

Section [number]: [title]	Comment	Response from the Experts
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[A. United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.]	It would be desirable to include in this item, the interlinkage of Ecosystem Restoration mechanism in order to fight the climate crisis and enhance food security, water supply and biodiversity.	Paragraph 10 specifically identifies “The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration has as its main aim massively scaling up the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems as a proven measure to fight the climate crisis and enhance food security, water supply and biodiversity.”
Section [B]: [United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and Ocean Health] [Page number 7], [paragraph number 2]	(a) An ecosystems clean ocean in which sources of pollution are identified and reduced or removed; (b) A healthy and resilient ocean in which marine ecosystems are understood, protected, restored and sustainable managed ; (c) A productive ocean supporting sustainable food supply and a sustainable use of ocean and circular economy ; (d) A predicted ocean in which society understands and can respond to changing ocean negative conditions ; (e) A safe ocean in which lives and livelihoods are protected and sustainable manage from ocean-related hazards; (f) An accessible ocean with open and equitable access to data,	This section of the brief is listing the seven societal outcomes of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development as they are listed in the implementation plan for the Decade. Please see: https://www.oceandecade.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/337567-Ocean%20Decade%20Implementation%20Plan%20-%20Full%20Document Given that the text reflects that of an official document, they cannot be amended as suggested.

	<p>information and appropriate technology and innovation;</p> <p>(g) An inspiring and engaging conservation ocean that where society understands and values the ocean in relation to human well-being and sustainable development.</p>	
[Page number 11], [paragraph number 3]	<p>Protective measures have also improved the status conservation of some species (e.g. some large whale and marine reptile species); however, numerous plant and animal species populations in many parts of the ocean are declining because of continuing or increasing pressures associated with human activities, including the cumulative effects of those pressures.</p>	<p>We have amended the text to “Protective measures have also improved the conservation status of some species (e.g. some large whale and marine reptile species); however, numerous plant and animal species and populations in many parts of the ocean are declining because of continuing or increasing pressures associated with human activities, including the cumulative effects of those pressures.”</p>
[Page number 11], [paragraph number 5]	<p>The marine environment provides many opportunities for sustaining livelihoods and local economies and brings both benefits and risks to human health, especially for people who live near it. Many communities have close connections to marine ecosystems via spiritual and religious heritage, cultural identity and traditions and water-related habits and activities.</p>	<p>The marine environment sustains economies across multiple scales, from local to national. Further many communities have connections to marine environments as a whole rather than ecosystems. The suggested text changes the context of the text of the brief and therefore the text has not been amended as suggested</p>
Section [C and D]: [Ocean equity and Ocean sustainability]	<p>A number of international guidelines and agreements have been developed to assist in addressing, in particular, inequalities related to capacity and benefit sharing, including the</p>	<p>Thank you for alerting us to text that was missing from the first part of the paragraph. We have amended the text to “... inequalities related to capacity and access <u>to resources and associated benefits</u>, including...”. We have not amended the</p>

<p>[Page number 13 y 14], [paragraph number 5 y 1]</p>	<p>Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Participants in the negotiations on the draft text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of resources marine biological diversity in areas beyond jurisdiction are also considering the sharing of benefits, capacity-building and the transfer of marine biodiversity technology. Proposals regarding training programmes for developing countries detailing capacity building needs have been submitted to the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and have been the focus of a workshop in early 2020. .</p>	<p>paragraph as was suggested in relation to marine technology as the reference was being made to technology in general not only technology associated with marine biodiversity. The suggested text therefore changes the context of the text and so has not been amended as suggested.</p>
<p>[Page number 15], [paragraph number 1]</p>	<p>Along with management tools, such as marine protected area networks, and other effective area-based conservation measures, there is a diversity of adaptation measures that can be carried out at the community and institutional levels in addition to</p>	<p>The paragraph already references area-based management approaches, so there is no need to introduce text that repeats this.</p>

	<p>more traditional area-based and non-area-based management approaches.</p>	
<p>Section [C and D]: [Ocean equity and Ocean sustainability]</p> <p>[Page number 19], [paragraph number 3]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Emerging policy areas, including those associated with blue and aquatic food security and blue ecosystem transformations; (b) Opportunities provided through the blue economy, including emerging and novel appropriate technologies and solutions; (c) Gaps in the enabling environment for the science needed to progress and deliver global initiatives, innovations and solutions based on ecosystem approach, including finance, linkages with industry and support from Governments; (d) Progress on achieving the transformations committed to by the High-level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy. These include commitments to a range of transformations associated with ocean health conservation, ocean wealth, ocean equity, ocean finance and ocean knowledge required for achieving a sustainable ocean economy by 2030; (e) The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on ocean industries and tourism business; 	<p>The text of this section directly reflects submissions made by intergovernmental agencies and member states during the development of the brief. It would therefore be inappropriate to modify these submissions. Further part (c) is referencing the enabling environment not ecosystem approaches, part (d) is referring to the transformations identified by the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Economy; modifying these would be inappropriate, part (e) is referring to ocean industries collectively, of which tourism is one industry.</p>

	<p>(h) Gaps in understanding of the role of law and policy in addressing transformative change and restoring marine ecosystems, including capacity-building for countries to advance requisite skills to formulate and review appropriate legislation, and to provide effective oversight on the negotiation and implementation of internationally agreed environmental goals; development of knowledge guidance and information material tailored to parliamentarians to address legislative challenges related to the environment and biodiversity conservation; sharing of best practices on marine ecosystem management, legislation and oversight and providing platforms for dialogue between legislators and key stakeholders in the context of international environmental negotiations.</p>	
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