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***Towards a Strategy for High Seas Marine Protected Areas:
Proceedings of the IUCN, WCPA and WWF
Experts Workshop on High Seas Marine Protected Areas
15-17 January 2003, Malaga, Spain***

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Vast expanses of ocean lie beyond the jurisdiction of coastal nations. They include some of the least explored and rarely studied areas on earth, as well as some of the most intensively exploited and heavily degraded environments. This contrast presents a challenge to those interested in safeguarding the marine biodiversity of the High Seas.

Marine Protected Areas are one of the tools being used to restore, safeguard and halt negative impacts on the biodiversity of the oceans. This year, in the build up to the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (8-17 September 2003, Durban, South Africa), IUCN, WCPA and WWF conducted a workshop on High Seas Marine Protected Areas from 15 to 17 January 2003 in Malaga, Spain. The aim was to develop an action plan to promote a system of such areas to ensure long-term protection of ecosystem proc

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The establishment of a network of Marine Protected Areas beyond national jurisdiction (High Seas MPAs or HSMPAs) represents a challenge and an opportunity to the international community. Such a network will require international co-operation at the global and regional level as well as targeted efforts to address specific requirements, objectives and circumstances.

The IUCN, WCPA and WWF Experts Workshop on High Seas Marine Protected Areas (Malaga, Spain, 15-17 January 2003) (Malaga Workshop) reviewed the threats to high seas resources and biodiversity and confirmed that urgent action was needed immediately to arrest their decline before it was too late. The Malaga Workshop identified the clear need to use and build upon existing legal regimes, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as the creation of new agreements compatible with this framework where necessary. Any legal framework for HSMPAs, whether at the regional or global level, should have the effect of strengthening the linkages and co-operation between states and international institutions; it should facilitate conservation and management of high seas biodiversity and ensure effective enforcement. To this end the experts proposed three priority actions:

Establishment of expert networks among key international and intergovernmental organizations, governments, scientists, non-governmental organizations and the media to build support for high seas biodiversity conservation;

Identification and use of opportunities to highlight the need for concerted action within the UN system, other international fora and the international community as a whole;

Establishment of one or more HSMPAs as "test cases," to build experience with the practicalities of design, implementation and enforcement.

To support development of a technical basis for identification, selection and management of HSMPAs, the experts recommended that activities be undertaken to: urgently establish baseline studies of marine biodiversity in representative, unique and impacted deep-sea ecosystems; draft assessment methods and criteria for determining the suitability of potential sites for designation as HSMPAs; develop draft guidelines for establishing HSMPAs; and develop a GIS database on potentially important biodiversity/productivity areas.

The experts recommended programmes to enhance support for international co-operation to protect and sustainably use high seas biodiversity. These included programmes for education, training and capacity building at the regional and national level, including assistance with the identification of potential areas that could be candidates for High Seas MPAs and development of policies to promote the use of MPAs in the context of ecosystem-based management.

Part IV summarizes the formal presentations

Part V presents the four action plans as they were developed at the Workshop

Part VI provides the conclusions and recommendations

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: Scientific Background Paper:

are new to science and many of them could be endemic to the individual seamount or seamount clusters

marine environment and the conservation of marine living resources. This can be done directly or through the competent international organizations (Article 197) This mandate has resulted in, *inter alia*, numerous regional seas and regional fishery agreements, a large number of legal instruments concluded under the auspices of the International Maritime

At the third United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process (ICP) in May 2002, Australia and other countries and NGOs highlighted the urgent need for coordinated efforts to conserve high seas biodiversity. The ICP report called for the United Nations General Assembly to invite international and regional organizations to urgently consider how to integrate and improve on a scientific basis the management of risks to seamounts and other underwater features within the framework of UNCLOS, and to make suggestions on appropriate management action.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg, 2002) further highlighted the need for action to conserve high seas biodiversity and resources. In particular, the WSSD Plan of Implementation in its section on oceans, seas, islands and coastal areas calls for action at all levels to:

Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach;

Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction; and

Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012, time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and spawning periods and the integration of marine areas management into key sectors.

The United Nations General Assembly in its December 2002 Resolution on Oceans and Law of the Sea endorsed the WSSD Plan of Action and the recommendations of the ICP report, including its call for urgent action to improve the management of seamounts and other underwater features and to establish representative networks of marine protected areas by 2012.

