

Enhancing the Role of Women in Marine Scientific Research

International Workshop on Capacity Development, Resources and Needs Assessment

10-12 February 2020 / Kingston, Jamaica

Professor Ronán Long

*Director, World Maritime University - Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute,
Nippon Foundation Professorial Chair of Ocean Governance & the Law of the Sea,
World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden*



INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION



WORLD
MARITIME
UNIVERSITY

International Day of Women and Girls in Science

- ‘To rise to the challenges of the 21st century, we need to harness our full potential. That requires dismantling gender stereotypes. On this International Day of Women and Girls in Science, let’s pledge to end the gender imbalance in science.’
- UN Secretary-General António Guterres



- Tuesday, 11 February 2020

Overview

1. World Maritime University (WMU): who are we?
2. What does 'gender equality' in MSR mean?
3. What women empowerment initiatives are underway at WMU?
4. How can WMU work with the ISA to enhance the role of women in MSR through capacity-building?



Who are we?

WMU at a glance

- Academic Capacity-Building Institution & Post-graduate University
- Established by the UN Specialized Agency International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in 1983
- Focus on Maritime & Oceans Education, Research & Capacity-Building

Principal Financial Supporters

- The governments of Sweden, Canada and Germany
- The City of Malmö
- The Nippon Foundation, Japan



