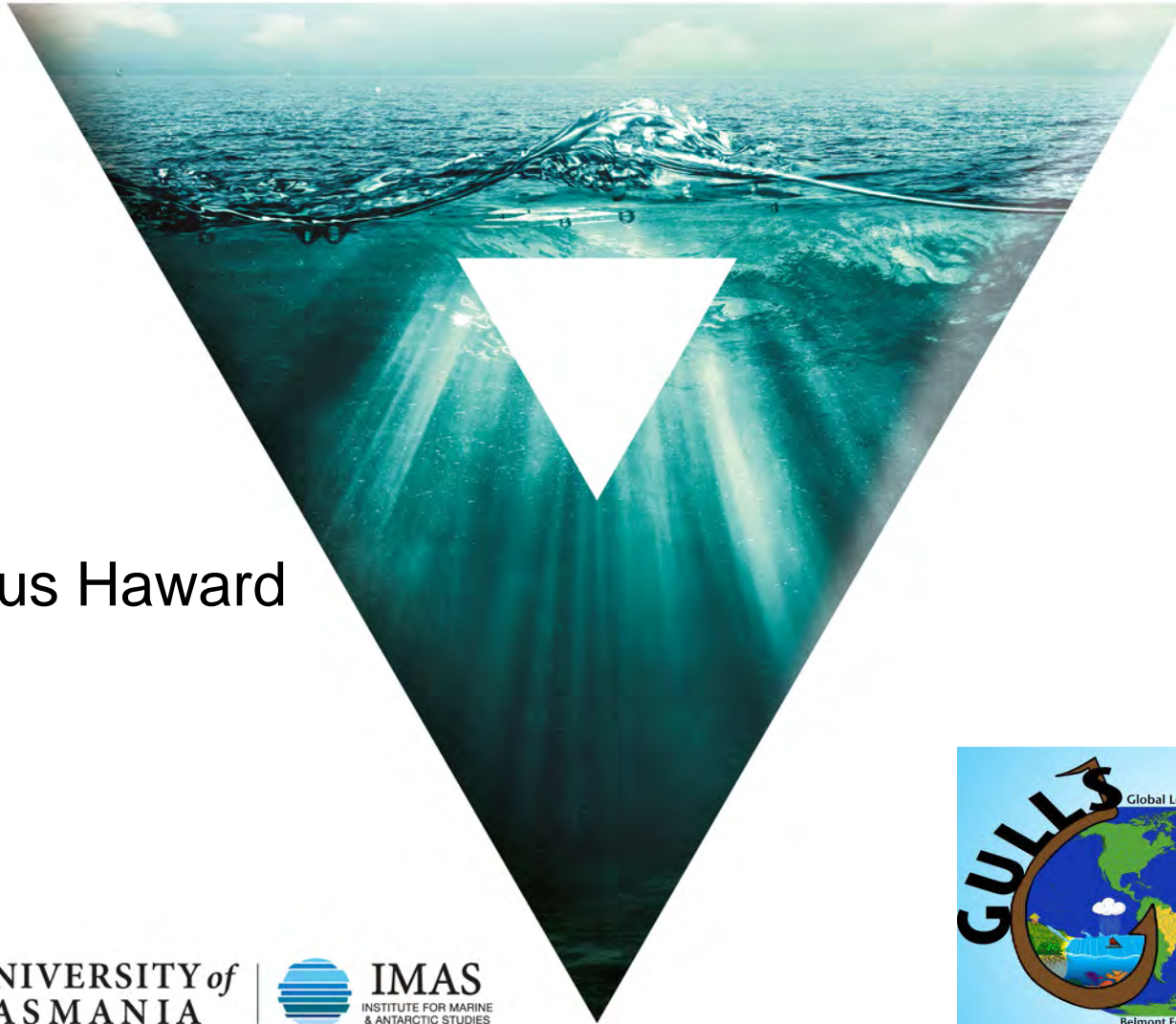


Governance Challenges for Marine Climate Hotspots



Marcus Haward



Outline

- Governance: Key Elements
- Ocean Governance: From Sovereign Rights to Ecosystem Management?
- Climate Change and Marine Hotspots: Challenges for Governance
- Marine Hotspots as Multi-level Governance

Governance

Governance - A definition

- the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented) (UNESCAP).
- ‘encompassing norms, institutional arrangements and substantive policies’ (Miles 1999).

Governance – a *verb* rather than a *noun*

- Involves ‘transnational, national and subnational institutions and actors’ (Pierre and Peters 2005).

Governance

Governance is the *process* of governing

- Governance is more than government (Kjær 2004).
- ‘encompassing norms, institutional arrangements and substantive policies’ (Miles 1999: 1).
- institutional capacity and to effectiveness of public organisations (World Bank 2000).

Governance by and through governments (rules)

Governance by and through markets (incentives)

Governance by and through communities (suasion)

Rules

After the Law of the Sea Convention ...