Since the Malaga Workshop in January 2003, interest in high seas MPAs has intensified. The clearest statement regarding the need for and value of MPAs within and beyond national jurisdiction can be found in the report of the March 2003 meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), an advisory body to the Convention on Biological Diversity.¹¹ SBSTTA recommended acceptance of the goal of representative networks of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs or MPAs)¹² and development of a strategy to meet the WSSD-agreed target date of 2012 for representative networks. MCPAs are envisaged as part of a broad marine and coastal biodiversity management framework that includes sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment, and an integrated MCPA network consisting of representative protected areas where extractive activities are excluded, and other protected areas managed for biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use where extractive uses may be permitted.

¹¹ The basis for these discussions was a report prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Experts Group on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1). Discussions at the Malaga Workshop also benefited from this report.

¹² The goal SBSTTA recommended for work under the Convention relating to marine and coastal protected areas calls for: "The establishment and maintenance of marine and coastal protected areas that are effectively managed, ecologically based and contribute to a permanent representative global network of marine and coastal protected areas..."(UNEP/CBD.SBSTTA.8/L.11)

Most significantly, SBSTTA recognized an urgent need to establish protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, consistent with international law and based on scientific information, and recommended that the next CBD Conference of Parties call for the Executive Secretary to work with other international and regional bodies with

This section reviews the workshop objectives, agenda and the process followed to develop the four action plans that serve as the basis for the consolidated Action Plan.

The Workshop in Malaga Spain from 15-17 January 2003 was organized with the support of the J.M. Kaplan Fund (IUCN and WCPA) and Wallenius Lines (WWF), as part of the joint IUCN, WCPA and WWF project to promote high seas marine protected areas. The Workshop was hosted by IUCN's Center for Mediterranean Cooperation and chaired by Graeme Kelleher, senior advisor to IUCN WCPA Marine and Leader of WCPA's High Seas Working Group¹³.

The first task of defining the “road map” occurred in plenary and informal breakout groups, through a series of specific issue-driven questions. Participants were asked to address the following questions

What are the issues, threats and resources the world considers the most important? In what time frame?

Why are these issues considered important?

Who thinks the issues are important? Who thinks the issues are not important?

What are their primary concerns?

How can High Seas MPAs address these issues? (This also led to a discussion of what issues High Seas MPAs cannot address)

What can a network of marine protected areas contribute?

For the second task of defining the strategies, delegates were divided into four working groups

- a) Global Instruments (e.g. UNCLOS, CBD)
- b) Global Fisheries Instruments
- c) Regional Instruments
- d) Potential Priority Sites/Opportunities

These groups were asked to explore and identify relevant mechanisms, including hard and soft law instruments, and new technical and legal approaches, to address the following series of questions:

What are the most useful mechanisms to promote: a) individual priority MPAs and b) a high seas MPA system? How do these relate to particular threats (e.g., fishing, mining)?

Where are the gaps in the mechanisms? What are the opportunities and impediments to fill in the gaps?

Who needs to work to fill gaps, promote, utilize opportunities?

Which messages/measures are appropriate and likely to influence global decision makers?

When—what is the timeframe for action? What are the relevant meetings, events, and globally agreed time frames? How much time do we have?

Funding needs and opportunities

What additional actions may be necessary?

These discussions produced four separate groups of Action Plans that are shown in Part V.

management. High seas MPAs can protect critical ecosystems and keystone species while more comprehensive management tools are developed; help raise awareness of the importance of and threats to high seas biodiversity; and provide a coordinating function to engage all relevant intergovernmental and government institutions, industry sectors, NGOs and maritime communities.

While lack of time prevented full discussion of this issue, the scientific experts acknowledged that networks of MPAs could provide benefits beyond those of single sites¹⁷. The fluid nature of the marine environment means that a single site may not be ecologically viable, or may be vulnerable to a single catastrophe, whether natural or caused by human impact. A network can potentially protect the full range of biodiversity in a region, by i) providing linkages between individual locations so that breeding or migratory route can be protected; ii) encompassing the full range of marine ecosystems (including both representative and those that are unique or special) and protect them from human impacts; and iii) including examples of the full range of oceanic habitat types, such as shelf edge, canyons, deltaic fans, seamounts and abyssal plains. Networks of MPAs can further support sustainable use of biodiversity by protecting vulnerable life cycle stages of exploited biota, or providing refugia for by-catch species.

