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IOCINDIO

Contributions to UN Processes





Convention on Biological Diversity



Kunming - Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



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Observations and data: information support systems



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Supported GBF Targets:

Target 2

Target 3

Target 6

Target 7

Target 21



Many programmes
observe multiple
EOVs



Some EOVs are
already used to
report to indicators



GOOS BioEco Portal:
global metadata for
monitoring programs



OBIS and its data
nodes

Ocean Value Chain - ocean component of GBiOS

Participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive MSP

Supported GBF Targets:

Target 1

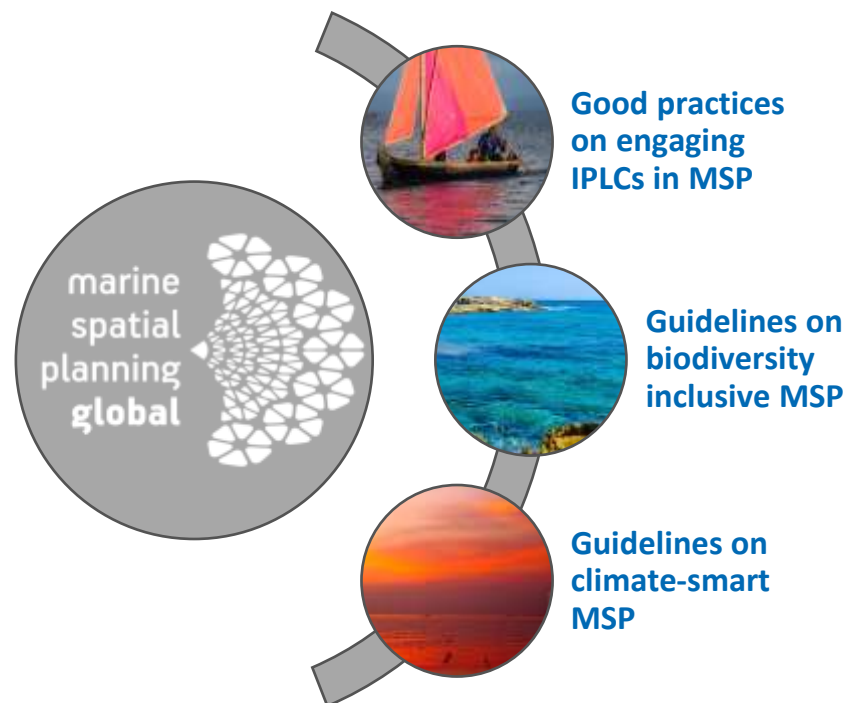
Target 2

Target 3

Target 21

GBF Target 1:

“Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning (...) to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance (...) close to zero by 2030 while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.”



International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ)



A science- and data-first approach to support the implementation of the BBNJ Agreement



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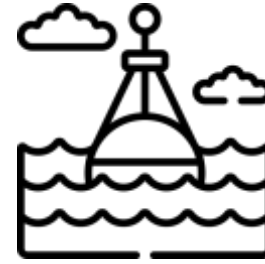
The BBNJ Agreement explicitly underscores the importance of using the best available science and scientific information to support its implementation.



Science helps us understand the Ocean and its accelerating changes.



Open science enables informed and transparent decision-making.



Scientific data is collective, verified, and interoperable.



Science contributes to a more inclusive implementation of the BBNJ Agreement.



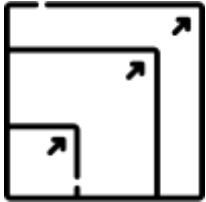
Tracks to Advance Ocean Science in Support of BBNJ

What needs to happen globally to match the BBNJ needs with the best available science.