Our President, Faculty & Staff



President, Dr. Cleopatra Dombia-Henry, BL



70+ in-house faculty and staff from 30+ countries

110+ visiting professors and lecturers



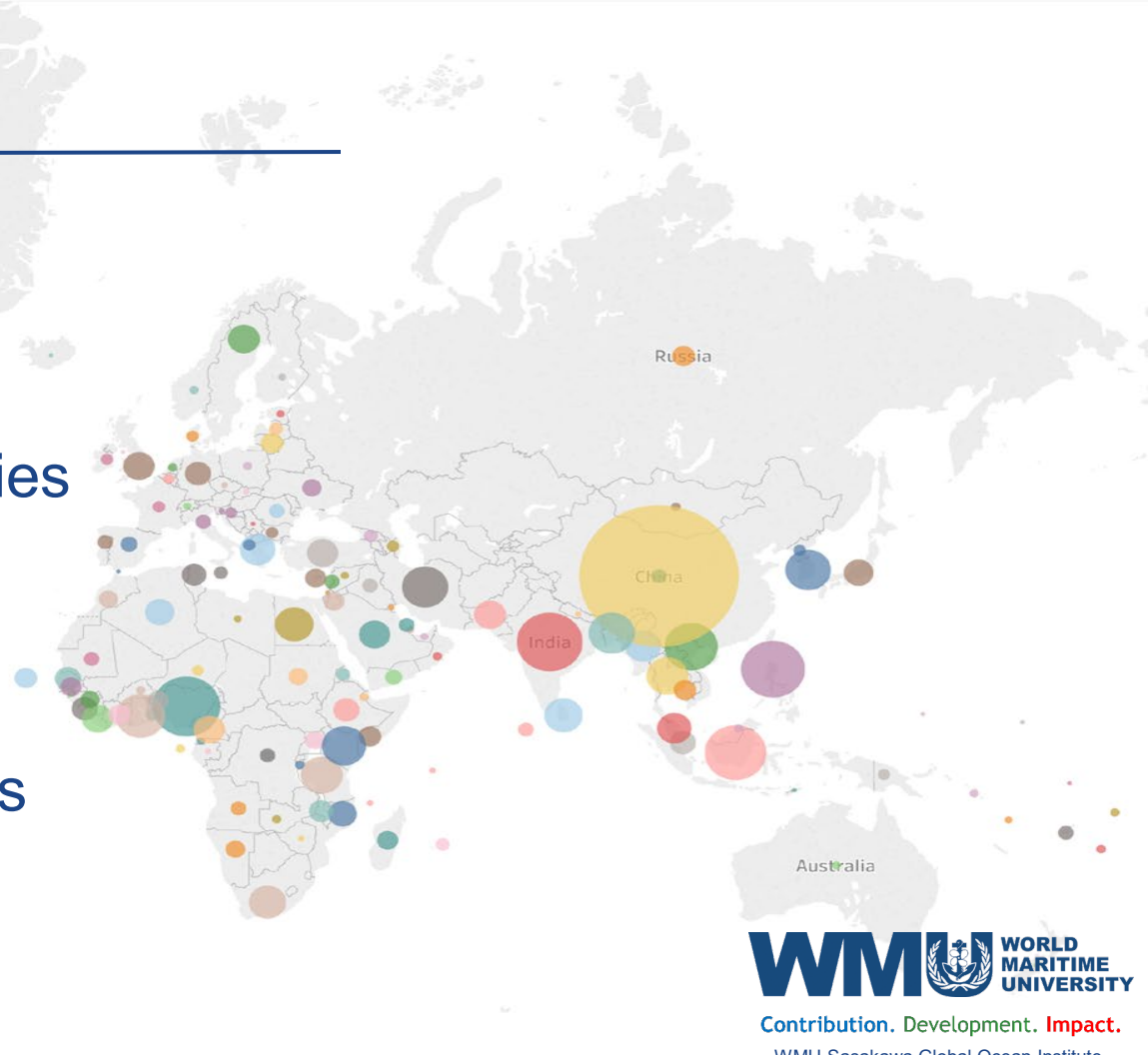
Our Global Impact

5,167 Graduates

90% Developing Countries

170 Nationalities

1,110 Female Graduates



WMU-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute

Official inauguration 8 May 2018

“Developing Ocean Governance Leaders & Building Transformative Partnerships That Make a Difference Worldwide”



Financial Supporters:



Government of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada

Canada



The Federal Government



Contribution. Development. Impact.

WMU-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute

What is Gender Equality?

Gender equality are the **equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.**

Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and **opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.**

Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women.

Equality between women and men is seen both as a **human rights issue** and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.

Source: UN Women



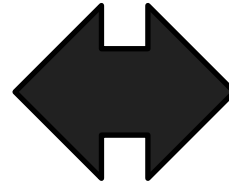
Framing the Context for Gender Equality

Drivers

Lack of equal opportunities for women to participate in ocean science

Absence of appropriate standards advancing gender equality

Human resources are being underutilized and not contributing to the sum total of human innovation & capability



Empowerment and participation by women scientists supports diversity and serves as a central factor to enhance science-based governance

Increased participation by women scientists contributes to the sum of total human innovation & capability needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Opportunities

Gender Equality in the UN Context



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Specific action on gender equality:

- IOC-UNESCO
- FAO
- CBD
- UN Women
- IMO
- Science organisations
- Data platforms
- Regional and National initiatives



United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

Target 14.A: Increase scientific knowledge, research and technology for ocean health

Ocean science – how, where and by whom?



The Current Status
of Ocean Science
around the World



Assesses for the first time the status and trends in **ocean science capacity around the world**.

A global record of how, where, and by whom ocean science is conducted.

Information used for reporting towards **SDG target 14.a** – 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development

