is the region fit for purpose?
 - PIF Communique para 12: regional architecture review

Towards entry into force

Support for ratification and domestication

entry into force

COP 1

COP+

- RoP and modalities for
 - o COP (a. 47.4)
 - STB (a49.2)
 - CBTT Committee (a. 46.2)
 - Implementation and Compliance Committee (a55.3)
- Financial rules governing COP, Secretariat, STB (a47.4)
- Functioning and location of Secretariat (a. 50.1)
- Arrangements to give effect to provisions for financing mechanism (a52.10)
- modalities for consultation and assessment of proposals ABMT (a. 21.8)

































High seas biodiversity treaty (BBNJ)

Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner webinar: Getting the Pacific region ready for implementation

Ryan Keightley

1 February 2024

DCCEEW.gov.au

Opportunities for Pacific region

- PIF leaders endorsement for signature, ratification and implementation
- Importance of early Pacific presence once treaty comes into effect to lead the way and shape its implementation
- Partnerships to raise awareness of treaty in region, work together on ratification and plan for implementation
- Shared priorities e.g. sustainable ocean management, traditional knowledge, consultation and capacity building for SIDS
- Plan ahead for high seas marine protected area (MPA) proposals to help deliver global targets for 30% protection by 2030



Bus stop advertising outside UN. Credit: H Synnott (DCCEEW)

Thank you



Ms Janice Mose,
Ocean Advocacy and Strategic Engagement Adviser



Webinar

THE BBNJ AGREEMENT

Getting the Pacific Region Ready for Implementation

Puta Tofinga Environmental Assessment & Planning Officer



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is the Pacific Region's key inter-governmental organization for environment and sustainable development and is one of several inter-governmental agencies comprising the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP). It was established by the Governments and Administrations of the Pacific, charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific.

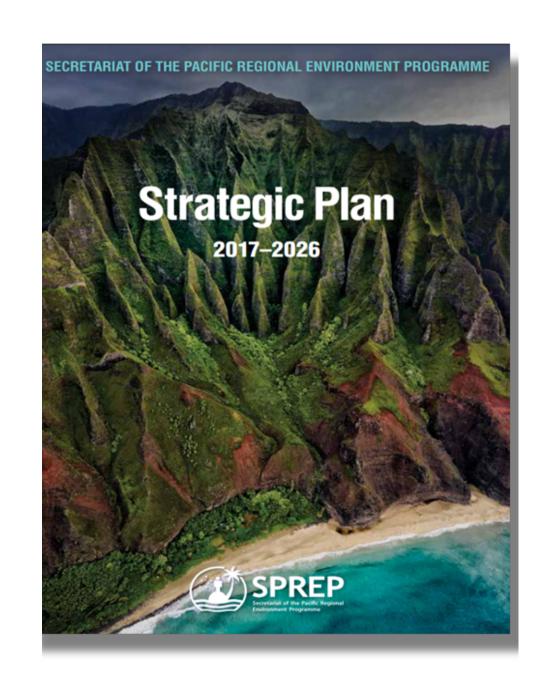
SPREP's Mandate: To promote co-operation in the Pacific Region and provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment, and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.



SPREP STRATEGIC PLAN 2017-2026

SPREP Vision: A resilient Pacific environment sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures.

Principal concern: Climate Change Cross cutting theme: The Ocean

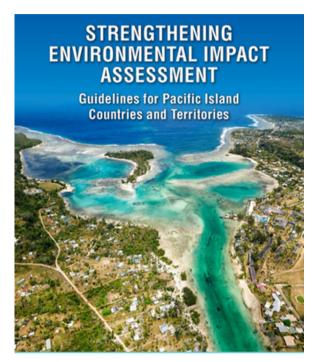






How can SPREP support EIA provisions?

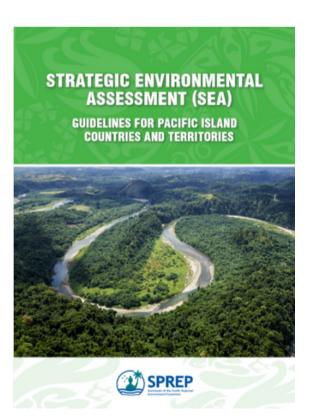
- Party countries will bear most of the responsibilities in applying the EIA process for planned activities in ABNJ
- The capacity and ability of Pacific Island countries (PICs) to implement the BBNJ EIA provisions will mostly depend on how robust their existing national EIA governance and processes are.
- SPREP, under its current mandate and program, will continue to support and work together with Pacific Island Countries to strengthen their capacities in the implementation of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) including and use of EIA/SEA in line with the BBNJ EIA processes.