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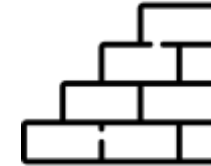
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**Strengthen and
Expand** Ocean
Knowledge in ABNJ



Enhance
Data Sustainability,
Accessibility and
Interoperability



Build
Inclusive Capacity
and Equitable Access to
Technology & Information

The BBNJ CHM: A Digital Backbone Enabling Frictionless Data Flows, delivering BBNJ-related information - a dynamic enabler of cooperation, capacity, and conservation



Operationalizing the Clearing-House Mechanism of the BBNJ Agreement: Strategic Priorities Ahead



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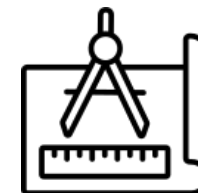
BBNJ Preparatory Commission (PrepComm) to define the technical aspects of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) operationalization, with a focus on three areas of action:



Contributing to advancing technical discussions for the operationalization of the CHM.



Developing recommendations for consideration by the Preparatory Commission at its third session: roadmap, workplan, modalities (web platform, tech transfer, interoperability)



Providing any other technical advice related to the CHM operationalization at the request of the PrepComm.



Potential Roles of IOC Regional Sub-Commissions

1. Regional Scientific Coordination and Data Infrastructure

BBNJ implementation depends on robust scientific information, especially for ABMT, EIAs, monitoring and compliance

IOC Regional Sub-Commissions can support by:

Coordinating **regional ocean observing systems**
Ensuring data is **interoperable and open-access** (e.g., via OBIS, GOOS, IODE) Providing **standardized methodologies** for data collection and analysis

2. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer (CBTT)

The BBNJ Agreement contains a dedicated part on CBTT, requiring support especially for developing states.

The Sub-Commissions can contribute by:

Organizing regional trainings (e.g., on EIA procedures, taxonomic skills, deep-sea sampling)
Facilitating access to instruments, labs, and research cruises
Helping countries build institutional capacity in marine science and governance

3. Convening Regional Stakeholders

Sub-Commissions already act as regional conveners and can provide neutral platforms for:

Pre-negotiation dialogues
Scientific workshops
Cross-sector coordination
Discussion of ABMT proposals or monitoring schemes

4. Supporting Environmental Impact Assessment Processes

EIAs under BBNJ must be informed by solid scientific baselines and monitoring.

Maintaining **regional baselines** for ocean health
Developing **indicator systems** aligned with global programs (e.g., GOOS Essential Ocean Variables)
Supporting post-activity monitoring and data reporting

5. Helping Integrate BBNJ with Existing Regional Governance Frameworks.

Sub-Commissions could:

Provide science-based advice to RFMOs, Regional Seas Conventions, and other organizations
Help align regional marine spatial planning and conservation efforts with BBNJ goals
Participate in the identification of gaps in governance or knowledge

Their scientific role makes them useful connectors across governance silos.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change