Long-term benefits of networks of highly protected MPAs (or MPAs zoned with highly protected components) also include safeguarding areas where natural processes are able to operate, maintaining a baseline for identifying the effects of human interventions in other areas, and providing an undisturbed area to undertake scientific work to improve our understanding of the marine environment. Most importantly, perhaps, such networks can ensure that management failures in other areas cannot result in irreversible biodiversity loss.

Although action at the national level is clearly of critical importance, the intensive growth of unchecked activities causing damage to or affecting high-seas biodiversity continues to escalate. These problems will require international and/or regional action. Hence, their solutions will be found only through lengthy and difficult multi-national processes, which must begin now, to minimize the amount of loss. Conservation efforts within national jurisdiction yield many examples – good and bad – and it is time to transfer good practices from these areas to tackle intensifying high seas activities proactively.

Moreover, in order to conserve marine biodiversity, efforts must span coastal zones, territorial waters, EEZs and the high seas. They cannot be easily bounded. For this reason, HSMPAs must form part of a representative global system of MPA networks that takes the connections among ecosystems into account.

¹⁷ See, for example, Ad Hoc Expert Group's Report to SBSTTA on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (UNEP/SBSTTA/8/9/Add.1).

Initially, the application of protected area design concepts and parameters is more directly relevant to benthic systems: these are more immediately suited to processes involving the defining of boundaries and particular management programmes within them. In the national experience, area-based restrictions have proven a valuable tool for protecting and managing benthic areas that are special or particularly vulnerable. It should be noted, however, that most such protections also positively impact the conservation status of pelagic fisheries, indirectly, through the conservation of particular spawning and other areas, and of more sedentary elements of the food chain on which they depend. It is anticipated that as more information becomes available regarding oceanographic “hot spots” of biodiversity and productivity, such as upwellings, fronts, and gyres—prime feeding habitats for pelagic species – these areas too will be included within the network of HSMPAs

As noted elsewhere, biodiversity conservation in any biome is not achievable with only one type of protection. HSMPAs are one tool, which should be used in conjunction with other measures, including species-specific protection measures, fishing gear and intensity restrictions, controls on species trade and management, etc. As in all types of sustainable natural resource management, it is essential that all types of tools be available, and that their use be coordinated to maximize the conservation benefit, while fully recognizing the importance of other key values, including human livelihoods and development.

Such “solutions” as currently exist regarding seamount destruction are somewhat deficient in addressing this urgent problem. Despite the enlightened approach to fisheries management adopted in the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA), that agreement is still relatively new. Few Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) have incorporated its principles, as yet, and most are reluctant to close areas to fishing. Moreover, because high seas benthic fisheries do not normally pursue straddling or highly migratory fish stocks, it appears unlikely that benthic trawling (including on seamounts) will be covered by the UN FSA. It is encouraging to note that nascent efforts are ongoing to build a management regime in the South West Indian Ocean specifically addressing the orange roughy

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a) Coalition Building

Pressures to improve high seas governance are building in a variety of areas and sectors. A network or networks among key international and intergovernmental organizations, governments, scientific organizations, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, committed individuals, industry leaders and the media can effect far greater changes than isolated attempts targeting one specific region (e.g. Antarctica, the Mediterranean); species (e.g. seabirds, cetaceans, sea turtles, deep-sea corals), sector (e.g. fishing, shipping, mining) or gear (e.g. bottom trawls, long-lines). Nevertheless, these efforts are essential as well and can complement the larger goal if well coordinated. For example, they can provide models of successful cooperative action with stakeholders to work from.

IUCN, WCPA and WWF are proposing the establishment of a High Seas Coalition to bring together all those with an interest in high seas biodiversity conservation. The purpose of this

the marine environment from mining activities. The ISA is currently developing rules to regulate mining for polymetallic sulphides and cobalt crusts that occur mainly at hydrothermal vents and seamounts. The ISA is being encouraged to exercise fully its responsibility to protect and preserve the marine environment by identifying potentially vulnerable deep seabed ecosystems of critical importance and sensitivity in advance of mineral activities, where special protection from minerals activities would apply¹⁹.