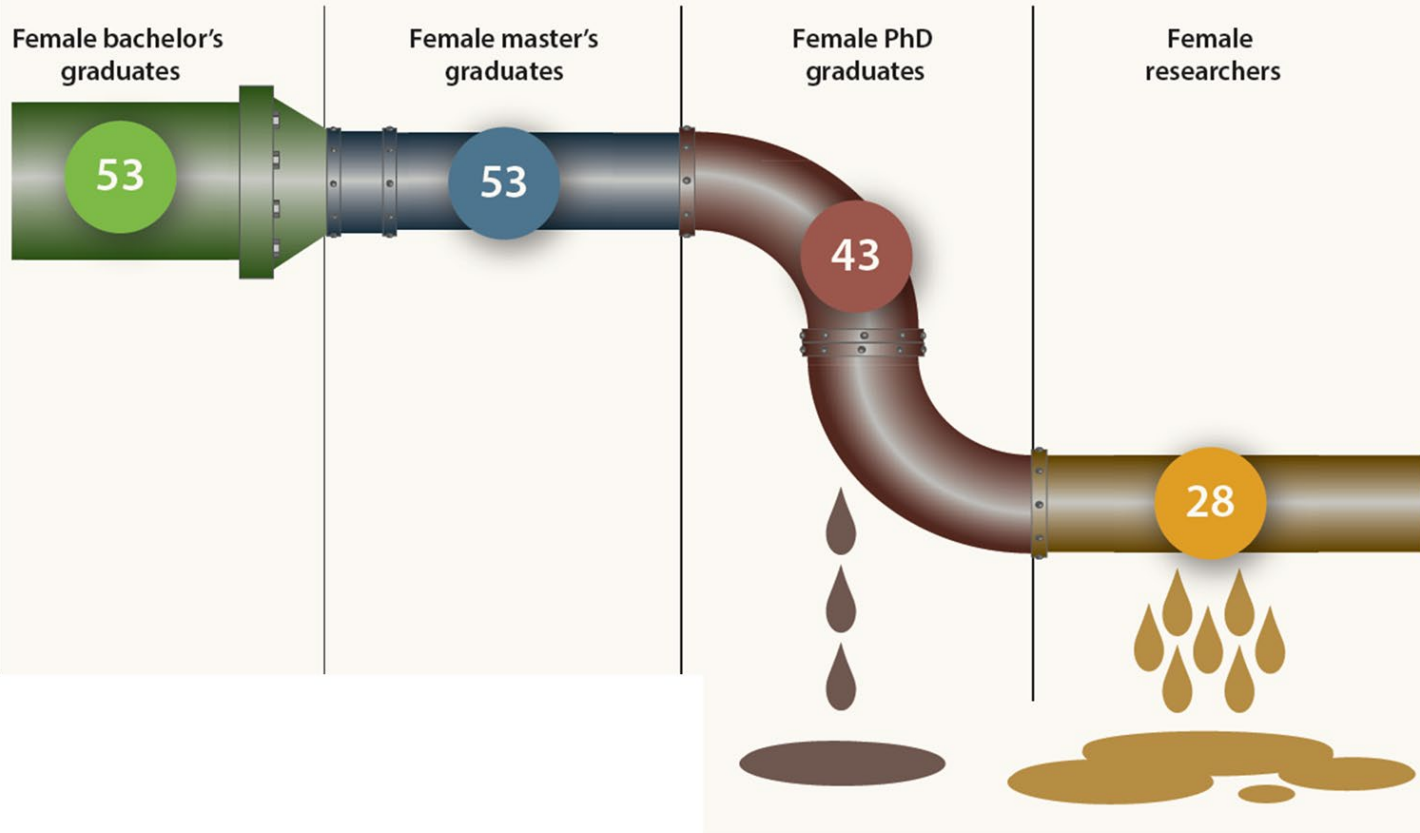


IOC-UNESCO, Global Ocean Science Report, 2017

<http://unesco.org/gosr>

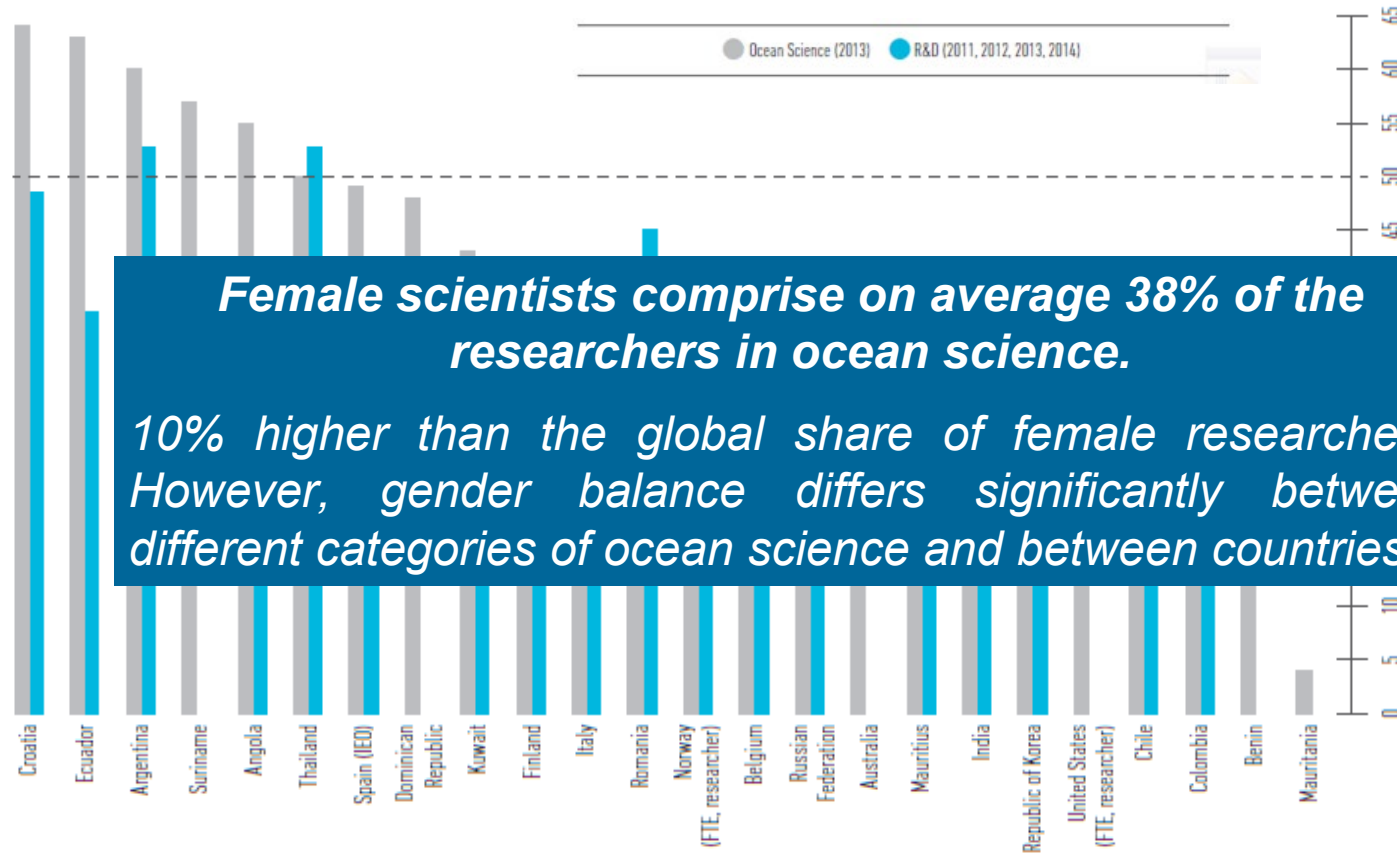
- Francesca Santoro,
Intergovernmental Oceanographic
Commission of UNESCO

Share of women in higher education and research, 2013 (%)



• Source: Francesca Santoro
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of
UNESCO

Women in Ocean Science – current status



Female scientists comprise on average 38% of the researchers in ocean science.

10% higher than the global share of female researchers. However, gender balance differs significantly between different categories of ocean science and between countries.

- Source: Francesca Santoro Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO

The proportion (% total) of female researchers in ocean science (headcounts; grey bars) and in R&D (blue bars). Dashed line indicates 50% of female contributions. Sources: GOSR questionnaire (ocean science), 2015; UIS (R&D), 2015.

