

### Outline



- 1. Why an Ecological Baseline
- 2. What it looks like
- 3. What we've done so far



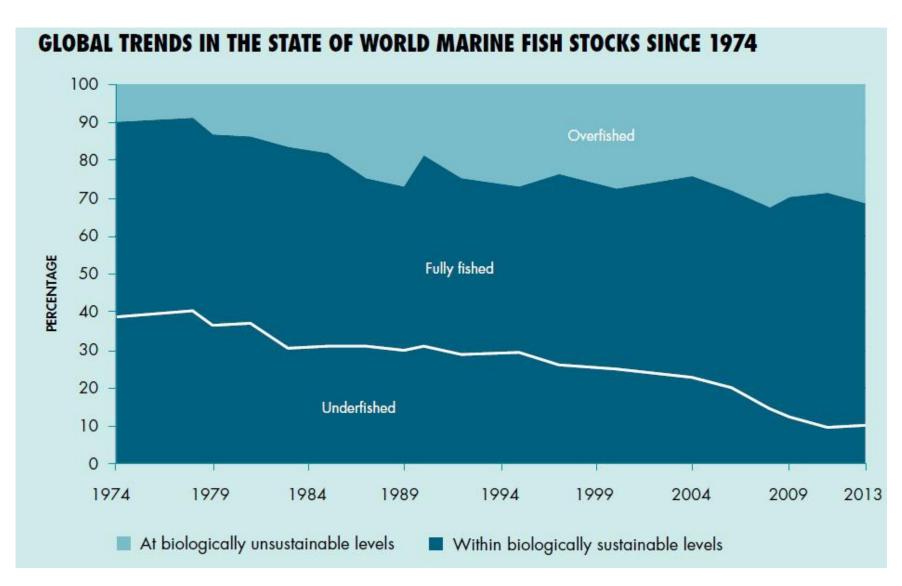


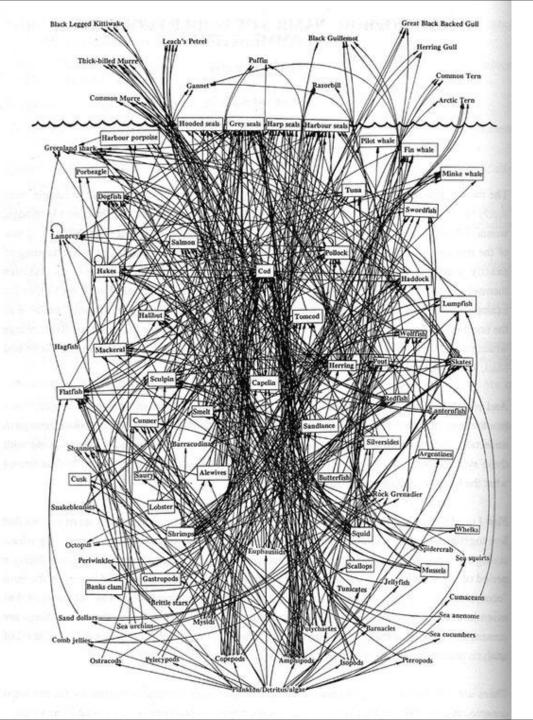
# The single biggest impact that humans have on the ocean is...





Source: FAO SOFIA 2016: http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5555e.pdf







### WHY?



- 1. Develop ecosystem-based approaches to managing High Seas (Ben Boteler: Monday)
- 2.Particular focus developing an integrated (multi-agency) approach to establishina protected areas on



# Ecosystem-based approaches to managing High Seas



- 1. What is out there (or what do we know)?
- 2. What do we know we don't know (but can make an educated guess at)?
- 3. We have to ignore things that we have no knowledge of



Can you conserve areas in the high seas

...if you don't know what is out there?

EBSAs, VMEs, IBAs, PSSAs, etc...