- Sovereign rights, coastal states
- Gaps in the Law of the Sea Convention

From UNCED 1992 (Rio Earth Summit) to Rio +20 (2012)

- Principles, Practices and Programs
- Agenda 21 [Chapter 17]

‘Hard’ and ‘Soft’ solutions

- ‘The chocolate box’ (Douglas Johnston)

Ocean Governance: From Sovereign Rights to Ecosystem Management?

The development of the ecosystem approach to fisheries

“EAF is a risk based management planning process that covers the principles of Sustainable Development including the human and social elements of sustainability, not just the ecological and environmental components” (FAO).

Climate Change and Marine Hotspots

Hotspot areas outside areas of national jurisdiction are subject to coverage by a number of international and regional instruments and institutions.

A majority of hotspots, including those identified as affected by rapid rates of biological change are covered by at least one regional fishery body.

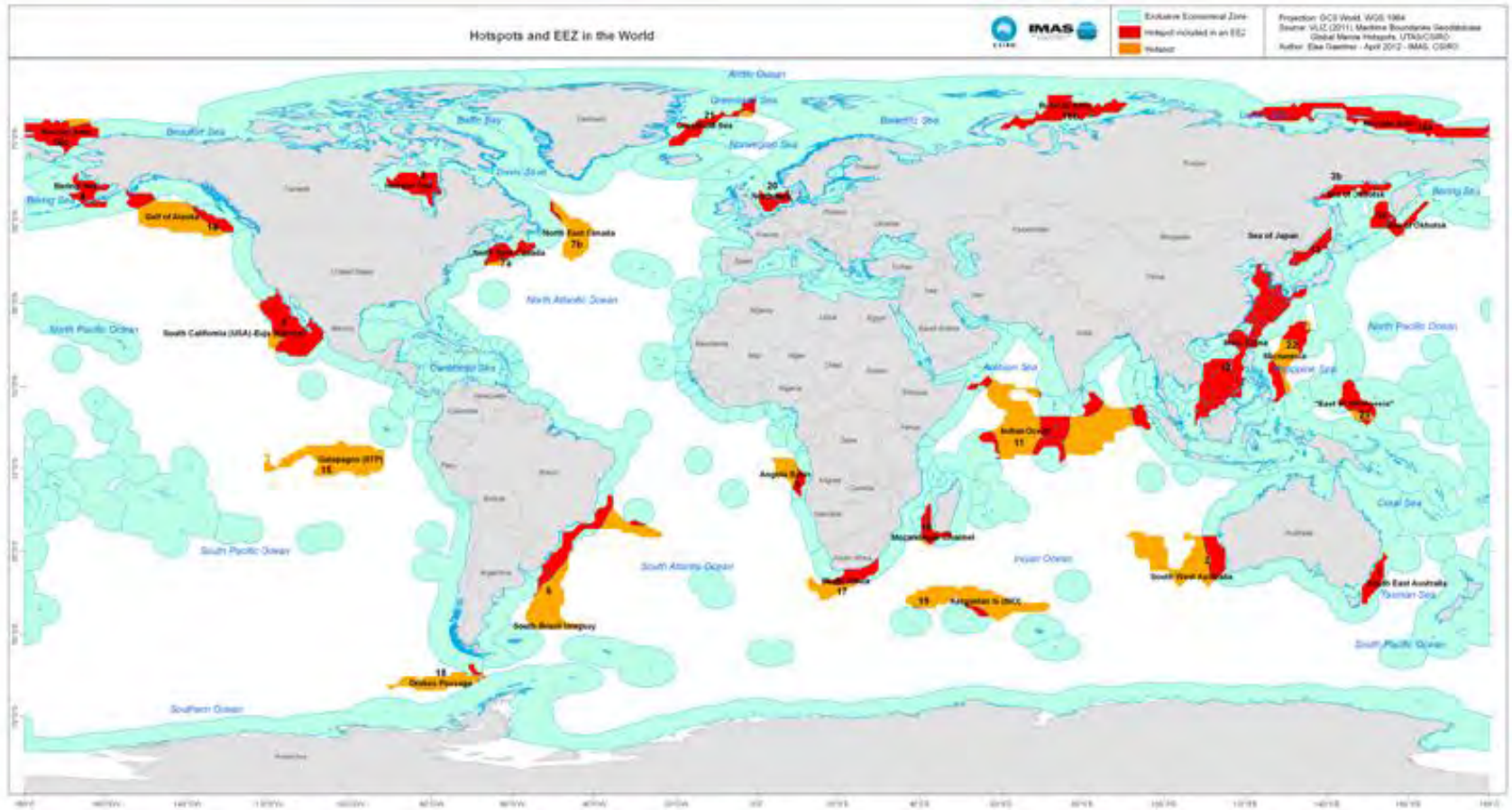


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Hotspots



Regional Fisheries Organisations



Assessment of Regional Body Responses

Content analysis of organisation reports/ record of meetings:

Institutional awareness – limited to opening statements, mentions.

