

Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

GLOBAL OCEANS CONFERENCE 2010

ENSURING SURVIVAL, PRESERVING LIFE, IMPROVING GOVERNANCE

Oceans, Climate, Biodiversity: From Copenhagen 2009 to Nagoya 2010

May 3–7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France

Hosted by UNESCO and the Government of France

SUMMARY REPORT



Conference Organizers



Celebrating the International Year of Biodiversity 2010



*Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO*



PURPOSE

Since 2001, the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, in collaboration with partners from around the world, have periodically convened the Global Oceans Conferences to provide opportunities for all sectors of the global oceans community—governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and scientific groups—to discuss in an open and informal manner the major policy issues affecting the oceans at global, regional, and national levels and to make progress in advancing the global oceans agenda.

Continuing in this integrative and collaborative tradition, the 2010 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands aimed to mobilize high-level policy attention to address the challenges and opportunities posed by the emerging international climate regime; review progress achieved (or lack thereof) in applying integrated ecosystem-based management and in halting marine biodiversity loss; raise awareness of the importance of marine biodiversity and networks of marine protected areas during the International Year of Biodiversity; and celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

The Conference focused on three interlinked themes:

1. ENSURING SURVIVAL:

Oceans, Climate and Security and Major Issues in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Financing in the Post-Copenhagen Climate Regime.

2. PRESERVING LIFE:

Marine Biodiversity (2010 global goal), Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012 global goal), and Celebrating the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity Toward Nagoya 2010--Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties COP-10.

3. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE:

Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management at National and Regional Levels and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

Global Oceans Conference 2010 Co-Chairs



Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain
Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts,
and Islands



Ambassador Laurent Stefanini
Ambassador for the Environment,
Ministry of Foreign and
European Affairs, France



Dr. Wendy Watson Wright
Executive Secretary, IOC and Assis-
tant Director-General, UNESCO



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Conference Organizers

Major Organizers

- Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Government of France (Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Secretariat Général de la Mer, French Marine Protected Areas Agency)
- Global Environment Facility

Other Supporters

- Government of Spain, Ministry of Science and Innovation
- Instituto Español de Oceanografía
- Asian Development Bank
- Centro EPOMEX, Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías, y Oceanografía del Golfo de Mexico, Campeche, Mexico
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat
- European Commission, Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
- Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, USA
- Government of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans
- Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Government of Republic of Korea, Organizing Committee for Expo 2012 YEOSU Korea
- Government of the Netherlands, Department of Nature
- Government of the United Kingdom, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Government of the United States of America, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Government of Vietnam, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands
- Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France
- Lighthouse Foundation, Germany
- Luso-American Development Foundation, Portugal
- Commission Peripherique des Regions Maritimes, Europe
- NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, France
- Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan
- Partnerships in Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
- The Nature Conservancy
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme
- Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, Tanzania
- World Bank
- World Ocean Network
- World Ocean Observatory

Global Oceans Conference Statistics

Global Oceans Conferences aim to mobilize a wide variety of stakeholders from all sectors of the oceans community from all parts of the world. The 5th Global Oceans Conference continued in this multi-stakeholder tradition and inclusive tradition.

The 5th Global Oceans Conference was attended by **863 participants from 80 countries**, more than 60% of which were from developing countries. Conference participants hailed from the following countries:

Argentina	Indonesia	Portugal
Australia	Italy	Russia
Austria	Ivory Coast	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bangladesh	Japan	Saint Lucia
Barbados	Kenya	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Belgium	Kiribati	Samoa
Bermuda	Korea	Saudi Arabia
Brazil	Kuwait	Senegal
Cameroon	Madagascar	Seychelles
Canada	Malaysia	Singapore
China	Maldives	Solomon Islands
Croatia	Malta	South Africa
Cuba	Mauritania	Spain
Denmark	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Sweden
Egypt	Micronesia	Switzerland
Fiji	Monaco	Tanzania
Finland	Morocco	Thailand
France	Namibia	Trinidad and Tobago
Germany	The Netherlands	Tunisia
Georgia	New Zealand	Turkey
Greece	Norway	Tuvalu
Grenada	Oman	UK
Honduras	Palau	Ukraine
Iceland	Panama	United Arab Emirates
India	Peru	USA
Ireland	Philippines	Vietnam
	Poland	

SCHEDULE of the Global Oceans Conference 2010

May 3-7, 2010

The Global Oceans Conference was made up of three interlinked parts:

Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium (May 3-4, 2010)

The initial two days of the Conference hosted the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium, which was made up of plenary and concurrent panels that explored the major themes and topics of the conference through presentations and discussions.

During the Symposium, a Special Workshop was held on *Fifty Years of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: International Cooperation on the Marine Natural and Social Sciences — Looking Ahead to Meeting the Challenges of the Next Fifty Years*.

Roundtables and Meetings of the Global Forum Working Groups (May 5, 2010)

The third day of the Conference hosted three roundtable meetings, which discussed the three themes of Conference from their various perspectives:

- The High-Level National Officials Roundtable
- The Ocean Parliamentarians
- The Network of Local and Regional Authorities

As well, the Global Forum Working Groups and other communities of interest met during this day to discuss specific recommendations for national and international decision-makers to advance the global oceans agenda.

Policy Conference: Charting the Way Ahead (May 6-7, 2010)

The last two days of the Conference featured plenary panels on the major conference themes and topics, and aimed to chart the way forward for the international oceans community. The Policy Conference featured high-level representatives from all sectors (governments, NGOs, international agencies, private industry, and scientific groups).



