



The ATSEA-2 Programme is a regional partnership involving the Governments of Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea with the support of the Australian Government in order to collectively manage high marine and fisheries resources in the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS). It is a Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded programme and managed under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as executing partner and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) Resource Facility (PRF) as implementing partner.

Started in 2019, the focus of ATSEA-2 is to support the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) developed during the first phase of the programme in 2012. The SAP embodies the 10-year vision for the ATS to promote sustainable development in the region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine-coastal ecosystem.

As a regional initiative, ATSEA-2 will contribute to several international agreements, treaties, and/or initiatives. Some key ones are the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

About UNCLOS

UNCLOS is an international treaty which was adopted and signed in 1982 in Montego Bay, Jamaica. The convention is an international attempt to regulate the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the high seas, fishing and conservation of living resources on the high seas. While exercising their rights over neighbouring seas and assessing the resources in their waters and on the floor of the continental shelves, governments across the globe carry out the practices in a manner consistent with the convention.

ATSEA-2's contributions to UNCLOS



Mandate 123

About SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been adopted by all United Nations Member States since 2015. The agenda serves as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. Built on decades of work by countries and the United Nations, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets were formed and agreed as the heart of the agenda. The targets are integrated and indivisible while aiming for global development and 'win-win' cooperation.

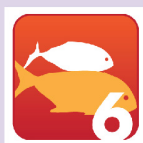
ATSEA-2's contributions to SDGs



About CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The CBD is an international legal instrument for 'the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources' that has been ratified by 196 nations. Aichi Biodiversity Targets are part of CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to inspire actions in support of biodiversity by all countries and stakeholders. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets consist of 5 strategic goals and 20 targets.

ATSEA-2's contributions to CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Copyright BIP/SCBD

ATSEA-2'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, AND INITIATIVES

C1.1: Regional and national mechanisms for cooperation in place & operational

UNCLOS Mandate

123
States bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea should cooperate with each other.

SDG 17

17.16
Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development.

17.17
Encourage & promote effective, public, public-private and civil society partnerships.

C2.1: Improved management of fisheries & other coastal resources

SDG 14

14.4
Enhance the conservation & sustainable use of oceans & their resources.

14.b
Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources & markets

Aichi B

B-target 6
All fish & invertebrate stocks & aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably.

C1.2: Strengthened institutional & human resource capacity

SDG 17

17.18
Enhance capacity building support to developing countries.

Aichi E

E-target 17
Implement an effective, participatory & updated national biodiversity strategy & action plan.

E-target 19

Improve knowledge, science base & technologies relating to biodiversity.

C1.3: Better understanding of climate change impacts

SDG 13

13.1
Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters

Aichi B

B-target 10
Minimized multiple anthropogenic pressures on reefs and other ecosystems.

C1.4: Updated TDA, SAP & NAP

SDG 14

14.c
Enhance the conservation & sustainable use of oceans & their resources.

Aichi E

E-target 17
Implement an effective, participatory & updated national biodiversity strategy & action plan.

C3.1: Improved monitoring & communication

SDG 17

17.17
Encourage & promote effective, public, public-private and civil society partnerships.

Aichi E

E-target 19
Improve knowledge, science base & technologies relating to biodiversity.

C2.2: Reduced marine & land-based pollution

SDG 14

14.1
Prevent & significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.

Aichi B

B-target 8
Pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function & biodiversity.

C2.3: Coastal and marine biodiversity conserved

SDG 14

14.5
Conserve at least 10% of coastal & marine areas.

Aichi C

C-target 11
At least 17% of terrestrial & inland water, and 10% of coastal & marine areas are conserved.

Aichi D

D-target 14
Ecosystems that provide essential services, are restored & safeguarded.

C-target 12

Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.

C2.4: Integrated coastal management, incorporating climate change adaptation considerations

SDG 13

13.1
Strengthen resilience & adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards.

SDG 14

14.2
Sustainably manage & protect marine & coastal ecosystems.

Aichi B

B-target 10
Minimized multiple anthropogenic pressures on reefs & other ecosystems.

