Knowledge Sharing to Promote Greater Coordination on BBNJ in the ASEAN Region

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Engagements

• December 2014, Manila

• January, 2017, Manila
Participating Organizations

• Greenpeace South East Asia

• The PEW Charitable Thrusts

• DA-PCAF

• DENR-BMB
Participants

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Thailand
- Vietnam
- Brunei Darussalam
- Singapore Embassy (Manila office)
- Philippines (multi-sectoral)
Objectives

• Provide a venue for Southeast Asian government and non-government representatives engaged in the UN PrepCom to learn and share knowledge / experiences about BBNJ

• Update the stakeholders on discussions on BBNJ issues at the PrepCom

• Facilitate the discussion on possible regional cooperation / collaboration to enhance capacities of SEA representatives in the meetings on BBNJ
Process

• Speakers from DOALOS, academe, international organizations, i.e Greenpeace, High Seas Alliance, presented updates on BBNJ 2\textsuperscript{nd} prepcom and options per thematic area.

• Reactors and participants gave their comments, views and queries on each thematic area.
Summary of Reactions on MPAs

• Differing views on the establishment of MPAs in the ABNJ given the multisectoral nature of existing regimes and different authorities handling different matters.

• The decision to establish MPA in Ross Sea in Antartica however, is an important development that can serve as example
Summary.....

• Possibility of leveraging the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) discussion under the CBD. It is generally agreed that EBSA Process feeds directly into the ABMT/MPA discussion, especially in identifying areas that need to be protected.

• Sources of funding for management and enforcement costs. This needs to be further discussed and is linked with the capacity building and transfer of technology.
Summary....

• RFMOs may help in implementing MPAs
• Costs should not be cumbersome to developing countries

• Importance of enforcement mechanism
• Consider modalities for area-specific approaches, like in the Pacific where there are small high pocket areas
Philippine Facts and Figures on MPA

- Places great importance on MPAs as a management tool in the conservation of marine biodiversity and resources.

- Fisheries Code provides that at least 15% of the municipal waters should be set aside for MPAs.

- RA 7586 provides the establishment of national integrated protected area system.
Facts and Figures

• 1878 local and national MPAs

• MPA networking
Way Forward

Philippines hosting regional meetings

• ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment, May
• UN Convention on Migratory Species Conference of Parties, October
• ASEAN Summit, November