SCHEDULE of the Global Oceans Conference 2010

May 3–7, 2010

MAY 3-4, 2010

Policy, Science and Technical Symposium

MONDAY, MAY 3

9:00–10:30AM

SYMPOSIUM OPENING (Plenary meeting)

Welcome and introduction to the main themes of the conference

Global Oceans Conference 2010 Co-Chairs:

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Ambassador Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

SPECIAL ADDRESS

H.E. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONFERENCE THEMES

Theme 1. Ensuring Survival: Oceans, Climate and Security

Ms. Janot-Reine Mendler de Suarez, Co-Chair of the Global Forum Working Group on Climate, Oceans, and Security

Theme 2. Preserving Life: Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

Dr. Marjo Vierros, Visiting Senior Fellow, United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

Theme 3. Improving Governance: Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management

Professor. David Freestone, Lobingier Visiting Professor, The George Washington University Law School

10:30AM-6:00PM

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

6:30-8:00PM

WELCOME RECEPTION

- Event '50 Ways to Save the Ocean' presented by Jim Toomey and David Helvarg

TUESDAY, MAY 4

9:00AM-12:00 Noon

SPECIAL SYMPOSIUM (Plenary)

Fifty Years of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO: International Cooperation on Marine Natural and Social Sciences

1:30PM-4:30PM

CONCURRENT SESSIONS (Continuation)

4:30-6:00PM

SYMPOSIUM CLOSING,

Global Oceans Conference 2010 Co-Chairs:

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Ambassador Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Yves Meylan,
Director, Jaeger-LeCoultre France

SPECIAL ADDRESS

H.S.H Prince Albert II of Monaco



REPORTS ON THE CONFERENCE THEMES

Theme 1. Ensuring Survival: Oceans, Climate and Security

Mr. Bill Eichbaum, Vice-President, Marine and Arctic Policy, World Wildlife Fund, USA

Theme 2. Preserving Life: Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

Ms. Anne-Sophie Cerisola, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

SCHEDULE of the Global Oceans Conference 2010

May 3–7, 2010

Theme 3. Improving Governance: Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management

Dr. Raphaël Billé, Programme Director, Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change, Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI), France

6:00-7:00PM

PRESS CONFERENCE

MAY 5, 2010

High Level Roundtables and Working Group Meetings

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

SPECIAL ROUNDTABLES

1:00PM-6:00PM

ROUNDTABLE meetings

6:00PM-7:00 PM

REPORTS OF THE ROUNDTABLES (*Press Conference*)

7:00 to 8:30 PM

RECEPTION

GLOBAL FORUM WORKING GROUPS

10:00AM-4:00PM

MAY 6-7, 2010

Policy Conference

THURSDAY, MAY 6

9:00AM-6:30PM

POLICY CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, MAY 7

9:00AM-6:30PM

POLICY CONFERENCE (continuation)

6:30-8:00PM

FAREWELL RECEPTION



5th Global Conference
on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
UNESCO, Paris

MAY 6–7, 2010

The Policy Conference



GLOBAL OCEANS CONFERENCE 2010

ENSURING SURVIVAL, PRESERVING LIFE, IMPROVING GOVERNANCE

Oceans, Climate, Biodiversity: From Copenhagen 2009 to Nagoya 2010

May 3–7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France

Policy Conference (May 6-7, 2010)

Program

Thursday, May 6

9:00-10:15AM

PLENARY PANEL 1.

Setting the Stage: At the Interface of Climate, Biodiversity, and Integrated Governance

Chair: Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic, UNESCO

Key Speakers:

Ms. Chantal Jouanno, Secretary of State for Ecology, France

Mr. Hans D'Orville, Deputy Director General, UNESCO

Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Mrs. Monique Barbut, CEO, Global Environment Facility

Minister Nguyen Pham Khoi, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam

Keynote Address:

Ms. Maria Damanaki, Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission

10:15-10:30AM

COFFEE BREAK

10:30-10:45AM

Special Address:

Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity, Secretariat

Theme 1

ENSURING SURVIVAL:

Oceans, Climate, and Security--Major Issues in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Financing in the Post-Copenhagen Climate Regime

10:45AM-12:15PM

PLENARY PANEL 2.

Moving Forward from the Copenhagen Accord: Implications for Oceans, Coasts, and Island States

Chair:

Mr. William Eichbaum, Vice President, Marine and Arctic Policy, WWF-US

Key Speakers:

Dr. Rolph Payet, Special Advisor to the President, Seychelles/Dr. Ove Hoegh-Guldberg, Director, Global Change Institute, University of Queensland, Australia (report on Conference Theme 1: Ensuring Survival)

Ambassador Michael Zammit Cutajar, Ambassador on Climate Change, Malta, and former Chairman, Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), UNFCCC COP-15

Dr. William Hare, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany

Mr. Leon Charles, Lead UNFCCC Negotiator, Alliance of Small Island States, Grenada

Dr. Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership, Sweden

Mr. Tresna Dermawan Kunaefi, Ambassador of Indonesia to UNESCO

12:15-12:30PM

Special Address on Global Marine Assessments:

Dr. Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director, European Environment Agency

12:15-1:45PM

LUNCH

1:45-3:15PM

PLENARY PANEL 3. Strategic Planning and Financing for Mitigation Activities

Chair: Dr. Seoung-Yong Hong, Chairman, Korea Green Growth Ocean Forum

Key Speakers:

Special Address:

H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, President, Kiribati



Ambassador Brice Lalonde, Ambassador for Climate Change Negotiations, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea, France (TBC)

Mr. Miguel Palomares, Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Mr. Norifumi Idee, Secretary General, the Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan

Dr. Jung-Keuk Kang, President, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI)

Dr. Willett Kempton, Center for Carbon-free Power Integration, University of Delaware

Mr. Bernard Giraud, Vice-President for Sustainability, Danone Group, France

3:15-4:45PM

PLENARY PANEL 4. Implementation and Financing Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts on Oceans, Coastal Communities and Small Island Developing States