The Ocean We Need for the Future We Want

Proposal for an International
Decade of Ocean Science for
Sustainable Development
(2021-2030)



One Planet, One Ocean

UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

- Gender balance will be at the core of the Decade activities.
- Decade can be used to promote gender balance across the whole value chain, i.e. from research to the development of products to inform policy.

What women empowerment initiatives are underway at the World Maritime University?



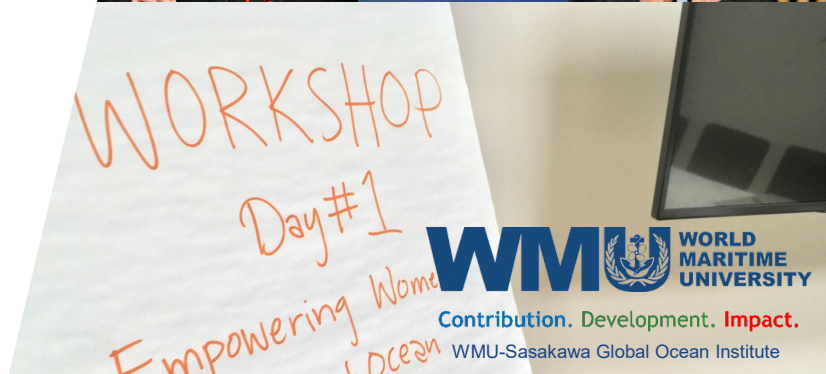
WORLD MARITIME DAY 2019
EMPOWERING WOMEN
IN THE MARITIME COMMUNITY

WMU WORLD MARITIME UNIVERSITY
Contribution. Development. Impact.
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DFO and WMU Research Project

