

The current state of ocean knowledge production and interfaces:

Results of the

Seascape Assessment

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The ocean is pivotal









EU has a leading role in highlighting ocean sustainability priorities.

EU signaled interest in a new panel to build up ocean knowledge.

Before implementation, need for understanding current landscape.

From <u>land</u>scape to <u>sea</u>scape

Objectives of the Seascape Assessment



Objective 1:

Comparatively analyse the current ocean scientific evidence base provided by GEAs.

Objective 2: Evaluate how effectively **this knowledge is transmitted** to policymakers to **inform action.**



Scope of work



35 GEAs assessed

12 800 pages analysed









3 workshops



Scientific Institution Science-Society's Workshop Scientific institutions' workshop in Brussels (April 2023) Bridging shades of Blue workshop in Barcelona (March 2023)

Methodology







8 categories

- Institutional arrangements
- Information management
- Negotiated boundaries
- Science-policy interface
- Stakeholders
- Outputs
- Communication
- Measure of success



for each interview



Semi-structured format

- General questions on existing global ocean assessments.
- Specific questions on reports the interviewee is engaged with.
- Perspectives and guidance to inform the development and the positioning of the IPOS.



in each workshop



A combination of presentations, brainstorming sessions and preliminary discussions on the results in the form of 6 ID cards for IPOS.



Results summary

Comprehensiveness

of GEAs

Assessments	IPBES	GEO 6	IPCC AR6	SROCC	SOFIA	GBO 5	GRO	GCR	IPBES-IPCC	WOA II	StGC	StOR
Drivers												
Pressures and impacts												
Physical and chemical (state)												
Biological and ecological (state)												
Ecosystem services												
Intervention options (responses)												



Legend High Medium Low

Key findings from quantitative analysis

1	Variable ocean focus	5 - 48% in general assessments
2	Lack of sustainability focus	Only 6 reports with detailed assessment
3	Incomplete futures thinking	Policy cycles
4	Lack of inclusivity	Limited indigenous and local knowledge
5	Lack of coherence of knowledge	Dispersed and fragmented
6	Lack of actionability of options	Social and economic costs and trade-offs
7	Measures of success	Only 5/35 post-assessment evaluation





Key quotes from qualitative analysis



"We need 2-way dialogue at the **science-policy interface**"

"One place to go for **reliable** ocean science"

"Too many reports, too much **fragmentation**"

"You have to shift from the language of science, to the language of politicians. It's a question of **translation**, literally"

"There are things scientists want politicians to know but often they are **inconvenient truths**"

"We know the situation is getting worse, we know we need to implement SDG14. What we need to know is **what to do with the** science"

Towards IPOS A confirmed need of a "panel" with 3 key characteristics

Systemic

adopting a **holistic approach** to complex issues, involving **not only academic sciences** but also practical knowledge and technologies.

Inclusive

by listening to and valuing the voices of **local** and **indigenous communities** and involving them in the global ocean discourse.

Action driven

2 ways exchanges between science and policy.

Ready-to-use documents that include actionable **proposals**

More **accessible and intuitive** information by using the latest technologies and Al





Thank you