Chair: Dr. Andrew Hudson, Principal Technical Advisor, International Waters, UNDP

Key Speakers:

Ms. Lynne Hale, Director, Global Marine Programme, The Nature Conservancy

Mr. Le Cong Thanh, Director General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam

Mr. Youssef Nassef, Manager, Adaptation sup-programme, UNFCCC

Ms. Nicole Glineur, Program Manager and Senior Biodiversity Specialist, Global Environment Facility

Ms. Marilou Drilon, Natural Resources Economist, Southeast Asia Department, Asian Development Bank

4:45-5:00PM

Perspectives from Ocean Parliamentarians:

Hon. Jérôme Bignon, Somme Deputy, French National Assembly

Hon. Corinne LePage, European Parliament

5:00-6:30PM

Theme 2

PRESERVING LIFE:

Marine Biodiversity (2010 Global Goal), Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012 Global Goal), and Celebrating the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity, Toward Nagoya 2010--Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties COP-10

PLENARY PANEL 5.

Stock-taking and Tracking Progress in Establishing Networks of Marine Protected Areas and Achieving Reduction of Biodiversity Loss

Chair: Mr. François Gauthiez, Bureau of Fisheries, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, France

Key Speakers:

Mr. Christophe Lefebvre, French Marine Protected Areas Agency/Dr. Salvatore Arico, UNESCO Focal Point for Biodiversity and for Environmental Matters Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences (report on Conference Theme 2: Preserving Life)

Ms. Teresita Castillo, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Dr. Patricio Bernal, Coordinator, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

Prof. Simonetta Fraschetti, University of Lecce, Italy and Council of Presidents of the Italian Association of Limnology and Oceanography (AIOL), Census of Marine Life

Dr. Salvatore Arico, Biodiversity Specialist, UNESCO Focal Point for Biodiversity and for Environmental Matters, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, UNESCO

Friday, May 7

Theme 1

ENSURING SURVIVAL:

Oceans, Climate, and Security (Continuation)

9:00-10:30AM

PLENARY PANEL 6.

SIDS and Mauritius Strategy Implementation in the Context of Climate Change Vulnerabilities

Chair: Ambassador Dessima Williams, Grenada, Chair, Alliance of Small Island States

Key Speakers:

Mr. Ahmed Aslam, Minister of Housing, Transport and Environment, Maldives

Ambassador Mary Seet-Cheng, Ambassador of Singapore to Panama and Cuba

Minister Gordon Darcy Lilo, Minister of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology, Solomon Islands (TBC)

Ambassador Dr. David P. Doyle, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of St. Kitts and Nevis to UNESCO

10:30-10:45AM

COFFEE BREAK

Theme 2

PRESERVING LIFE:

Marine Biodiversity (Continuation)

10:45AM-12:15PM

PLENARY PANEL 7.

Promoting Further Engagement of the Global Ocean Science and Policy Community and Reinforcing the Science-Policy Interface

Chair: Dr. Salvatore Arico, Biodiversity Specialist, UNESCO Focal Point for Biodiversity and for Environmental Matters, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, UNESCO

Key Speakers:

Ms. Aline Kuster-Ménager, Deputy Head of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Ecology, France

Dr. Salman Hussain, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge

Prof. Lucien Chabason, Deputy Director, Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Paris

Special Address:

Ms. Francine Cousteau, President, Cousteau Society

12:15-2:00PM

LUNCH

Theme 3

IMPROVING GOVERNANCE:

Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management (2010 Global Goal) at National and Regional Levels and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

2:00-4:00PM

PLENARY PANEL 8.

Implementation of Best Practices in Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management at National and Regional Levels

Chair: Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council

Key Speakers:

Mr. Frederick Herpers, Project Manager, General Secretariat of the Sea, France

Dr. Paul Sandifer, Senior Science Advisor to the NOAA Administrator, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Mrs. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa

Dr. A. Dong, Deputy Director General, Department of Sea Area Use and Islands Management, State Oceanic Administration, China

Mr. Haitze Siemers, Head of Unit for the Maritime Policy Baltic and North Sea, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission

Dr. Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator, UNDP GEF Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem Project, South Africa

Dr. Jacqueline Alder, Head, Marine and Coastal Environment Branch, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation, United Nations Environment Programme

4:00-5:15PM

PLENARY PANEL 9.

Improving Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction: Development of Management Options

Chair: Ms. Gabriele Goettsche-Wanli, Deputy Director, UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

Key Speakers:

Ms. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Netherlands, Co-Chair, 3rd *Ad Hoc* Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction

Ambassador Don MacKay, New Zealand, Co-Chair,
UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans
and the Law of the Sea

Ms. Fernanda Millicay, Permanent Mission of Argentina
to the United Nations, New York

Mr. Matthew Gianni, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition

Dr. David Vousden, Project Director, Agulhas Somali
Currents LME Project

5:15-6:30PM

MOVING FORWARD WITH THE GLOBAL OCEANS AGENDA

Chair: **Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain**, Co-Chair and Head of
Secretariat, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Perspectives from National High-Level Officials Roundtable

Ambassador Laurent Stefanini Ambassador for the Envi-
ronment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs,
France

Perspectives from Regional, Provincial and Local Authorities Roundtable

Dr. Chu Hoi Nguyen, Deputy Administrator, Viet Nam
Administration of Seas and Islands (VASI)

Special Addresses:

Mr. Jean-Michel Cousteau, Ocean Futures Society,
France

Rio+20, Mr. Felix Dodds, Executive Director,
Stakeholder Forum

The Way Forward

Mr. Karl Falkenberg, Director General, DG Environment,
European Commission

Keynote Address:

Minister Bernard Kouchner, Ministry of Foreign and
European Affairs, France (remarks delivered by
Ambassador Laurent Stefanini)

Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary,
Intergovernmental Oceanographic, UNESCO

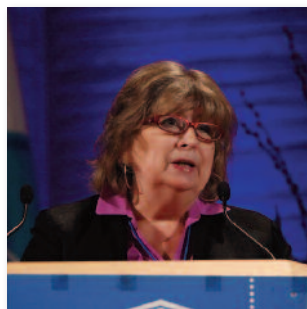
Ambassador Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the
Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs,
France

6:30-8:00PM

FAREWELL RECEPTION



SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS ON CONFERENCE THEMES



Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain

**“What are our aims for the Global Oceans Conferences?
What do we try to do?”**

- 1. We try to take the pulse:** *We try to assess “How Well Are We Doing?” in meeting politically agreed-to global commitments on oceans and coasts, as well as analyze new and emerging issues that need to be addressed by national governments and the international community.*
- 2. We try to build a vision for the future and develop a blueprint for specific actions:** *We think about the responses that should be crafted to the existing problems related to oceans, coasts, and Small Island States, and try to detail the next steps that should be taken for the consideration of national authorities and international agencies.*
- 3. We try to build consensus on the policy options among different countries and regions and different interests.**
- 4. We encourage political will at the highest political levels.** *This is a tall order, and we must often operate in the absence of good information, but we do our best based on the contributions from experts around the world -- all of you.”*



ENSURING SURVIVAL:

Oceans, Climate and Security and Major Issues in Mitigation, Adaptation, and Financing in the Post-Copenhagen Climate Regime

Introduction

The global oceans play a vital role in sustaining life on Earth by generating half of the world's oxygen, as the largest active carbon sink absorbing a significant portion of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂), regulating climate and temperature, and providing economic resources and environmental services to billions of people around the globe. The oceans of our planet serve as an intricate and generous life-support system for the entire biosphere. Over the last 250 years, oceans have been responsible for absorbing nearly half of the increased CO₂ emissions produced by burning fossil fuels¹ as well as a significant portion of increased greenhouse gas emissions due to land-use change.²

However, ocean and coastal areas are facing increasing threats from the impacts of climate change and rising levels of CO₂. Recent observations indicate that impacts of our changing global climate on oceans and coasts, especially in the Arctic, now far exceed the findings of the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Moreover, we know that increasingly ocean acidification (a consequence of rising atmospheric CO₂) is impacting on coral reefs, marine invertebrates and as a consequence changing the structure and nature of ocean ecosystems. Increased pressures from human activities, including coastal development and pollution, are exacerbating these impacts.

The oceans offer an important key to averting some of the potentially far-reaching, devastating and long-lasting social and environmental impacts of climate change. In order to ensure the continued functioning and resilience of coastal and ocean ecosystems in the face of climate change, we must act immediately to mitigate the drivers of climate change, implement integrated and ecosystem-based adaptation at various scales, and improve the capacity of coastal and island communities to adapt to climate change.

Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on the World's Ocean and Coastal Communities

A major item of discussion at the GOC was the predicted and potential impacts of climate change. Discussions particularly addressed how emerging scientific information indicates that many climate change impacts will be more extensive and more disastrous than previously thought. Dr. William Hare, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, provided an

¹ Laffoley, D. 2010. Natural Solutions: Oceans for Mitigation, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, UNEP.

² Sabine, C. et al. 2004. The Oceanic Sink for Anthropogenic CO₂. *Science*. Vol. 305: pp. 367-371.

³ Bender, et al. 2010. "Modeled Impact of Anthropogenic Warming on the Frequency of Intense Atlantic Hurricanes." *Science*, Vol. 327(5964): pp. 454-458

update on the scientific developments since the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), highlighting new findings on the major impacts of climate change. Dr. Hare noted the increased risk of rapid sea level rise from melting of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets. Dr. Hare also outlined new findings on tropical cyclones, describing how the frequency of category 4 and 5 Atlantic storms are predicted to nearly double by the end of the 21st century³, driven by warming of the ocean by the greenhouse gas effect. He also discussed the growing threat posed ocean acidification, which is caused by rising levels of CO₂ in the oceans, to coral reef ecosystem and shell-forming organisms.

Coastal and Island Populations on the Front-line of Climate Change

Climate change and its varied impacts threaten thousands of islands and 183 coastal nations some of the world's most significant biodiversity, and compound existing pressures on marine fisheries and ecosystems. Coastal and inland communities, especially in SIDS, with ocean-based livelihoods are at risk from sea level rise, the migration of important marine species including global fish stocks, and ocean acidification.

President Anote Tong from Kiribati delivered an impassioned special address on the dire implications of climate change on SIDS. President Tong emphasized that addressing climate change is a matter of survival for low-lying island nations and that the impacts of sea-level rise and ocean acidification threaten the lives and livelihoods of the people of Kiribati. President Tong stated that relocation is a last resort measure and called for adequate financing of adaptation strategies, stressing the injustice of climate change.



President Anote Tong (Kiribati)

President Anote Tong

I have said at forum after forum that for low lying island countries like Kiribati, Tuvalu, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands and other similarly vulnerable countries, climate change is a matter of security and of survival... In spite of our continuous appeals for appropriate collective international action, the response so far has been well short of expectations. We applaud the unilateral action taken by some countries to reduce their emissions, demonstrating true leadership at this critical moment in the history of the planet. These countries are willing to make the necessary sacrifices so that others may exercise the right to survive.