How can SPREP support EIA provisions?

- Improving and strengthening PICs existing EIA processes and systems and closing gaps are key to enabling them (PICs) to independently implement the EIA provisions of the BBNJ Agreement.
- Provisions of support to Party countries (including PICs) to implement the provisions on the BBNJ EIA, will be made available under the BBNJ Agreement – capacity building and transfer of knowledge programmes, access to pool of experts, technical body to provide guidance, review of decisions and processes, review of reports (EIA, monitoring), development of standards and guidelines related to EIA etc.
- Access to the aforementioned supports is very crucial. (through national effort or regional effort)



Area Based Management Tools (ABMT) including Marine Protected Areas

SPREP under its current thematic programme on Island and Ocean Ecosystems, the following are the main areas of focus for support related to the BBNJ Agreement:

- Support for implementation of the CBD GBF target 3 on Protected Areas.
- Support for MPA establishment, management plan development and review.
- Support for conservation of threatened and migratory marine species.
- Support for review and update of coverage and management effectiveness data for MPAs, including identification of Other Effective area-based Measures (OECMs)

Recommendations

- A need for comprehensive management framework when establishing MPAs that also takes into account the roles of and benefits to the Pacific communities.
- Timely and fast-tracked access to resources and assistance for Pacific countries to enforce and monitor MPAs created in these areas is a priority.



General Implementation Support:

- SPREP to work and collaborate with existing partners, its members and the BBNJ interim Secretariat to facilitate expedited access to the needed support for effective implementation of relevant BBNJ provisions by PICs.
- SPREP will build on its coordination and implementation roles to work with governments and key stakeholders:
 - to leverage additional resources through genuine and durable partnerships; and
 - to provide SPREP Members with technical assistance from the Secretariat staff and international expertise through partnerships with countries and organizations beyond the SPREP Membership.



THANK YOU



Dr Awnesh Singh,

Associate Professor
Acting Director
Pacific Center for Environemnt and Sustainable
Development

How can USP contribute to the BBNJ Agreement

- The University of the South Pacific (USP) can contribute valuable skills and expertise to assist Pacific countries in the ratification and implementation of the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.
- USP, with its regional focus and diverse expertise, can play a pivotal role in supporting Pacific countries in navigating the complexities of BBNJ agreements.
- Collaborative efforts between USP and regional stakeholders can contribute to sustainable marine biodiversity management and
 Prepreservation in areas beyond national

jurisdiction



Areas of engagement









DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE **PACIFIC**

Contact:

Kim Edou Ocean Programme Manager Kim.edou@eeas.europa.e

Ocean Cooperation Programmes

- Global Ocean Programme (2025)
 Technical support on BBNJ
- Pacific European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP)
 Programme (ongoing)
 oceanic and coastal fisheries, education and training
- Integrated Ocean Management (ongoing)
 tools for IOM in the development of National Ocean Policies and under the
 - framework of the UN Decade for Ocean Science
- Legal support through OPOC on the BBNJ Treaty (2024) on partnership with the Spanish government

High Seas Alliance

Olive Vaai Pacific Coordinator





High Seas Alliance

- Founded in 2011
- Partnership of organizations and groups aimed at building a strong common voice and constituency for the conservation of the High Seas.





