

Dear Reader,

Especially in fragile regions of the world, the corona pandemic increases the danger of socio-economic turmoil, political unrest and social division, warns the new Peace Report. With "**In the Shadow of the Pandemic: Europe's Last Chance**", INEF and the three other publishing peace research institutes call upon the German government to advocate for multilateralism and for cooperative answers to the global crisis – at the EU level and globally.

In this newsletter, you will find additional information on this and all our other activities. We wish you an interesting read and stay well!

Elena Sondermann,

Institute for Development and Peace (INEF)

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Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

UPCOMING EVENTS



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: The World Trade System after COVID-19: Pathways towards welfare-oriented trade policy

**International sef: Expert Workshop
24-25 September 2020, Duisburg**

The world trade system was already in deep crisis before the coronavirus pandemic. COVID-19 has exposed a further weakness of global trade liberalisation: the crisis vulnerability of a world economy structured on a division of labour and global supply chains. The **International sef: Expert Workshop 2020** aims to draw lessons from the flaws that the coronavirus pandemic has exposed. What action is needed to make the world trade system more resilient and sustainable? And which stakeholders and alliances will play the key role in shaping the future world trade system?

If you are interested in participating, please send a message (indicating your professional background) to roth@sef-bonn.org.

PAST EVENTS



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: Crisis Prevention: From Ambition to Action – New Pathways for the UN

Berlin Summer Dialogue 2020 – Online Edition
2 June – 23 June 2020 (Tuesdays)

In June 2020, sef: tried a new format: The annual Berlin Summer Dialogue took place as weekly online dialogue. Experts from more than 25 countries discussed different topics under the theme "Crisis Prevention: From Ambition to Action – New Pathways for the UN" each Tuesday. You can find all materials available [here](#). Excerpts from our interactive discussions are also available on our [youtube channel](#).

Week 1: "[Crisis prevention and the UN – where are we now?](#)" with Dr Adriana Abdenur (Instituto Igarapé, Rio de Janeiro) and Teresa Whitfield (United Nations, New York)

Week 2: "[Crisis and conflict early warning – from big data to AI – new analytical tools?](#)" with Professor Weisi Guo (Cranfield University/Alan Turing Institute) and Dr Paula Hidalgo-Sanchis (UN Global Pulse)

Week 3: "[Facilitating a faster response by international organisations in crises and conflicts](#)" with Donata Garrasi (Office of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes) and Sarah Bressan (Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI))

PUBLICATIONS



: Global solutions for the global crisis

Peace Report 2020

In the shadow of the pandemic, it is also all too easy for other threats to peace to fall off the radar or run out of control. They, too, have to be kept in view and dealt with. This is the urgent message of the **Peace Report 2020**. In their joint Statement and Recommendations, INEF and the other three peace and conflict research institutes call for further measures to protect the climate, protecting civilians in armed conflicts, appropriate responses to mass protest movements, a cybersecurity strategy that focuses on resilience and tempering great power rivalries by means of multilateral cooperation. INEF coordinated the chapter dealing with mass protests and calls upon the German government to develop strategic guidelines for how to react to mass movements and the political turmoil they generate.

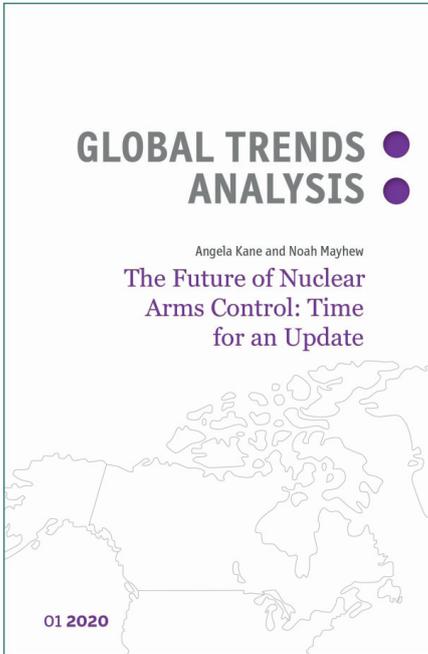
[Recommendations and the editors' statement](#)

: GLOBAL TRENDS. ANALYSIS 01|2020

The Future of Nuclear Arms Control: Time for an Update

Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, arms control became an integral part of the global security architecture. However, in 2020, we live in a different reality.

In **GLOBAL TRENDS. ANALYSIS 01|2020**, Angela Kane and Noah Mayhew criticise the fact, that arms control is still oriented to realities of the past. They press for an update: new global challenges, in particular quickly evolving geopolitical realities and emerging technologies, have to be addressed. Furthermore, the silos in the debate on arms control need to be overcome.