The UN Fish Stocks Agreement provides a mandate to adopt measures to ensure long-term sustainability of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as for species belonging to the same ecosystem or associated with or dependent upon the target stocks. It further contains a specific requirement to protect biodiversity in the marine environment and to apply the precautionary approach, which requires the proponents of resource exploitation to prove the sustainability of their actions. This recent agreement has great potential to improve management of high seas fisheries for the covered fish stocks, but much work is required to ensure its widespread adoption and implementation.

The UN Food and Agricultural Organizati

beyond national jurisdiction. The Antarctic Committee for Environmental Protection and the Commission on Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources are beginning to discuss the implications of Annex V as it relates to the marine environment.

c) Designating the First High Seas Marine Protected Areas

To gain experience with the practicalities of site selection, management, and enforcement, the scientific experts strongly recommended early focus on identifying and promoting one or more “test” sites. Given the present gaps in information, this will help build scientific knowledge and management experience to develop the basis for a system of MPAs.

There may be a variety of areas that would present useful models for the development of a high seas MPA. The Scientific Background Paper identified seven areas or regions for further consideration as potential priority high seas MPAs²⁰. These were very broad general areas selected to give examples for each of the major oceans of the world:

- i. Arctic Mid-Ocean Ridge/Gakkel Ridge hydrothermal vents:* The Arctic Ridge system is the most remote and almost every segment is anomalous in some way.
- ii. Antarctic Seamounts:* The 4,000 mile long Pacific-Antarctic ridge contains a number of seamounts but little information is currently available.
- iii. Central Indian Ocean Ridge seamounts and hydrothermal vents:* This ridge and rift valley system contains several sites of particular interest to scientists for their previously unknown types of bacteria and unique species composition compared to other ocean mid-ocean ridges.
- iv. Mid-Atlantic Ridge vent fields:* An area of intense scientific study, two of the proposed mid-Atlantic ridge research sites are in the high seas: the Rainbow field and the Logatchev vent field. Both sites have unique characteristics and features that distinguish them from other vent fields. The Rainbow vent field is within the OSPAR Maritime Area.
- v. Lord Howe Seamount chain:* The Lord Howe Rise extends from the EEZs of Australia and France (New Caledonia) to international waters. As apparently isolated marine systems, the seamounts provide an exceptional opportunity to examine evolution and speciation in the deep sea.

The European Deep Seas Transect (a proposed Unique Science Priority Area): This long-term research site covering the Porcupine Seabight, the Porcupine Abyssal Plain and the BIOTRANS area has provided long-term insight into deep

- vi. sea communities and ecological processes. It is within the Maritime Area of the OSPAR Convention²¹.
- vii. *The Rockall Bank coral communities in the North East Atlantic*: The Rockall Bank contains extensive coral-associated communities and abundant fish stocks but is also under considerable pressure from human activities. It is also within the high seas part of the Maritime Area of the OSPAR Convention, though much of the seabed is under UK and Irish jurisdiction (continental shelf).

Working Group discussions identified six rather more specific areas based on potentially favorable political opportunities for designation as HSMPAs.

- i. *Logatchev Vent field in the mid-Atlantic ridge*: The Logatchev vent field could provide a good pilot to develop a programme in cooperation with the International Seabed Authority to preserve its unique characteristics and biodiversity.
- ii. *Tasman seamounts south of Australia*: These seamounts would provide another good example of an MPA for a representative system, in an area benefiting from experienced and friendly neighboring governments that have good relations with fishing industry and other stakeholders.
- iii. *Grand Banks, Canada*: This area is experiencing a fisheries management crisis and requires an innovative, cooperative approach to protect cod breeding grounds and restore the fishery.
- iv. *Kerguelen Island and Heard Island-McDonald Islands bordering French and Australian Antarctic territories*: Adjacent to protected areas in French and Australian exclusive economic zones, this area suffers from heavy illegal and unreported fishing.
- v. *Great Meteor Seamount*: As an area of scientific research that has developed a good knowledge of local species diversity and endemism, it would be a good candidate for protection as a Unique Science Priority Area. It is also the world's largest isolated seamount.
- vi. *Rainbow vent field of the Mid-Atlantic ridge*: Within the OSPAR Maritime Area, this unique vent field would be a potential candidate for inclusion in the OSPAR representative system of MPAs targeted for 2010. It would serve as a good pilot to develop management schemes in cooperation with scientific institutions.