A number of other panelists and speakers addressed the implications of impacts such as sea-level rise on SIDS and outlined national and local efforts to address these impacts. Tresna Dermawan Kunaefi, Ambassador to UNESCO, Indonesia, stressed the impacts of climate change on coastal communities in Indonesia, such as sea level rise, and discussed the importance of altered construction practices in adaptation. Mr. Le Cong Thanh, Director General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam, addressed: the threats of sea level rise in



Ahmed Aslam

Viet Nam and its effects on food security and highlighted the Danish Programme for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Viet Nam, which has a central focus on capacity-building. Mr. Ahmed Aslam, Minister of Housing, Transport and Environment from the Maldives, whose nation is one of the most threatened by sea-level rise, stressed the importance of raising awareness globally about climate change.

Panelists also outlined the importance of international cooperation in addressing impacts in SIDS. Ambassador David Doyle, Permanent Delegate of St. Kitts and Nevis to UNESCO, emphasized the role of UNESCO in assisting SIDS in addressing climate change, and recommended: adopting a more focused top-down and bottom-up approach for policy; prioritizing links among relevant Mauritius Strategy chapters and UNESCO; and emphasizing local capacity building. Mr. Youssef Nassef, Manager, Adaptation Sub-Programme, UNFCCC, discussed funding opportunities for adaptation, such as the GEF Trust Fund, and the Special Climate Change Fund and noted that despite the existence of challenges, “adaptation is one area where most countries converge.”



Nicole Glineur

Ms. Marilou Drilon, Natural Resources Economist, Southeast Asia Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB), reviewed: ADB’s climate change programme, noting its five priorities, such as encouraging sustainable transport and urban development. Ms. Nicole Glineur, Program Manager, GEF, highlighted GEF’s coastal and marine portfolio, worth US\$2.6 billion, which funds, *inter alia*, 19 LMEs and over 250 MPAs and lamented the sad reality that it takes catastrophic events to mobilize action.

Mitigating the Drivers of Climate Change and Moving Towards a Low-Carbon Economy

In addition to addressing the impact of climate change for ocean and coastal communities, participants recognized the critical importance of addressing the drivers of climate change in order to mitigate these impacts, primarily through reductions in CO₂ emissions. Panelists highlighted various approaches to mitigating climate change using oceans and coasts.

Mr. Miguel Palomares, Director, Marine Environment Division, IMO, outlined mitigation actions carried out by IMO to reduce emissions from shipping. He noted that the amendment to Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, which will come into force in July 2010, will reduce ships’ emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and particulate matter.



Miguel Palomares

Miguel Palomares

“While we must reconcile ourselves with the fact that the risk factors affecting the marine and atmospheric environment are fluid and ever-changing, and accept that risk can never be reduced to zero, we must strive to minimize this risk to the extent possible and be fully cognizant of the new and emerging risk areas that lie before us. Through focused attention, close co-operation and firm commitment, we can feel certain that these new challenges are not insurmountable and with technology advancing at such a phenomenal rate, it can only serve to help us in these continued efforts. In essence, the global maritime community must continue embracing the notion that good environmental and social stewardship make good business sense; ensure that shipping is environmentally sustainable; and acknowledge that the cost of action today, if measured against the very real threats to the marine environment, is far lower than the cost of inaction.”

Panelists discussed national experiences and programs in mitigating climate change. Mr. Norifumi Idee, Secretary General, Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Japan, discussed Japan’s experience in mitigating climate change, including through: a new bill reducing greenhouse gas emissions



Jung-Keuk Kang

by 25% below 1990 level by 2020; investments on energy-saving, low-carbon energy technologies and ocean renewable energy; and carbon capture and storage. Dr. Jung-Keuk Kang, President, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, Korea, discussed his country’s national framework for a green growth strategy, noting the importance of ocean renewable energy.

Participants also addressed the significant potential of ocean-based renewable energy in reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Dr. Willett Kempton, Center for Carbon-free Power Integration, University of Delaware, outlined the benefits of offshore wind power, noting that wind technology is proven, readily available and competitive.



Bernard Giraud

Another key aspect of mitigating climate change is the important role of ocean and coastal ecosystems in storing carbon. This concept, what is called “Blue Carbon” is gaining increasing traction as a means generate support for the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems in order to maintain their role in storing carbon and to avoid the release of this stored carbon through ecosystem degradation. Mr. Bernard Giraud, Vice-President for Sustainability and Shared Value Creation, Danone Group, presented on the Danone Fund for Nature, a partnership among Danone, the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and IUCN aimed at protecting and restoring mangrove forests, which play a significant role in carbon sequestration.

Oceans and Climate in the Global Climate Negotiations

Participants discussed the implications of the discussions and negotiations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for oceans and coasts and the need to raise the profile of ocean issues in these discussions.

Studies have shown that even if the recent Copenhagen Accord that emerged from the UNFCCC COP 15 was fully implemented by Parties, this will not reduce emissions enough to avoid deleterious impacts of climate change and reverse the negative trends. Ambassador Michael Zammit Cutajar, Ambassador on Climate Change from Malta, said discussed the legal ambiguities of the Copenhagen Accord as well as the geopolitical issues of the UNFCCC COP 15.

“Mr. William Eichbaum, Vice-President, Marine and Arctic Policy, WWF, reported on the discussions from the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium under the theme “Ensuring Survival”. He outlined progress made by the ocean community to engage the climate agenda and underlined disappointment with the outcomes of the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference. He explained that the strategy before Copenhagen remains valid, but listed emerging issues, including: the increasing complexity of negotiations and fora; the need to strengthen scientific arguments about the socioeconomic impacts of climate change on the oceans; and “blue carbon,” or the ability of marine habitats to capture and secure carbon dioxide.”



Co-Chair Cicin-Sain

Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain underscored the need to develop a comprehensive programme related to oceans and climate within and outside the UNFCCC and to continue efforts to raise the profile of ocean and coastal issues in the climate negotiations. She also announced that the Global Oceans Forum, in collaboration with partners, will be holding of an Oceans Day at UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun.