Recent developments

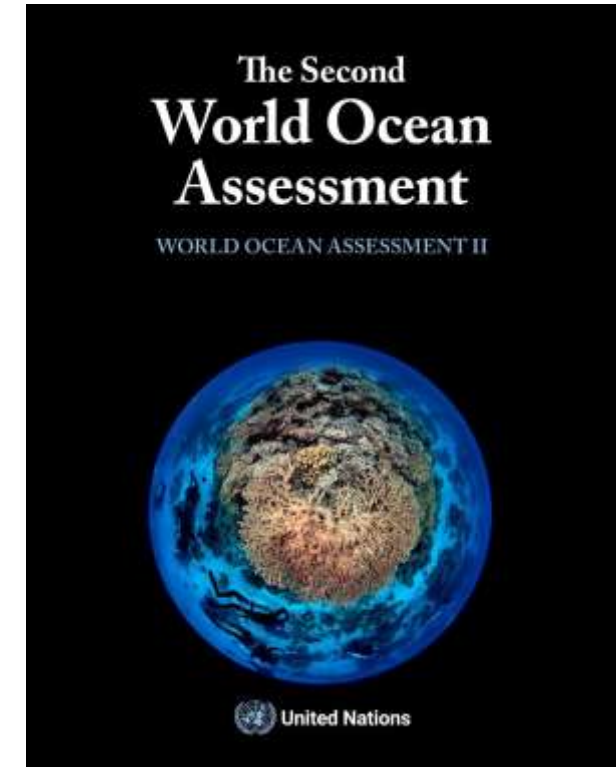
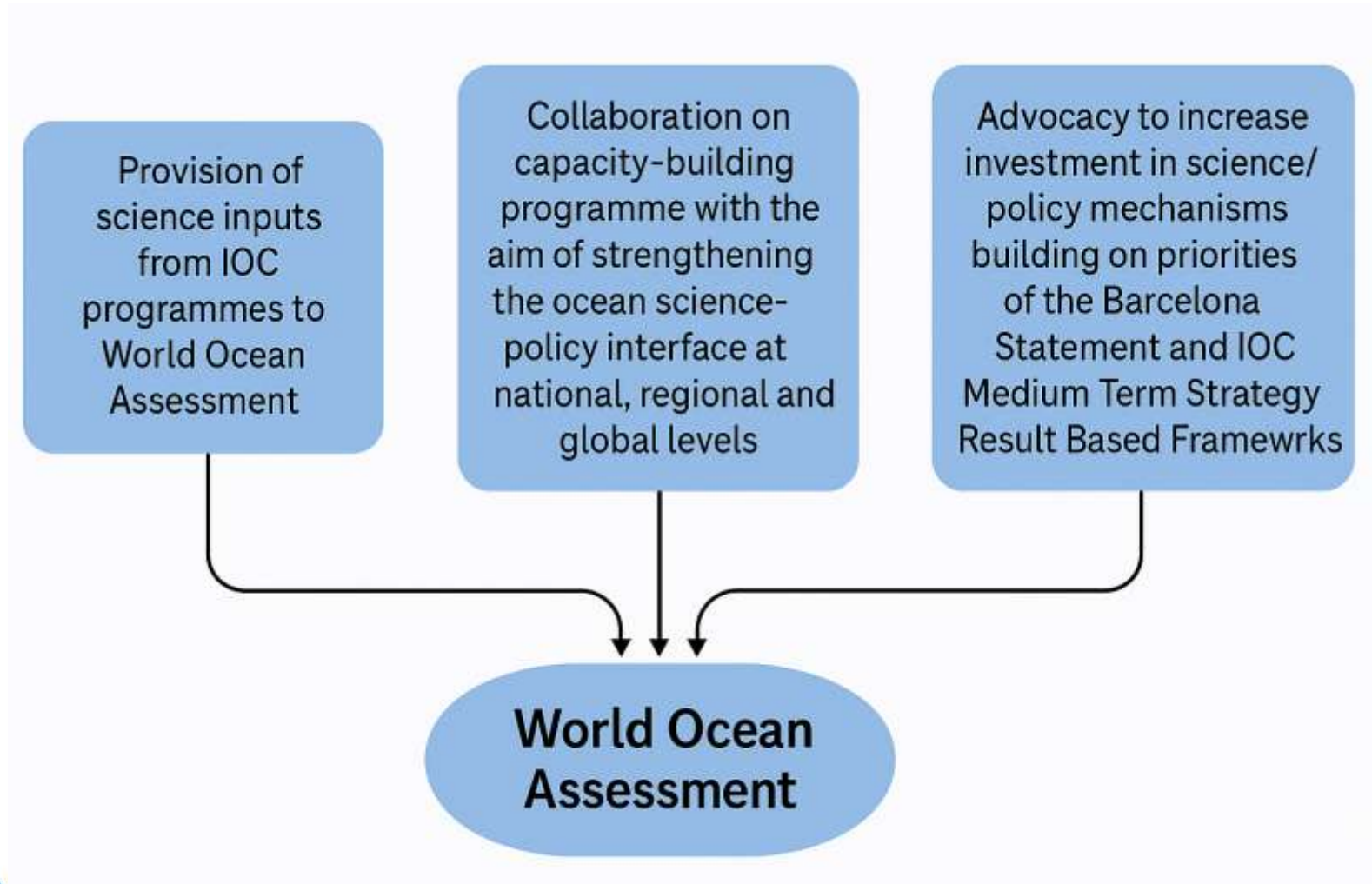
- Build on decision IOC-XXX/5.2 'IOC Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'.
- Glasgow Climate Pact (2021) anchored ocean-based action in UNFCCC
- COP27 encouraged ocean based actions in climate goals, incl Nationally Determined Contributions
- COP 28 Global Goal on Adaptation and Work Programme on the development of indicators to which IOC contributing, strong focus on ocean at COP30
- Regular participation of IOC in Ocean /Climate Dialogues