: Negotiating Biodiversity Conservation in the High Seas: An ecosystem approach

Global Governance Spotlight 1|2020

Since 2017, the United Nations has been negotiating a new agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). The postponement of the fourth and final round of negotiations due to COVID-19 offers an opportunity to take a look at the still controversial questions and to discuss possible solutions. In **Global Governance Spotlight 1|2020**, Vito De Lucia, associate professor at the Arctic University of Norway, argues that the negotiation break should be used to overcome the boundaries of individual governance instruments in the sense of a comprehensive ecosystem approach. The focus should be on complementarity, coordination and compatibility between the instruments and in line with the 2030 Agenda.

Global Governance Spotlight
1 | 2020

sef:

Negotiating Biodiversity Conservation in the High Seas:
An ecosystem approach

[View the facts](#)

The inclusion of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, "Life below water" in the UN 2030 Agenda emphasises the significance of the conservation of the ocean's biodiversity for our common future. And indeed, the oceans are crucial for life on the planet. Yet their ecosystems and biodiversity are under extreme pressure from climate change, overharvesting, plastic pollution etc.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) sets a comprehensive framework for regulating all activities at sea. The regulation of the high seas, however, remains fragmented, as it is comprised of several instruments addressing specific regions or sectors (shipping, fisheries, pollution etc.), but important gaps remain. There is, for example, no global legal basis for establishing marine protected areas or for regulating emerging activities such as deep-sea mining (collecting marine genetic material with a view to commercial development). Yet the high seas cover 60% of the Earth's surface and contain an incredibly rich but vulnerable biodiversity. These gaps in the regulatory framework for the conservation of biodiversity in the high seas endanger their resilience and health.

The recognition of these gaps prompted the UN General Assembly to start a process towards the adoption of a new agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), which, after almost two decades, is reaching a crucial point. Of the four formal sessions of the Intergovernmental Conference scheduled by the UN General Assembly in 2020,

only one remains. COVID-19 has, however, halted the process, and the last session has been postponed to a date yet to be defined. This gives pause to reflect on the key aspects of the negotiations. This article will highlight some of the most problematic areas of the negotiations and offer some policy recommendations to move the process forward. Ultimately, it argues that these negotiations offer an opportunity to take an ecosystem approach to the conservation of marine biodiversity.

The BBNJ negotiations in brief

The urgent need to develop norms and mechanisms aimed at protecting vulnerable marine ecosystems, especially in areas beyond national jurisdiction, was recognised at the 2002 meeting of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UN-ICPOO), para. 10(2). A year later, the UN General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ IWG).

The BBNJ IWG recommended in 2011 that a "process be initiated" towards the development of an agreement under UNCLOS on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. In its report, the working group identified four substantive areas to address urgently and as a single package: (1) marine genetic resources (MGRs), including questions on

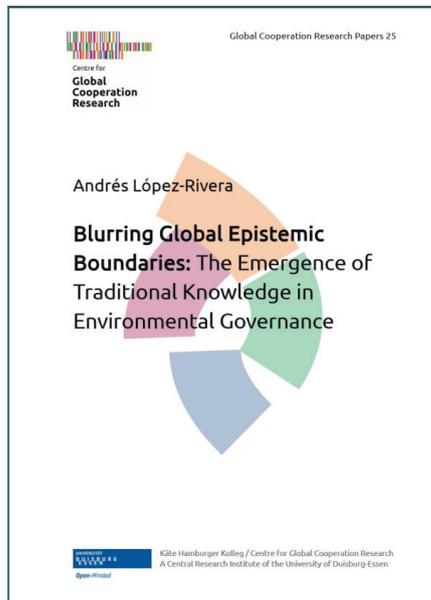


CC BY-NC 2.0 Pemba/Cabo Delgado Timber Study

:(Fighting) Jihadism in the age of the coronavirus: on the current crisis in northern Mozambique

Contribution to FriEnt blogseries "Corona, Peace and Conflict"

On 23 March 2020, UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for an immediate global ceasefire in light of the spread of the coronavirus. Unmoved by this appeal, Jihadist groups around the world are eager to exploit the current crisis for their purposes. INEF researcher Jannis Saalfeld investigates current conflict dynamics in Mozambique's crisis-ridden Cabo Delgado Province. He emphasises the importance of a comprehensive conflict resolution strategy including preparations for a rapid regional spread of the coronavirus.



:(On the legitimation of traditional knowledge in global environmental governance

New research paper at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research in Duisburg

In the wake of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 'traditional knowledge' became a recurring theme in global environmental governance. This **Global Cooperation Research Paper 25** traces the emergence of traditional knowledge and how boundaries between science and nonscience became blurred. Building upon the concept of "boundary work" in Science and Technology Studies, Andrés López-Rivera puts forward the concept of boundary blurring and sheds light on the constitution of unconventional 'knowledge actors' in global governance, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.

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The Development and Peace Foundation (sef.) was founded in 1986 on the initiative of Willy Brandt. It is a cross-party and non-profitmaking organisation. sef: provides an international high-level forum for shared thinking on the complex challenges of globalisation. It is linked to the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) by a cooperation agreement. The aim of INEF's application-oriented research is to build bridges between theory and practice. It is one of three host institutions of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research.