Empowering Women for the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

- **8 May 2018** - Key support expressed by **Ambassador Heather Grant** representing the Government of Canada at the Inauguration of the GOI to conduct gender equality research with WMU
- **4 April 2019** - Joint announcement by **Dr. Genevieve Béchard**, Hydrographer General of Canada on behalf of the Government of Canada and WMU President **Dr. Cleopatra Dumbia-Henry** regarding the **signed Grant Agreement** between WMU and Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)
- **January 2020** – First Gender Workshop conducted with external expert **Prof. Susan Buckingham**



Project Architecture

Funded by



Pêches et Océans
Canada

Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

"Empowering Women in the Decade on Ocean Science"

Objective:

- Propose Strategy and Action Plan to help deliver **equal opportunities for full participation and leadership by women at all levels of ocean science and science dependent governance systems**

Project structure:

- Start 2019, 36 months
- Research undertaken by a specialist gender team at WMU

Project building blocks

1. Strand:

The role of gender equality and empowerment of women in the conduct of ocean science.

2. Strand:

Gender equality in the regulatory and ocean science governance systems that coordinate, manage and mediate ocean science.

Project Team



Professor Ronán Long
Director



Dr. Zhen Sun
Research Officer



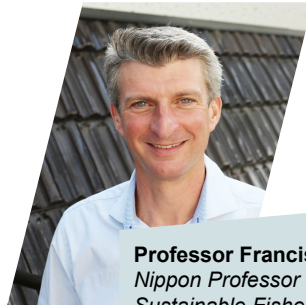
Dr. Momoko Kitada
*Associate Professor, Gender,
Culture, Human Element,
Maritime Sciences*



Renis Auma Ojwala
PhD Student



Professor Clive Schofield
Head of Research



Professor Francis Neat
*Nippon Professor
Sustainable Fisheries*



Professor Susan Buckingham
*Researcher and Consultant on
Gender (External)*



Ellen Johannesen
PhD Student

Work Plan

WP 1: Participation

Research into the state-of-art concerning 'participation' of women in the conduct and delivery of ocean scientific research in organizations such as IOC-UNESCO, ICES, IHO, ISA, FAO

WP 2: Examination

Examine pathways towards implementing SDG 5 and 14 with particular focus on ocean science and governance systems

WP 3: Actions & Strategy

Develop gender empowerment strategy and action plan based on research, consultation and recommendations