High Seas Alliance

A. HSA Initiatives in the Pacific Region

i. Support countries to ratify with capacity building

ii. Build public and political momentum

B. Why HSA work matters in the Pacific region

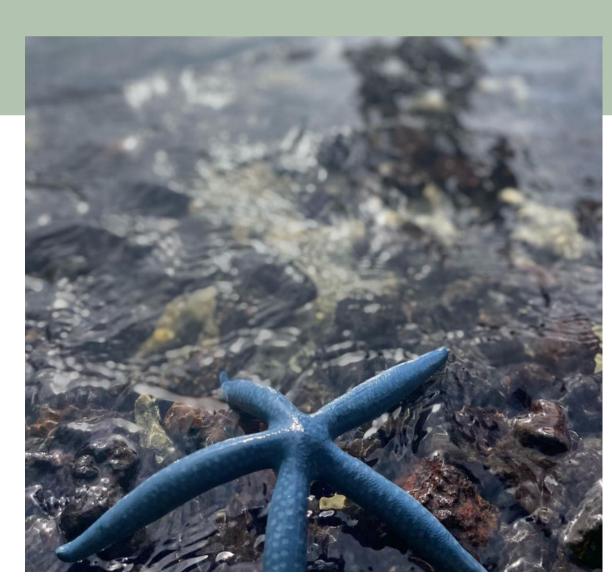






Thank You for you Kind Attention





Dr Bianca
Haas, Ocean
Nexus Fellow
at ANCORS



Project: Capacity Building Initiative for SIDS

Aim and objective:

- Ensure that SIDS maintain a leadership role
- Strengthen the capacity for SIDS, focusing on ratification and preparing for implementation

Focus areas:

- Provide national and regional support
- Foster knowledge and information exchange across SIDS
- Host cross-regional SIDS networking and knowledge exchange webinars
- Prepare papers and policy briefs on technical aspects
- Support SIDS experts

Time frame:

• 2 years









The Cross-sectoral Project:

Building and Enhancing Sectoral and Cross–Sectoral Capacity to Support Sustainable Resource Use and Biodiversity Conservation in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Project Overview for the BBNJ Agreement Webinar, 1 February 2024