The experts outlined a series of steps that can lead from site selection to the designation of the first demonstration HS MPA or MPAs. It was stressed that this process clearly required a broad based collaborative effort, with many iterative steps that need adaptation to regional and local needs and capabilities.

²¹ The European Deep Seas Transect is clearly one of many other valuable scientific research sites that might benefit from long-term protection. A session in the upcoming Deep-Sea Biology Symposium at Oregon in August 2003 will address conservation and human impact issues including selecting HSMPAs. See <http://www.uoregon.edu/~oimb/deepsea/frontpage.html>. Some scientists feel it may be better to wait until there is a community consensus on criteria for choice of sites before any preliminary sites are put into the system above other worthy candidate sites.

Promoting action through RFMOs and regional seas arrangements to develop and extend regional networks:

The OSPAR Convention for the North East Atlantic has a goal of developing a representative network of MPAs by 2010 including for the two thirds of the Maritime

The current practical limitations on enforceability may be of limited duration. In recent years, many have cited the need to improve compliance with international and regional regulations (e.g., shipping, fishing, dumping) on the high seas, as a major problem globally. New technologies such as transponders and satellite surveillance, as well as old-fashioned observer coverage, combined with full implementation of the UN FSA, are being developed as a result: this means that it may soon be possible to enforce international legal obligations more effectively.

potentially damaging activities t

There is also a range of mi

Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara, Tullio Scovazzi and Patrick van Klaveren,

(WCPA Mediterranean Coordinator) led off this group presentation on the International Sanctuary for Mediterranean Marine Mammals in the Ligurian Sea. The Sanctuary is a large protected area (almost 90,000km²), including shallow coastal and deep pelagic habitats, comprising the territorial waters of France, Italy and Monaco and the Mediterranean high seas. The impetus for the sanctuary came from findings

Overview: The Workshop developed four groups of action plans divided by 1) Global Instruments (General); 2) Global Fisheries Instruments; 3) Regional Arrangements; and 4)

The Workshop delegates concluded that urgent action was necessary to arrest threats to high

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| 1 | <p>At the UN Informal Consultative Process meeting in June 2003: a) highlight role and value of MPAs to protect “vulnerable marine areas”, including in high seas areas; b) highlight value of information gleaned from preparation of nautical charts to identify particularly sensitive benthic habitats; and c) promote concerted action to address risks to seamounts and other aspects of biodiversity.</p> | <p>(a) assist in pre-meeting activities, (b) submit report of IUCN WWF workshop 2003, (c) organize side event,</p> | <p>Intergovernmental Organizations, Governments, Maritime Community, Fishing Industry</p> | <p>IUCN, WWF, Greenpeace</p> | <p>(a) Start time: February 2003; (b) Before June 2003; Key dates: ICP June 2-6 2003</p> |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4	Explore the utility and feasibility of the following options as global frameworks for establishment of HSMPAs: -- establish HSMPAs and a network through the MAB Program; --establish a specific mandate under CBD for establishment of HSMPAs; --establish a specific mandate under UNCLOS for establishment of HSMPAs, based on the model of the UN FSA as an implementing agreement for UNCLOS.	Promote and participate in CBD, DOALAS, IMO etc discussions to identify appropriate mechanisms and responsibilities for establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction	Governments, CBD, IMO, DOALOS, ICP,	NGOs including IUCN, WWF, Greenpeace, and scientists	Ongoing Key dates: SBSTTA Meeting March 2003; ICP June 2003; CBD Conference of Parties March 2004		
5	Encourage the Convention on Migratory Species to explore the application of HSMPAS to protect migratory species		Governments, CMS	NGOs including IUCN, WWF, Greenpeace and scientists			
6	Call for regular reporting on HSMPAs in a discrete section of the DOALOS annual report		Govts and NGOs	DOALAS, Govts, IGOs	Now.		
7	Develop a single framework document listing HSMPAs according to purposes/activities addressed and indicating mechanism(s) through which each was established and/or recognized a) by global body, b) by regional body; c) by multilateral agreement		IUCN, WCMC, IMO, UNEP, CBD, CMS other sectoral users	NGOs including IUCN, WCMC	Once HSMPAs established		inchoate

