

Operational objectives of the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Partners identified in the elaborated programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (annex I of decision VII/5)	Progress made in implementation	Barriers to implementation	Priorities for capacity-building to address the barriers
<p><b>1.1:</b> To apply appropriate policy instruments and strategies, including building of capacity, for the effective implementation of IMCAM</p>	<p>Regional and international organisations</p>	<p>OSPAR Annex V objective</p> <p>Biodiversity Strategy with work on threatened and declining species/habitats, network of MPAs and management of human activities</p> <p>Links with NGOs, detailed development of case notes for key species and habitats</p>	<p>Scientific consensus is difficult to achieve, takes time and can impede pragmatic decision-making</p>	<p>There is a need to constantly remind Parties of their obligations and commitments</p> <p>Reinforce urgency – relate biodiversity loss to economic costs</p> <p>Raise public awareness</p>
<p><b>1.2:</b> To undertake direct action to protect the marine environment from negative impacts</p>	<p>Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities</p>	<p>Complementary OSPAR Strategies on Eutrophication, Hazardous Substances and Radioactive Substances</p>		
<p><b>1.3:</b> To develop guidelines for ecosystem evaluation and assessment, paying attention to the need to identify and select indicators, including social and abiotic indicators that distinguish between natural and human-induced effects</p>	<p>Regional Seas conventions and action plans</p>	<p>Quality Status Report 2010 will provide an essential platform and critical evaluation of the status of the NE Atlantic.</p> <p>Summary of 10 years data collection within the framework of the Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme</p>	<p>Data gaps (limited coordination between organisations)</p> <p>Resources – not enough available for monitoring, evaluating and taking action. Universal failure to fully value ecosystem services</p> <p>A mindset that we cannot</p>	<p>Must move from a position of selecting and agreeing baselines to properly articulated and costed measures</p>

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		<p>(JAMP) to establish discernable trends</p> <p>Critical evaluation of OSPAR EcoQOs</p> <p>Longstanding practice of obtaining and acting on advice from ICES</p> <p>Synergy with EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (see document attached)</p>	<p>control biodiversity loss, that targets will not be met and that scientific advice is 'alarmist'</p> <p>In the deep ocean poor understanding of what we have and what we have to lose.</p> <p>Danger that each generation redefines what is 'natural'.</p> <p>Work needed to adapt what is relevant in one sub-region (e.g. North Sea) to others</p>	
<p><b>2.1:</b> To promote ecosystem approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources, including the identification of key variables of interactions, for the purpose of assessing and monitoring, first, components of biological diversity; second, the sustainable use of such components; and, third, ecosystem effects.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>OSPAR Biodiversity Monitoring Framework under development</p> <p>QSR 2010 will tackle cumulative effects and seek to provide regional ecosystem-based evaluations</p>		

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<p><b>2.2:</b> To make available to the Parties information on marine genetic resources in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and as appropriate, on coastal and marine genetic resources under national jurisdiction from publicly available information sources.</p>	<p>UNDOALOS, UNEP, IOC</p>			
<p><b>2.3:</b> To gather and assimilate information on, build capacity to mitigate the effects of, and to promote policy development, implementation strategies and actions to address: (i) the biological and socio-economic consequences of physical degradation and destruction of key marine and coastal habitats including mangrove ecosystems, tropical and cold-water coral-reef ecosystems, seamount ecosystems and seagrass ecosystems including identification and promotion of management practices, methodologies and policies to reduce and mitigate impacts upon marine and coastal biological diversity and to restore mangrove forests and rehabilitate damaged coral reef; and in particular (ii) the impacts of mangrove forest destruction, coral bleaching and related mortality on coral-reef ecosystems and the human communities which depend upon coral-reef services, including through financial and technical assistance.</p>	<p>International Coral Reef Initiative and its partners, UNEP-RSP, IOC</p>	<p>OSPAR Code of Conduct for Deep Sea Science</p>	<p>Currently voluntary</p>	

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<b>2.4:</b> To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of marine living resources in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.	United Nations General Assembly and other relevant international and regional organisations	Efforts to identify a network of MPAs and to designate the Charlie Gibbs Fracture Zone as an OSPAR MPA.	OSPAR 'road map' presumes resolution of any legal obstacles and streamlined co-operation between competent authorities  MPA designation complicated by extended continental shelf claims	Need to resolve compliance and enforcement of any measures agreed for ABNJ areas – who should be responsible, who bears the costs, how is this evaluated?
<b>3.1:</b> To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas integrated into a global network and as a contribution to globally agreed goals.	Regional and international organisations.	OSPAR network of MPAs  Synergy with Natura 2000 sites	Resolution of national sectoral interests, slow development of national enabling legislation	Better, more joined up governance
<b>3.2:</b> To enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction	UNDOALOS			
<b>3.3:</b> To achieve effective management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	Regional and international organisations	Encouragement for management measures  Good practice examples (e.g. El Cachuchio, Spain) – see <a href="http://www.ospar.org">www.ospar.org</a> press release		
<b>3.4:</b> To provide support for and facilitate monitoring of national and regional systems of marine and coastal protected areas	UNEP-WCMC			
<b>3.5:</b> To facilitate research and monitoring activities that reflect identified global knowledge gaps and priority information needs of	Regional and international organisations, including organisations	Work Programmes associated with all OSPAR Strategies – each measure requires		

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management of marine and coastal protected areas.		implementation reporting and periodic evaluation.		
<b>4.1:</b> To promote use of techniques, which minimise adverse impact of mariculture on marine and coastal biological diversity.	FAO	Regional assessment will contribute to QSR 2010		
<b>5.1:</b> To achieve better understanding of the pathways and the causes of the introduction of alien species and the impact of such introduction on biological diversity	IMO, Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)			
<b>5.2:</b> To put in place mechanisms to control all pathways, including shipping, trade and mariculture, for potential invasive alien species in the marine and coastal environment.	IMO, the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), FAO, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	Voluntary Regional Ballast Water Management Guidelines	Technical uncertainties	Efforts needed to accelerate adoption of IMO Ballast Water Convention
<b>5.3:</b> To maintain an incident list on introduction of alien species		Work underway to identify priority alien species	Dynamic situation – additional species continue to be identified and recognised	
<b>6.1:</b> To assemble a database of initiatives on programme elements through a cooperative approach with relevant organisations and bodies, with special emphasis on integrated marine and coastal areas management.				
<b>6.2:</b> To undertake effective collaboration, cooperation and harmonisation of initiatives with relevant conventions, organisations and agencies while recognising their	Relevant conventions, organisations and agencies, coordinating units of Regional Seas conventions and action plans.	Initiatives to foster co-operation between competent authorities within the same geographical area (MoU	Networking achieved over and above core business	Create opportunities to maximise usefulness of face to face meetings as well as tackling technical constraints to biodiversity conservation

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independent mandates.		negotiations between OSPAR and NEAFC, IMO, ISA at different stages of maturity)		