Potential Action Items and Policy Recommendations*

- Adopting the most stringent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, within a short time frame, to avoid disastrous consequences on oceans and coastal communities around the world;
- Emphasize the positive contribution that oceans can and do play in the mitigation of global warming and promote management and protection of natural carbon sinks in coastal ocean areas;
- Encourage the use of renewable sources of energy from the oceans, including offshore wind, wave, and tidal power;
- Promote the establishment of global governance frameworks for ocean-related geo-engineering research and potential use.
- Implement integrated and ecosystem-based adaptation measures through coastal and ocean management institutions and processes at local, national, and regional scales (e.g. Large Marine Ecosystems, Regional Seas).
- Provide sufficient support for continual capacity development and technology exchange to equip coastal communities to adapt to climate change.
- Craft a comprehensive policy and action agenda for oceans and climate within and outside the UNFCCC.



*These do not represent the official positions of the Conference participants and are solely the opinion of the author based on their review of the Conference discussions.

PRESERVING LIFE:

Marine Biodiversity (2010 global goal), Networks of Marine Protected Areas (2012 global goal), and Celebrating the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity Toward Nagoya 2010

The Importance of 2010 and the Case for Conserving Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

The United Nations declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity in celebration of life on earth and the value of biodiversity for our lives. 2010 was also a milestone year for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-10) considered progress made towards the 2010 biodiversity target and outlined next steps in the global biodiversity agenda. The 2010 biodiversity target, adopted in 2002, committed the Parties to the CBD to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth. This target was later endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as well as the United Nations General Assembly.

The Case for Conserving Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

The case for conserving marine and coastal biodiversity is a compelling one. Biodiversity in the oceans and coastal areas provides numerous benefits to people that include food resources, regulation of the Earth's climate, and cancer-curing medicines. Recent efforts to economically value these services, including those by the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) project, have returned striking values indicating the enormous value of marine and coastal biodiversity. The TEEB project has estimated that services provided by coral reefs are worth between US\$ 130,000 and US\$ 1.2 million per hectare, per year⁴ and that mangroves are worth roughly US\$ 12,392 per hectare, which includes values of wood and non-wood forest products, their role as nurseries for offshore fisheries, and as coastal protection against storms⁵. This figure, however does not take into consideration other services, such as carbon sequestration, provided by mangroves. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that fish provide more than 2.6 billion people with at

least 20% of their animal protein intake.⁶ It is estimated that approximately 93% of the Earth's CO₂ is stored and cycled through the oceans and that approximately 50% of the carbon in the atmosphere that becomes bound or 'sequestered' in natural systems is cycled into the seas and oceans.⁷

In spite of the growing recognition of its enormous value, the global health of marine biodiversity and ecosystems are still largely threatened. It is evident from the best available scientific information that the 2010 biodiversity target has not been reached for oceans and coasts globally and available indicators show a continued decline overall in the abundance, diversity, and distribution of marine species. While the picture remains grim, there are also some bright spots, and progress has been made towards the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target in relation to certain species and ecosystems, as evidenced by mangrove and coral reef recovery in certain areas. There are also many examples of local success stories, where drivers of biodiversity loss have been successfully addressed, and resources have recovered due to protection measures. While these efforts should be celebrated and lessons learned, collectively they are not enough to slow the loss of biodiversity globally.

Given these declining trends, an important task now rests with the global oceans community to assess both the global status of marine biodiversity and progress made in achievement of biodiversity targets, as well as outline next steps in moving forward on the biodiversity agenda in upcoming years.



Christophe Lefebvre

Establishing Networks of Marine Protected Areas

One of the key focal points of the biodiversity theme and the Conference in general, was the need to scale up efforts in the establishment and effective management of marine protected areas (MPAs). During the Policy Conference, Mr. Christophe Lefebvre underscored the need to develop a new international agenda and roadmap for the integrated and ecosystem-based management of marine biodiversity, especially through the use of MPAs. Dr. Patricio Bernal, Coordinator of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, stressed the need to identify areas of high vulnerability and ecological importance as a prerequisite to designing viable representative networks of MPAs and to agree on global targets and objectives to promote regional and sectoral cooperation. Professor Simonetta Fraschetti, University of Lecce, discussed the success factors of MPAs, emphasizing that effective networks of MPAs

⁴ Science Daily: What Are Coral Reef Services Worth? US\$ 130,000 To US\$ 1.2 Million Per Hectare, Per Year <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/10/091016093913.htm#at>

⁵ Hanley, N. and Barbier, E. B. (2009) Pricing Nature: Cost-Benefit Analysis and Environmental Policy. Edward Elgar, London. Cited in TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for National and International Policy Makers – Summary: Responding to the Value of Nature 2009

⁶ FAO (2007) The World's Aquatic Genetic Resources: Status and Needs. Background document CGRFA-11/07/15.2 for the Eleventh Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/cgrfa11/r11w152e.pdf>.

⁷ Nellemann, C., Hain, S., and Alder, J. (Eds). February 2008. In Dead Water – Merging of climate change with pollution, over-harvest, and infestations in the world's fishing grounds. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal, Norway, www.grida.no

are connected, representative and enshrined in a legal framework. However, she also underlined the need to apply ecosystem-based management outside protected areas as well, as MPAs make up a small portion of continental shelf area.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface

Panelists described various approaches, issues, and gaps in mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into management and business frameworks. Ms. Teresita Castillo, Undersecretary for Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines, discussed integrated coastal management in the Philippines and the need to build public support and political will for biodiversity conservation for these efforts to be effective.