1	Promote update of all regional fisheries agreements to reflect precautionary and ecosystem approach, and other principles and measures of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and FAO Code of Conduct, including no take areas	Review existing mandates of RFMOs including to determine whether they cover deep sea fisheries and assess extent of implementation	IGOs, Govts, NGOs, Industry and public	NGOs, Industry, Govt, FAO			
2	Establish RFMOs to cover unregulated fisheries e.g. benthic based on principles of the UN FSA and Code, and EBM		ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states	Govts., NGOs, Scientists, Industry			
3	Promote certification of RFMOs based on implementation of FSA and Code (Scorecard) and EBM.		ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states	NGOs.			
4	Encourage RFMOs to utilize their authority to declare closed areas to promote biodiversity protection and sustainable use and to control destructive fishing practices and the use of destructive fishing gear	Build case for value of MPAs for fisheries in addition to value for biodiversity conservation	ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states	Govts and NGOs.			

5	Encourage like-minded fishing states to refrain from fishing in critical and sensitive areas and to avoid destructive fishing practices and gear; provide for accession by other fishing states		FAO, RFMOs, Govts, Fishing States, Fishing Industry				
6	Encourage non-fisheries regional associations to protect critical and sensitive habitat for marine fisheries, associated species & other biological resources from activities within their mandate, in coop with RFMOs	Through regional seas agreements or by groups of like minded states when the areas falls outside the RSA; Provide for accession by extraregional and range states	ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states, CMS Agreements	CMS Agreements			
7	Consider promoting UN GA Resolution for moratorium on unregulated fishing (on seamounts) until an effective management regime is in place. Call on States to control destructive fishing practices and use of destructive fishing gear		ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states, CMS Agreements	Govts., NGOs, Scientists, Industry, Greenpeace			
8	Eliminate perverse subsidies that increase fishing efforts particularly in sensitive areas		WTO, FAO, EU, Government s (e.g. Korea, Japan)	NGOs WWF, IUCN, friendly govts.	WTO schedule, CFE, USA?	Staff time and travel costs. Idea promotion costs	
9	Promote cooperation among RFMOs, fishing states, and regional and global conventions to protect threatened and or migratory non target species		ICP, DOALAS, FAO, CMS, CBD, & RFMOs, Fishing states	NGOs, ICP, CMS, CBD, DOALOS & RFMOs, Fishing states,			

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- 1 Encourage development of mining regulations to better identify

6	Explore options for encouraging/supporting one or more forums for ongoing discussions for High seas governance issues following Queenstown and other meetings.	(e.g., approach an identified government for presentation of such a forum).					
7	Conduct a study on options for sustainable financing of RFMOs						
8	Conduct a study on options for sustainable financing of MPA management (e.g., a business plan for MPAs)		RFMOs, UNICPO, National Governments, FAO	IUCN/WWF Coalition, EU (under common fisheries policy)	Torso by Spring 2003; Study this summer	\$50,000	EU, World Bank

5	Awareness building	Information dissemination Education/Extension Media campaigns/Publicity	Stakeholders in particular General public, Media and Governments Stakeholders in particular General public, Media and Governments Stakeholders in particular General public, Media and Governments	NGOs, IGOs, Scientists, Media Industry NGOs IGOs Scientists Media Industry NGOs IGOs Scientists Media Industry			
6	Establishment of partnerships	Identify champions	NGOs/IGOs Governments Scientists				
7	"Market" the initiative including Trans-boundary		Governments	NGOs/IGOs			
8	Advocacy/Lobby		Governments	NGOs IGOs Scientists Governments Industry User Groups			

9	Intergovernmental Advocacy	Within regional mechanisms Internationally Identify "Ambassador" Government(s)	Relevant regional mechanisms Relevant international mechanisms and other Governments Governments	Governments Governments Governments NGOs/IGOs			
10	Obtain mandate to proceed	Governments	Governments				
11	Prepare a proposal		Relevant regional mechanisms	Governments (with input and support from stakeholders)			
12	Make an Agreement	Incorporate type 2 partnership		Governments			

Include development of management

1	Selection of site by problem	Problem identification	Scientists (NGOs, governments) NGO NGO + scientists NGO + scientists	Scientists Collection of data selection criteria documentation	scientists, NGOs, governments governments, NGOs	1 week ongoing 2 weeks	1 person 1 person + buy-in from science 1 person + buy-in from science