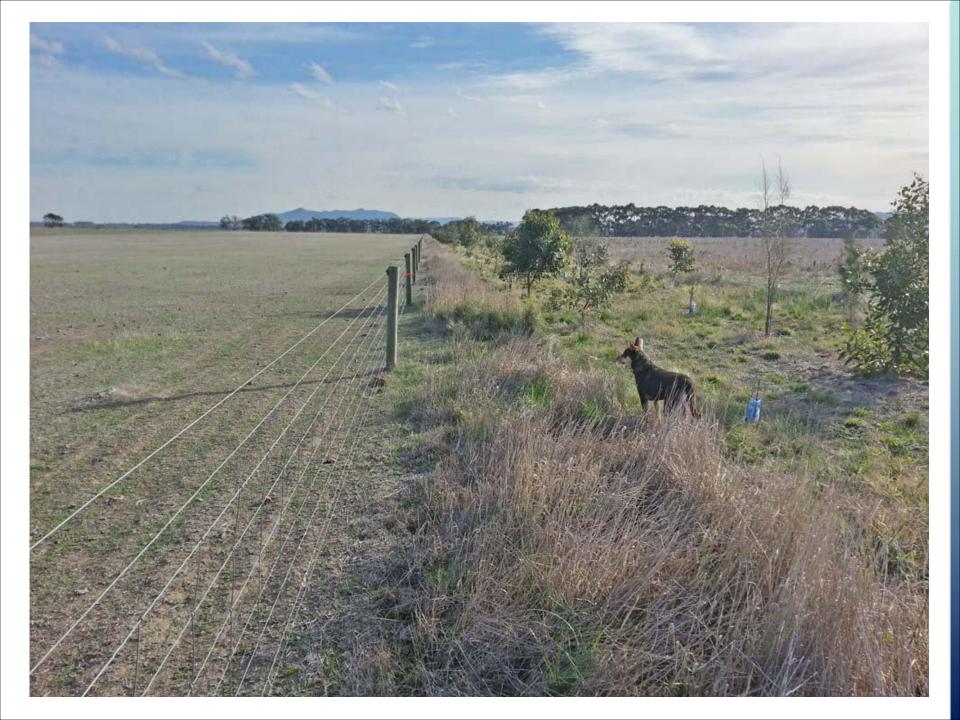


# Ecological Baselines Report



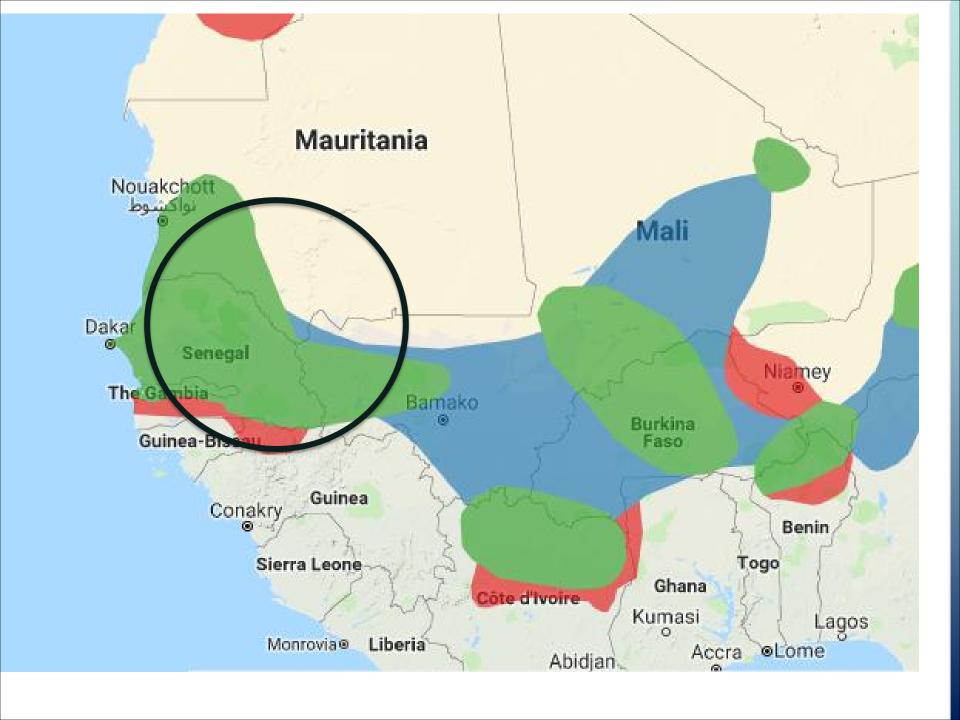
- 1. Desktop review of major themes, collating 'what is known' and 'what is not known'
- 2. Experts within the project team doing the drafting for each region
- 3. No time or budget to develop new analyses or conduct primary research
- 4. Major themes
  - a. Pattern: sections covering geophysical and biodiversity
  - b. Process: threats