Potential role for IOCINDIO

- Provide advice on integrating oceans into Nationally Determined Contributions, including within relevant UNFCCC work programmes;
- Provide relevant data, for example through GOOS and OBIS to support development of indicators,
- Assist countries in co-designing ocean-related actions, such as those aimed at improving scientific knowledge, mitigating the effects of natural disasters, adapting to it and reducing disaster risk.



3rd Cycle of the UN Regular Process for Assessing State of the Marine Environment



SAVE THE DATE

2027 Ocean Decade Conference

7 - 9 April 2027

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

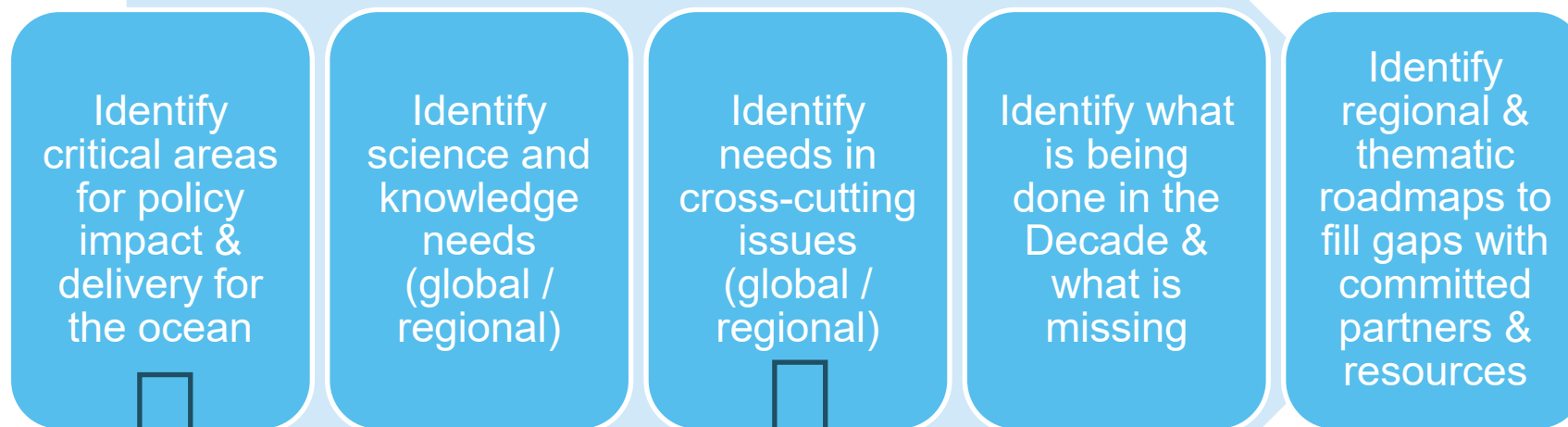
#OceanDecade27

Overall Structure



Preparing for the 2027 Ocean Decade Conference

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For example:

- Biodiversity (deep sea)
- Sustainable ocean economies
- Coastal resilience
- Multiple ocean stressors

For example:

- Observations / data
- Financing / investment
- Capacity development / ocean literacy

Key messages

1. Strengthen IOC and IOC RSBs delivery in relevant areas of relevant UN processes – *Biodiversity, Climate Change, Coastal Resilience* - by facilitating access to up-to-date, reliable data to guide policy decisions, and by identifying knowledge gaps where information is missing and advocates for further research and observation is needed;
2. Focus on delivering technical capacity of Member States to implement national actions in support of GBF, UNFCCC, BBNJ – through IOC Capacity Development Strategy and specific regional package of assistance/support.
3. Enhance engagement of IOC & RSB Member States representation in UN Fora
4. Strengthen the role of national, regional, and international policy frameworks as drivers of priority science and knowledge generation through the Ocean Decade to ensure relevance and uptake.



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THANK YOU 