2 Advocacy,
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6	Consider political realities	Identify political issues, consult whomever, lobbying/ advocacy?	Politicians, sectors, identified stakeholders; see above.				
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1	Identify relevant authorities and interested parties: 3 governments, fisheries, shipping...?	Contact relevant parties; consult...	NGO, IGO, fisheries, shipping	Environment Australia, corresponding NZ and Fr ministries; Mfish, Outremer ? SPREP ? SOPAC? CSIRO, NGOs, IGOs.	Little (months)		Governments
2	Gather relevant information	Largely done ; there is almost none. Pooling of data.	Internal.	Scientists, Fishers ?	Exploratory cruise needed? 1 yr leadup ; 1+ year interpretation.	Cruise costs. Total 2+ years	Governments
3	Prepare discussion proposal	Who are potential sponsors & donors ?	Potential sponsors + donors, including relevant governments and IGOs	Scientists NGOs Governments	1 year	Workshop + Funds for data assembly (and gap filling if relevant)	Governments, NGOs, Science agencies
4	Examine available legal mechanisms (how to make it legally binding?) and discuss amongst interested parties	3 countries might agree to place under legal protection under UNCLOS + negotiations with fisheries of those 3 + other relevant nations	Internal	NGOs Legal consultants Governments	Legal analysis needed to ID mechanisms and tweak to suit needs plus much international discussion – 1-2 years.	Legal consultancy fees Negotiation costs	Governments, NGOs
5	Promotion: is a sub-step at every step, tailor-made, and begins even before step 1	Consultation at many levels. Confidence building. Establish a Commission for consultation and information.	Many, ranging from local stakeholders if applicable (e.g. fishers) through decision/policy makers, to fora such as UNICPOLOS..	NGO, etc.	Ongoing throughout whole sequence (and perhaps before start) – significant time and effort needed. (And continues after designation)	Communications machine – significant resources (varied). (Time travel, events)	NGOs

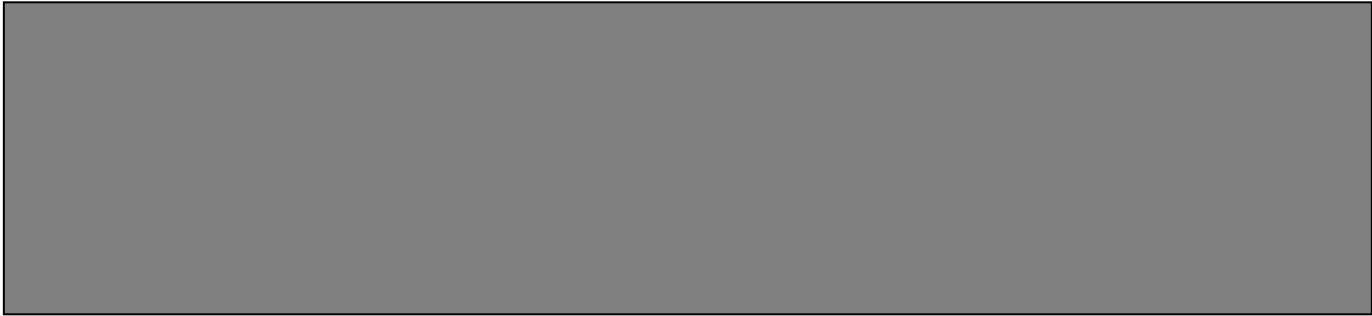
6	Consider political realities	Identify whether 1,2,3 or more governments should act	Political stakeholders, citizens of several countries	Govt agencies, NGOs, IGOs	Could be 1-5 or more years	Initiative meetings, international meetings, support for global processes.	Governments
7	Proposal for MPA designation	Stakeholder consultation, intergovernmental consultation, IGO consultation, drafting (Boundary demarcation, legal basis / mechanism of designation.	As at left + international community	As at left ; scientists and lawyers including government (constitutional) lawyers in drafting.	1 year ?	Drafting, publication / distribution costs.	Governments
8	Prepare management plan	As above	As above	As above	1-2 years	Consultant + advice + stakeholder interactions + as above.	Governments
9	Take plan forward to designation	Agreement with stakeholders (initial core). (Review, Revision as necessary). Submission or designation as appropriate (See 4). Then seek additional nations to sign on later.	TBA	Proposed by governments, probably to own parliaments. NGOs could lobby electorates.	Minimum 6 months. Could be n years depending on political and diplomatic pressure.	Media advocacy (amount unpredictable).	NGO or Ministry or IGO.
10	Designate, implement, manage, and enforce		NOTE : we didn't fill out details for 10+, which will be long-term, and all implied by outcomes of 7-10.				
11	Monitoring and evaluation						
12	Adaptive management						