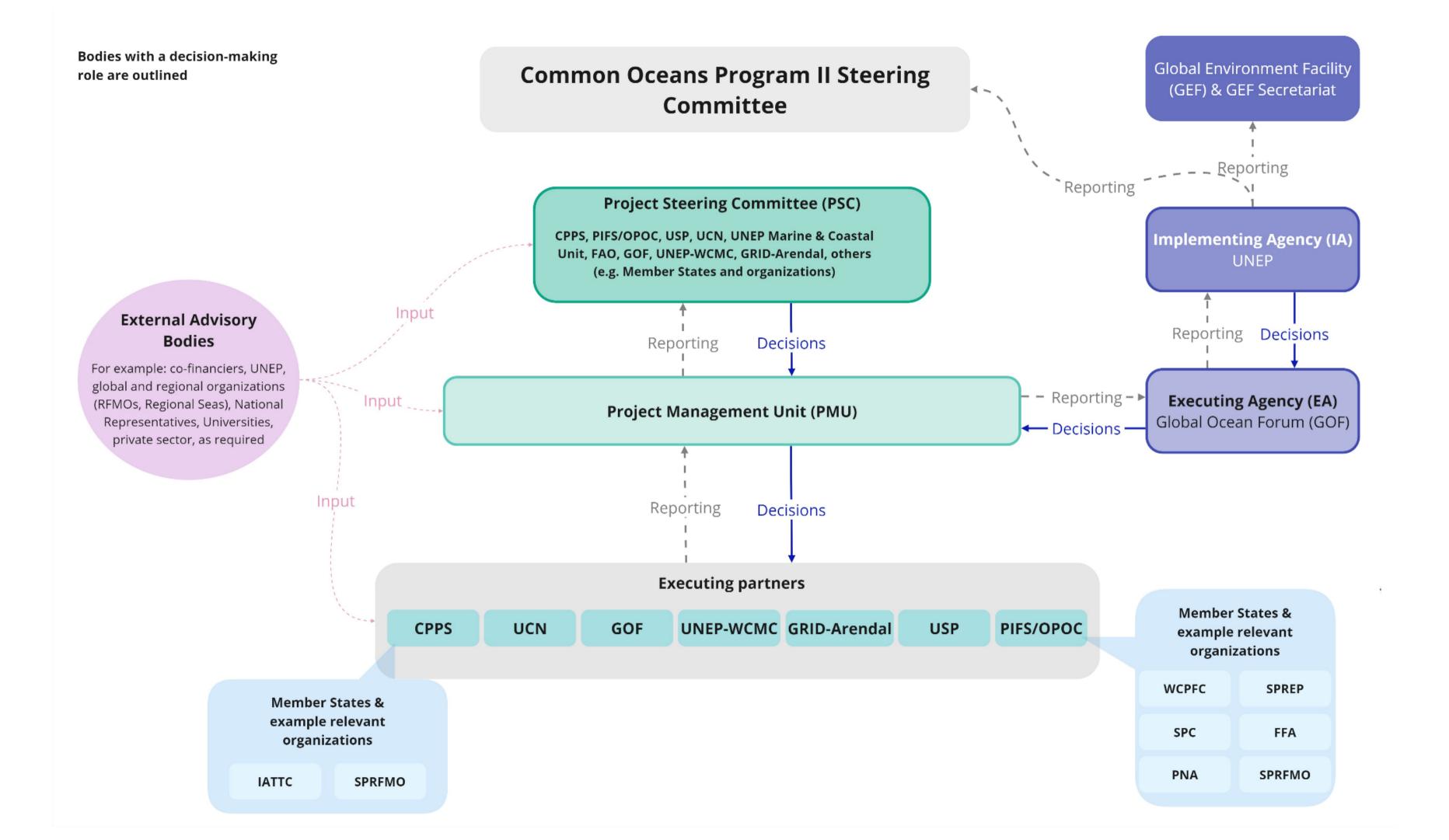


The Cross-sectoral Project

- Duration: 60 months (5 years)
- Actual start of project execution: June 20, 2023
- Supported by:
 - GEF grant: \$2.5 M
 - Co-financing from 23 partners: \$22.16 M







Sectors operating in ABNJ						
	52		1			<u></u>
Fisheries	Environment / Biodiversity	Whale conservation	Shipping	Deep Seabed Mining	Cable Laying	Scientific Research

			Biodiversity					
Indicative frameworks and/or institutions responsible for management of sector activities								
Global	UNCLOS – Global Agreement on Ocean Governance DOALOS – UN administrative division within UNGA's Office of Legal Affairs							
		UN Fish Stocks Agreement; FAO	UNEP; CBD; WHC; CITIES; CMS	IWC	IMO	ISA	ICPC	IOC; IOC-UNESCO; GOBI; DOSI
Regional	Southeast Pacific	RFMOs or Agreements – IATTC (Tuna RFMO) & SPRFMO (Non- Tuna RFMO); Industry Organizations, ACAP, CCAMLR, CCSBT, SIOFA, NPFC	CPPS	CPPS	CPPS	Latin American and Caribbean States Group under ISA		PICES; SPINCAM; Regional Working Groups
	Pacific	RFMOs or Agreements - FFA; WPCFC; PNA; SPC-OFP; IATTC Worldfish Centre	SPREP	SPREP; PIFS		Asia-Pacific Group under ISA		PICES; Regional Working Groups
National	Southeast Pacific	Ministry of Natural Resources / Fisheries	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Transportation; Ministry of Naval Affairs	Ministry of Natural Resources / Mining	No country members hip	Ministry of Naval Affairs; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries; Universities; NGOs
	Pacific	Ministry of Natural Resources / Fisheries	Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Ministry of Transportation / Maritime Affairs	Ministry of Natural Resources / Mining	No country members hip	Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries; Universities; NGOs

Build and/or Enhance National and Regional Capacity

Building Capacity for Sectoral and Cross Sectoral Cooperation among ABNJ actors in the pilot regions

Component 1

Capacity Needs Assessment Capacity Building
Program

Integration Mechanism Options

Improve Knowledge Sharing bout ABNJ Issues and Governance

Creating knowledge resources, and improving knowledge exchange for ABNJ actors in the pilot regions

Component 2

Governance Platform

Information Exchange Mechanism

Disseminating knowledge generated by the Cross Sectoral Project

Engaging with IW and BBNJ Community

Engaging with Media and Public

Capacity Needs Assessment Process

- Year 1 Project activities will focus on a capacity needs assessment (CNA)
 Partners agreed on a CNA strategy, which will include the development
- of national ABNJ profiles
- UCN will lead Southeast Pacific activities in 4 countries with CPPS facilitation; USP will lead Pacific Islands activities in 14 countries with help from GOF and OPOC facilitation
- Timeline: January-September 2024

CNA Process:

Problem Analysis

Job Analysis

Population Analysis

Validation Workshop

COMMON **OCEANS PROGRAM**



Stakeholder Engagement

National ABNJ Profiles

- Timeline: February-April 2024
- Pacific Islands pilot region: 14 countries
- Dual approach for analyses: National and regional
- Protocol for ABNJ profile development to be finalized by end of February
- Oversight by Intersectoral BBNJ Committee







Project Management Unit

For more information about the Project, contact:

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