Implementation

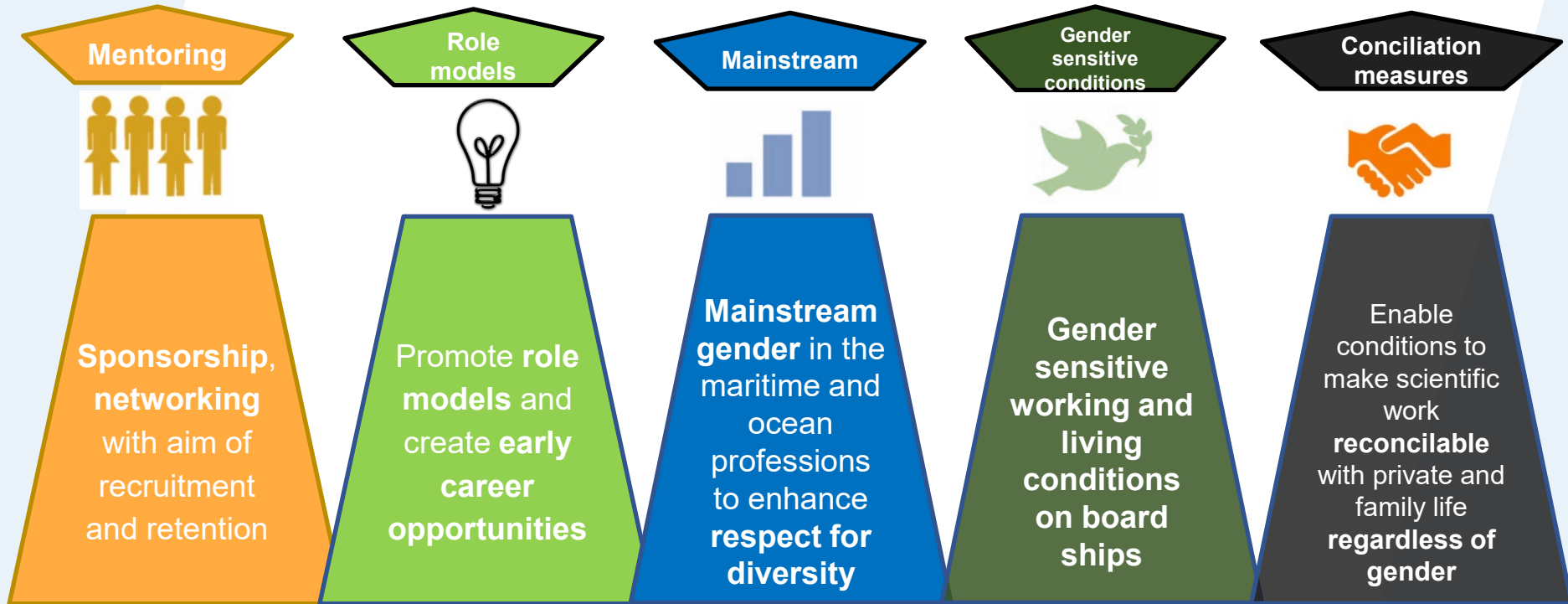
Data Collection and Assessment

Consultation with a High-Level Advisory Group

Establishment of an Ocean Science Stakeholder Forum

Participation intergovernmental, regional and national processes at IOC-UNESCO; ISA; FAO; DOALOS; and the IHO.

Priority Research Themes



Research Project by PhD Student Renis Ojwala

Recruitment, retention and advancement of women in ocean scientific research and governance in Western Indian Ocean Region

Objectives:

1. Investigate gender equality and the role of women's empowerment in ocean scientific research and governance
2. Evaluate measures put in place using indicators to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
3. Develop a conceptual framework and indicators for assessing the performance of stakeholders/actors and their contributions to UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development



Research Project by PhD Student Ellen Johannesen

Understanding the role of gender in the practice of international marine science - The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) as a case study

Objectives:

1. Consider the role of gender in international ocean science research
2. Raise awareness of gender equity as an important consideration in marine science
3. Make practical and policy relevant recommendations for improving the gender balance in marine science



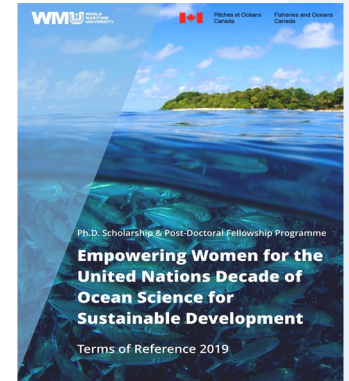
Research Project Post Doctoral Fellow



Understanding the role of gender in international bodies and NGO's involved in the practice and delivery of marine science

Main Objectives

1. Explore gender equality, the involvement, retention and role of women in governance bodies that mediate the delivery of ocean science into policy actions. IOC-UNESCO; ISA; FAO; DOALOS; and IHO.
2. Explore gender equality, the involvement, retention and role of women in the following science-policy oriented NGOs, particularly those involved in the BBNJ processes.
3. Identify pathways to empowering women and removing barriers to equality.
4. Contribute to the drafting of a practical **Strategy** and **Action Plan** for Gender Equality in which women will be empowered for the UN Decade of Ocean Science.



How are we working with the ISA?