1	Identify relevant parties in Canada and USA (Govts, including provincial, local and federal;+ fishing industry, + EU)	ID relevant parties in Canada & USA	As at left	NGOs kick-start. Industry ? Govt ?	Months		NGO
2	Gather relevant information	Plan funding strategy / cost projections. Fisheries information - where, how much, stock assessments. Economic case. Ecological information.	Internal	NGOs / industry (consultants) Govt (DFO) support	Months - could be ca. 1 year	Costs of consultants & unhindered data access	NGOs, provincial and local authorities

10	Designate, implement, manage, and enforce		NOTE : we didn't fill out details for 10+, which will be long-term, and all implied by outcomes of 7-10.				
11	Monitoring and evaluation						
12	Adaptive management						

1	Identify relevant interested authorities and parties, including: France, Australia, South Africa, CCAMLR nations, Fishing companies, conservation NGOs and potentially the Valdevia Group (VG) (Argentina, Chile, East Antarctic Islands, France, South Africa, UK, Norway...	Broad agreement Aust- France, then bring in S Afr, etc. as at left	ASOC CCAMLR VG	NGOs Govts	1+ year		NGOs to kick start Then, Govts
2	Gather relevant information	Plan funding strategy/cost projections. Excellent databanks available for this area	Internal.	As above	Not long in this case		
3	Prepare discussion proposal		Aust, Fr, NGOs, plus as many others as possible (as above) Citizenry of all these countries	NGOs in relevant countries + pick allies	?? complicated !		
4	Examine available legal mechanisms (how to make it legally binding?)	Identify sponsors & donors ; engage legal advice. In this case, particular attention to CCAMLR	Internal	NGOs Legal consultants Governments	Legal analysis needed to ID mechanisms and tweak to suit needs – 6 months	Legal consultancy fees.	Foundation, NGOs Governments

5	Promotion: is a sub-step at every step, tailor-made, and begins even before step 1	Consultation at many levels. Confidence building. Establish a Commission for consultation and information.	Many, ranging from local stakeholders if applicable (e.g. fishers) through decision/policy	4-1.1467 TD-0.000707.88TJ0 rG	-1.153b-step at		



1	Steps are very similar to those for Logachev vent field, but this is a seamount field and the scientific community is less well defined at present and not represented by a body such as InterRidge, though this may change soon.						

1	Selection of site by problem	Problem identification	Scientists	scientists (NGOs, governments)			
		Collection of data	NGO	scientists (NGOs, governments)	1 week	1 person	project hours
		Selection of criteria	NGO & Scientists		ongoing	1 person & buy-in from science	
		Documentation	NGO & Scientists	governments, NGOs	2 weeks	1 person & buy-in from science	

2 Advocacy, lobby

Annex 7

Glossary of Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COP	Conferences of the Parties
EU	The European Union
EEZs	Exclusive Economic Zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSA	Fish Stock Agreement (UN)
GIS database	Geographic Information System data4PRg

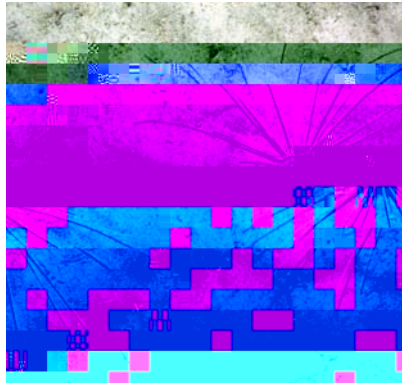


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Founded in 1948, IUCN-The World Conservation Union brings together states, government agencies, and a diverse range of non-governmental organisations in a unique world partnership, over 980 members in all, spread across some 140 countries. The World Conservation Union builds on the strength of its members, networks and partners to enhance their capacity and to support global alliances to safeguard natural resources at local, regional, and global levels.

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