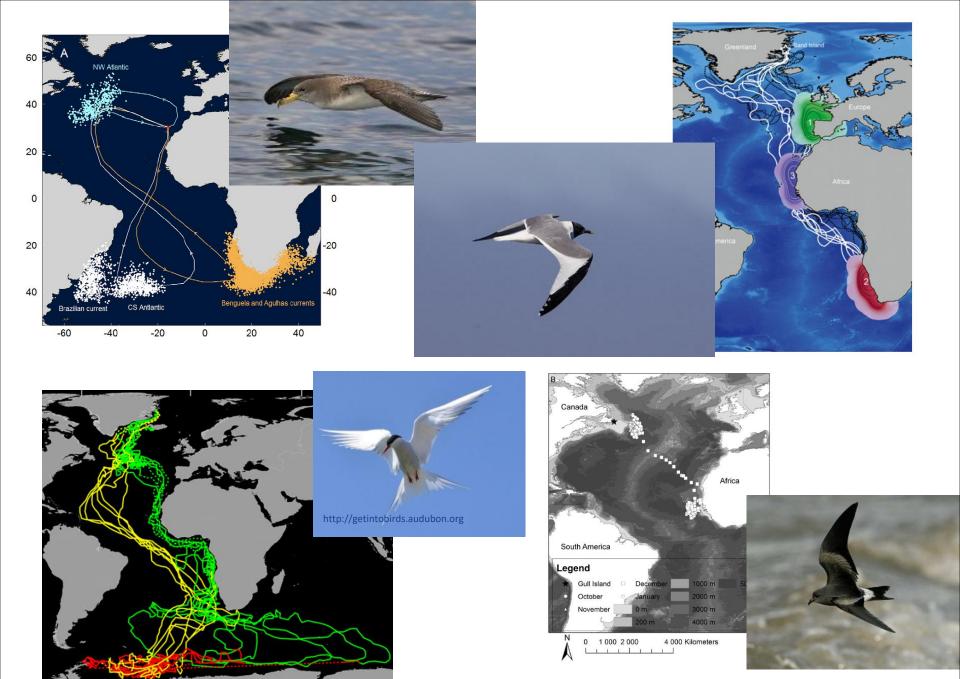












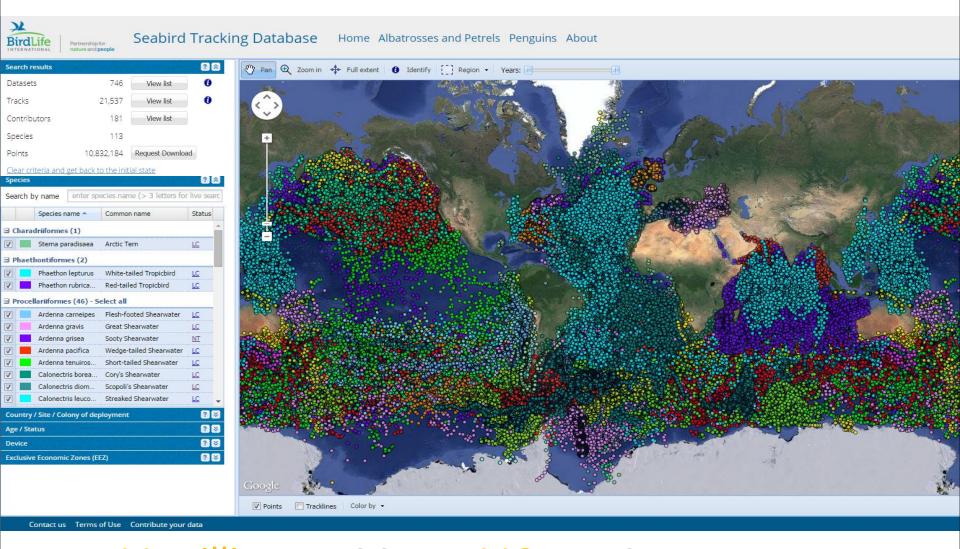




#### ... between ABNJ and EEZs

- a. How biodiversity and habitats straddle boundaries
- b. How activities in ABNJ can directly threaten activities in EEZ
- c. Why protecting biodiversity, habitats, and ocean ecosystems is critical to secure national interests within EEZs