A promising tool for emphasizing the value of biodiversity and ecosystems and incorporating these values into management frameworks is that of economic valuation. Dr. Salman Hussain, Environmental Economist from the Scottish Agricultural College, discussed the approach of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) project and stressed valuation approaches as a means to provide a more robust case for the net benefits of protection relative to business as usual.



Aline Kuster-Ménager

Discussions at the Conference also focused on the need to strengthen the science-policy interface, specifically for marine biodiversity conservation. Ms. Aline Kuster-Ménager, Deputy Head of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Ecology, France, noted that, despite the emergence of numerous multilateral environment agreements signed the Rio Summit, we are still seeing the rapid depletion of natural resources. She stressed that one means to overcome this downfall is to establish a mechanism similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that could better integrate science into policy for the protection of ocean biodiversity. Professor Lucien Chabason, Deputy Director, IDDRI, described current deliberations surrounding just such an approach in the form of an Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) that could serve as a mechanism to strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and add to the contribution of existing processes that aim at ensuring that decisions are made on the basis of the best available scientific information.



Salvatore Arico

Dr. Salvatore Arico, UNESCO, commented on the discussions of the Global Forum Working Group on Marine Biodiversity, noting some of the key messages that emerged from these discussions, including the need to:

- Further advance and apply our knowledge of services and values provided by marine and coastal biodiversity to humankind;
- Apply ecosystem-based approaches and tools, including networks of MPAs, both within and beyond national jurisdiction;
- Fully explore the potential of synergies between scientific information and assessments along with socioeconomic dimensions to help inform decisionmaking;
- Provide opportunities for building capacity across sectors and nations;
- Support the creation and utilization of a global and representative list of marine areas of ecological and biological significance to inform future management priorities.

Advancing Marine Biodiversity Protection in 2010 and Beyond

Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain discussed the many threats facing the world's marine biodiversity and the failure to achieve targets of reducing biodiversity loss by 2010 and achieving networks of marine protected areas by 2012. The challenge that now lies with the global community is to determine how to outline a realistic vision for action that will achieve results in the next phase. Dr. Cicin-Sain highlighted the political opportunity offered by the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity and the CBD COP-10 at Nagoya, Japan, to reach high-level decision-makers and foster support for a renewed global mandate to conserve marine biodiversity for present and future generations. To help mobilize the oceans community, the Global Oceans Forum, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, the CBD Secretariat, the Ocean Policy Research Foundation, and the Governments of France and Japan, scheduled the Oceans Day at Nagoya on October 23, 2010, during CBD COP-10 to develop high-level political support for marine biodiversity and foster discussion on the next steps in protecting and enhancing marine biodiversity in the next phase.

"Ms. Anne-Sophie Cerisola, Head of the Environment Department, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France, reported on the discussions from the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium under the theme "Preserving Life," highlighting the importance of ensuring that the environment is not seen as a barrier to, but rather as a tool for, development. She stressed the need to showcase and scale up successful MPA initiatives, and underscored the role of evaluations and assessments."

Action Items and Policy Recommendations*

- Create an improved understanding of the critical services provided by marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including through economic valuation;
- Ensure that marine biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed into the work of all relevant sectors, and that all stakeholders are included in the visioning, planning and management process, including through the use of marine spatial planning;
- Strengthen capacity for the creation and management of networks of Marine Protected Areas at various scales, as a critical tool to implementing ecosystem-based management;
- Create a global list of marine areas of ecological and biological significance;
- Encourage the development of an institutional and intersectoral approach to managing impacts on marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- Improve the informational basis for management and for assessing progress through the provisioning of the best available scientific information;
- Address the capacity building and financing needs of coastal communities and small-island developing States (SIDS), including through training, technology-transfer, and knowledge-sharing.



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IMPROVING GOVERNANCE:

Achieving Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Ocean and Coastal Management (2010 global goal) at National and Regional Levels and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

Introduction

Over half of the world's population lives along the coast on only 10% of the Earth's land, creating intense pressure on coastal habitats and resources. Much of the booming global population relies on oceans for food, energy production, marine transportation supporting an increasingly global economy, and leisure and recreation. The oceans are feeling the pressures of increased human activities—through unsustainable fishing, increased maritime transportation, and pollution from land-based sources as well as the impacts of climate change. Indeed the management of multiple uses and expectations from ever more crowded oceans and coasts is a major challenge for developed and developing countries alike.



The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of Sea, which came into force in 1994, defines the rights and responsibilities of nations in their use of the oceans and governs nearly all activities occurring in ocean areas. Combined with other instruments and agreements that have emerged at various scales, such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Regional Seas Conventions, as well as developing national ocean management regimes, creates the complex framework for ocean and coastal governance. However, as indicated by the rapidly declining health of ocean and coastal ecosystems, there notable gaps and weaknesses in ocean and coastal governance, including the lack of coordination mechanisms and weak enforcement of policies and regulations. This is especially true for marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, as there is no international mechanism to grant protection to vulnerable marine ecosystems or to protect biodiversity and ecosystems in these areas from many existing and emerging threats.

The 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development WSSD recognized the importance of integrated ocean and coastal zone management and called for “the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach,” and “promotion of integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encouragement and assistance to countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management.” It is clear, however, that the overall WSSD goal on the implementation of ICM and EBM by 2010 has not been met, although significant progress has made.

Participants at the Global Oceans Conference discussed the current weaknesses and gaps in ocean and coastal governance and means to address these weaknesses in working towards integrated, ecosystem-based management of oceans and coasts.