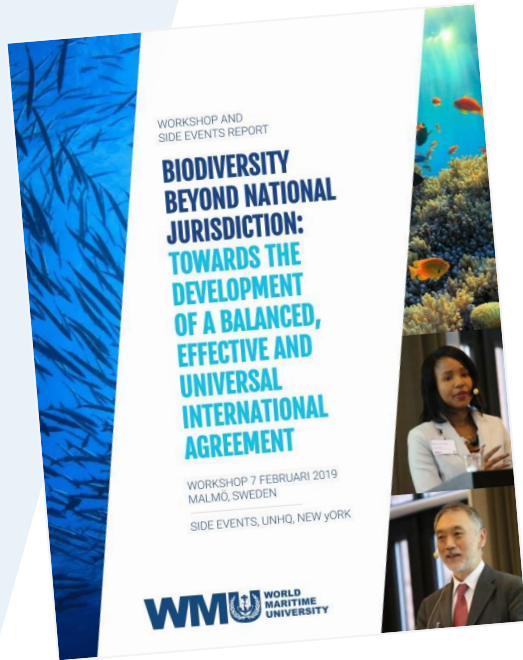
'MOU both organizations have agreed to develop collaborative research in the fields of ocean sustainability, ocean governance, SDG implementation for the oceans, deepening understanding of the ecosystem functions and services of the international deep seabed area, and the science-law-policy interface'



Americas to address the topic of Maritime Transport and Ocean Policies: Perspectives for the Americas. #WMURegional2019
bit.ly/2lmo798



International Workshop on BBNJ - Feb 2019



Session 3.2

Capacity-building and the International Seabed Authority *Ms Annekah Mason*

Training Coordinator, International Seabed Authority



Gender equality

In terms of voluntary commitments, the role of the ISA is to enhance the role of women in MSR through capacity-building.

According to UNESCO, women today account for only 38% of the world's research in ocean science. This rate is lower for women from developing countries. The ISA is committed to gender equality and women's empowerment and has dedicated resources to promote awareness of the training programmes.

Since 2009, among the 259 training placements awarded across all three ISA capacity-building programmes, 107 or 41% of the placements were awarded to female candidates.

SIDE EVENT

CAPACITY-BUILDING, GENDER EMPOWERMENT AND THE BBNJ AGREEMENT

WITH A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

Date & time: Friday 30 August 2019, 13:15 - 14:30 hrs

Room: Conference room 4, UN Headquarters

Light lunch is served by the Vienna Cafe prior to the event



Programme

Moderator - **Ronán Long**, Director, World Maritime University - Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute

13:15 - 13:25 **Side Event Opening - Welcoming remarks by Chairs:**

- **Ambassador Geraldine Byrne Nason**, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations
- **Kotaro Landisang**, on behalf of **Ambassador Olai Uludong**, Permanent Representative of Palau to the United Nations

13:25 - 13:35 **Keynote Address**

- **Dr. Cleopatra Dombia-Henry**, President, World Maritime University (WMU)

13:35 - 14:05 **Presentations on 'Capacity-Building & Gender Mainstreaming for the BBNJ Agreement'**

- ISA - **Michael Lodge**, Secretary-General
- IOC-UNESCO - **Francesca Santoro**, Programme Specialist (via video-link)
- IMO - **Frederick Kenney**, Director Legal and External Affairs

14:05 - 14:15 **Commentators:**

- PSIDS - **Margo Deije**, Counsellor Mission of Nauru to the UN, Nauru
- CARICOM - **Diedre Mills**, Minister/Deputy Permanent Representative, Jamaica
- INDONESIA - **Sahadaton Donatirin**, Minister Counsellor of the Indonesia Mission to the United Nations in New York

14:15 - 14:25 **Discussion & Open Forum**

- Lessons learned presented & discussed
- Question & Answers

14:25 - 14:30 **Conclusion and Thanks**



Pathway to Empower Women in the ISA Context

- ❖ Understand the *status quo* of gender balance in all ISA training programmes;
- ❖ Identify the potential barriers to women's participating in ISA training programmes;
- ❖ Identify potential mechanisms to remove these barriers;
- ❖ Ensure that all the capacity-building activities and initiatives, as far as practicable, contain a dedicated gender equality component.



WMU-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute



Publications

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SPECIAL ISSUE ARTICLE

Restoring marine environmental damage: Can the *Costa Rica v Nicaragua* compensation case influence the BBNJ negotiations?