Institutional learning - incorporation of research from external bodies or science committees.

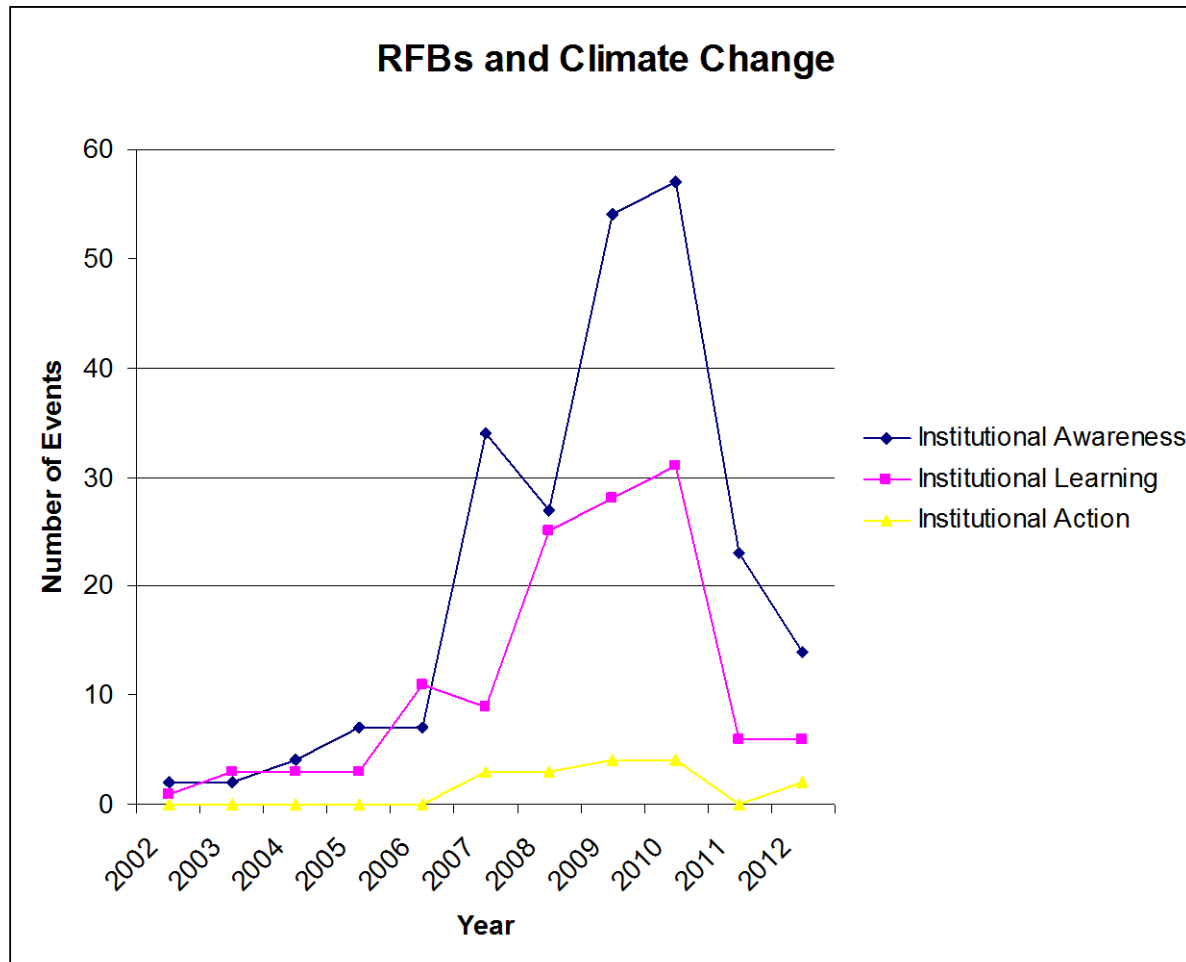
Institutional action – agenda items, resolutions, measures.



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FAO: Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture (2008)

Regional fisheries organizations and other regional bodies should be strengthened.

Fisheries and aquaculture will need to be addressed adequately in cross-sectoral and transboundary resource use planning

Common platforms are needed for research and data gathering approaches, and sharing of best practices

Networks should be created or developed to encourage and enable regional or global exchange of information and experience, linking fishery sector issues with others including water management, community development, trade and food security.

Hotspots and Multi-level Governance

Significant developments in ocean governance since UNCED in 1992.

Challenges remain and 'progress' is uneven, frustrating and time-consuming.

Must recognise state interests and capacity as key factors.

Benefits of soft and hard law approaches.



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Working with instruments and within institutions that based on sovereign rights of states.

Cannot 'bind' parties unless they agree to be bound by provisions.



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