> 11 million positions; 113 species; 180 contributors





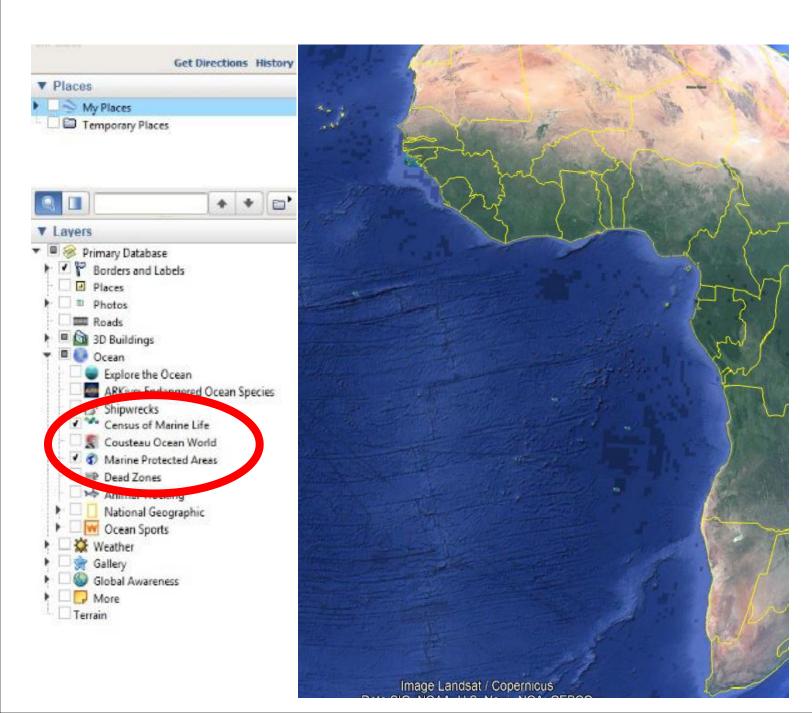
- 1. Draft concept presented at 2018 Dialogue WS in Abidjan (and from S America Dialogue WS)
- 2. Comments and inputs taken onboard, and revised EBR report being finalised



## What next?

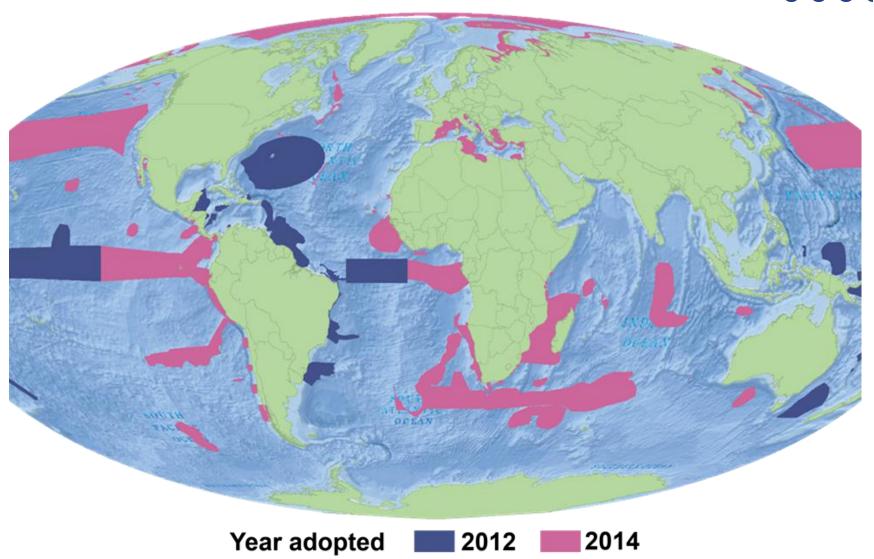


- 1. EBR report serves as a benchmark for the current status of biodiversity: what we know (so that we can start to prioritise) spatial conservation
- 2. Highlighting areas of biodiversity and habitat mapping that we don't know, so that those can be filled
- 3. It details the major threats and processes (to help address threats holistically, etc.)









# What next?



- 1. Used as a basis for initial recommendations for ABMT focal areas
- 2. Targeted towards decision-makers (incl BBNJ negotiations)
- 3. Identifies priorities for first pass of spatial conservation and other area-based management objectives
- 4. Identifies threats that cannot be easily addressed by ABMT e.g. climate change, plastic pollution, etc, linking local effects from global processes
- 5. Links to socio-economic assessment work under the project cost/benefits



Disclaimer – I've shamelessly stolen images from the internet for illustrating points