Ronan Long

Correspondence
Email: rlong@wlu.nl

The negotiations of a new international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions are at a crucial stage. This article reviews the first adjudication by the International Court of Justice of a compensation claim for environmental damage (*Costa Rica v Nicaragua*) to see if the case can influence the negotiation of provisions in the new instrument on liability and compensation, as well as on the obligation to restore damaged biodiversity and degraded ecosystems. By doing so, the instrument will close long-standing lacunae in the law of the sea and thereby engender greater marine environmental accountability.

1 | INTRODUCTION

Perhaps second only to human-induced climate change, the degradation of the ocean is the most urgent environmental challenge faced by humanity.¹ Moreover, the protection of the marine environment is a matter of common concern of humankind, including generations unborn.² With nearly universal acceptance and with many of its provisions reflecting customary international law, all States have the fundamental obligations set forth in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS) to protect and preserve the marine environment.³ This extends to both pillars of the general duty, namely, the protection from future damage, along with preservation in the sense of maintaining or improving its present condition.⁴

To this end, many national and intergovernmental bodies are contributing to the complex tasks associated with marine environmental stewardship by strengthening ocean governance arrangements worldwide.⁵ International courts and tribunals are also working towards the establishment of the stable public order of the ocean by fulfilling their long-standing and vital role in the peaceful settlement of law of the sea disputes, including disputes with an environmental dimension.⁶ The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) has ruled for instance that the conservation of the living resources of the sea is an element in the protection and preservation of the marine environment.⁷ In addition, many of the tasks associated with environmental stewardship have received new political impetus with the adoption of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸ calling amongst other matters for the restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems by 2030.⁹ More recently, the UN General Assembly has declared 2023–2030 to be the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration as a means among other matters to promote the mainstreaming of restoration objectives into public policy plans and programmes.¹⁰

International cooperation remains the cornerstone of transitional efforts to protect and preserve the marine environment.

Keywords

biodiversity – diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction – Preparatory Committee 2016–2017 – European Union – Intergovernmental Conference

1 Introduction

The history of law of the sea negotiations tells us that the preparatory work of intergovernmental diplomatic conferences is far from easy,¹ as was evident

¹W. Steiner, 'South and Pitcairn: The ILO, ILO, and Arctic Tribunal' in B. Rothman et al. (eds.), *The Global Protection of the Law of the Sea: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, 10 (2018); 'International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)', *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea*, 10 (2017) 1000.
²United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.
³United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS) art. 192 (2002) 1155, entered into force 11 November 2002 (2002 UNTS 1155) 1155, 1156, 1157.
⁴United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.
⁵United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS) art. 192 (2002) 1155, 1156, 1157.
⁶United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.
⁷ITLOS, *Costa Rica v. Nicaragua*, 2015 ICJ Rep. 103, 104 (2015).
⁸United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.
⁹United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.
¹⁰United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) art. 32.

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WILEY, 1099501–1–14 | onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/oll.12309

CHAPTER 20

Negotiating a New Marine Biodiversity Instrument: Reflections on the Preparatory Phase from the Perspective of the European Union

Ronan Long and John Brincat

Abstract

Preparatory bodies play an important role in intergovernmental negotiation processes leading to the drafting of international treaties or the establishment of new institutions pertaining to the law of the sea. The paper offers some reflections on the evolution of the negotiations on an international legally binding instrument under the LOS Convention on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. The paper traces the genesis of the Preparatory Committee 2016–2017 and reviews its unique role in advancing the negotiation process towards the convening of an intergovernmental conference in 2018. Special mention is made of the role of European Union in edging the preparatory phase towards a successful outcome. The paper also touches on how the preparatory phase of a new marine biodiversity instrument differed in some significant respects from previous law of the sea negotiations.

Keywords

biodiversity – diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction – Preparatory Committee 2016–2017 – European Union – Intergovernmental Conference

1 Introduction

The history of law of the sea negotiations tells us that the preparatory work of intergovernmental diplomatic conferences is far from easy,¹ as was evident

1 Director, WMU-Sasakawa Global Ocean Institute, Nippon Foundation Professorial Chair of Ocean Governance & the Law of the Sea, World Maritime University (WMU) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The views

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THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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Warm invitation to contact me at
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