Implementing Integrated, Ecosystem-Based Management at National and Regional Levels

A central topic of discussion at the GOC was the means to improve integrated, ecosystem-based management approaches at various scales, namely by deriving best practices and lessons learned from experience and scaling up successful approaches. Dr. Thia-Eng, Chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council, set the stage for the panel by highlighting the central importance of the concept of integration, coordination, participation, negotiation, and trade-offs. Dr. David Freestone, Lobinger Visiting Professor, School of Law, George Washington University, reported on some of the discussions that emerged from the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium and the Global



David Freestone

Oceans Forum EBM/ICM Working Group, noting general consensus on the need to build political will, use a ‘nested’ approach from local to national to regional levels, include sectoral targets in integrated planning, and develop indicators on implementation success.

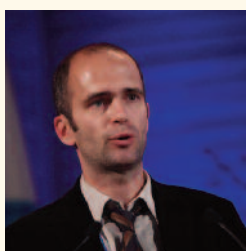
Panelists at the Policy Conference discussed various experiences and approaches at the national level, highlighting various examples and initiatives. Deputy Minister Rejoice Mabudafhasi from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism of South Africa, discussed implementation of ICM in South Africa, discussing the nation's target to protect 14% of coastal areas through the creation of MPAs by the end of 2014. Mr. Frederick Herpers, Project Manager, General Secretariat of the Sea, France, described France's integrative and

holistic approach to implementing EBM, stressing the need to align policies at various sectors and scales, including a wider integrated EU approach. Dr. Darius Campbell from the UK Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs, reviewed the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act, which provides for, inter alia, integrated marine planning, improved protection for freshwater fisheries, and coastal access. He said high-level objectives are being transformed into a marine policy statement, which will shape regional plans and licensing decisions, appropriate to varying local circumstances. Dr. Paul Sandifer, Senior Science Advisor, NOAA, US, outlined the work of the ocean policy taskforce in developing a national ocean policy, highlighting the public engagement process and noting key provisions for EBM, especially through coastal and marine spatial planning. Dr. A Dong, Deputy Director General, State Oceanic Administration, China, discussed the adoption of legislation on sea area uses and a marine functional zoning system in China, which provides for the development of a planning system for protection of offshore islands, and users' fees are charged by the State.



Paul Sandifer

Panelists also highlighted various regional initiatives as well. Dr. Jacqueline Alder, Head, Marine and Coastal Environment Branch, UNEP, discussed lessons learned from the Regional Seas Programme and highlighted the importance of defining a mandate and geographic scope, outlining strategic and operational targets, and a well-resourced programme of work. Dr. Magnus Ngoile, described his experience in regional coordination at the UNDP GEF Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) project, recommending the scaling up national programs to include larger portions of the coastal zones and EEZs, mainstreaming ICM/EBM mechanisms in climate change adaptation projects, and sharing best practices. Mr. Haitze Siemers, Head of Unit for the Maritime Policy Baltic and North Sea, DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission, outlined key elements of an integrated maritime policy, including developing a mindset of integrated governance; maritime spatial planning tools; and multilevel commitment and operation.



Raphael Bille (IDDRI)

Dr. Raphaël Billé, Programme Director, Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change, IDDRI, reported the discussions of the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium under the theme "Improving Governance," underscoring progress achieved in developing concepts, tools and regulations, and with linking oceans management with other issues such as poverty, trade and the economic crisis. He noted the failure to transform governance on the ground, as reflected by the ongoing problem of missed environmental targets, and outlined

challenges, such as scaling up successes, making connections with poverty and the green economy.

Improving Governance and Management in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

As a growing area of discussion and debate, the governance and management of activities in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction was a central issue of discussion at the Global Oceans Conference. A plenary panel of the Policy Conference, as well as numerous sessions of the Policy, Science, and Technical Symposium focused on this topic.

During the Policy Conference, Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain described the work of the Global Forum in advancing the protection of the marine environment in ABNJ, highlighting three multi-stakeholder workshops held in 2008. She said implementing EBM and ICM in ABNJ requires: the development and application of a set of principles; capacity for area-based mapping; institutional and enforcement capacity; and funding. Furthermore, she recommended regional experimentation in various management approaches in ABNJ as a way of learning lessons and advancing intergovernmental dialogue on this topic. Dr. David Vousden, Project Director, Agulhas Somali Currents LME Project, highlighted the valuable opportunity presented by LME projects for testing and evolving management strategies and partnerships in ABNJ, adding that the LME ABNJ experimental interface could feed into the negotiations on the governance regime for ABNJ.

Dr. Liesbeth Lijnzaad, Co-Chair of the 3rd meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, noted a "regulatory gap" in protecting marine biodiversity in ABNJ. Dr. Lijnzaad stressed the need for international cooperation to advance protection and highlighted the third BBNJ Working Group's recommendation that a legal instrument be evaluated. Ambassador Don MacKay, Co-Chair of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, recommended the application of an incremental approach to be applied to the conservation and use of genetic resources in ABNJ based on UNCLOS' requirement for environmental impact assessments.

Mr. Matthew Gianni, Political and Policy Advisor, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, noted insufficient progress on States' political commitments under UN General Assembly resolutions to prevent deep-sea fisheries unless an environmental impact assessments has been undertaken. He stressed the role of regional fisheries management organizations in implementing these resolutions and the need to fulfill global commitments.

Action Items and Policy Recommendations*

- Develop nested strategies for integrated, ecosystem-based coastal and ocean management (EBM/ICM) at various scales;
- Further engage, and promote the importance of, parliamentarians to develop and implement integrated, ecosystem-based coastal and ocean legislation;
- Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation aspects into ICM/EBM institutions and mechanisms;
- Promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in ICM/EBM, including through the development of networks of practitioners;
- Implement long-term capacity development for ICM/EBM, especially in developing nations and SIDS;
- Encourage application of EBM/ICM approaches by the full range of regional governance and management bodies, especially Regional Seas Programmes and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs);
- Promote the enunciation and application of EBM/ICM principles in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- Undertake capacity-building for monitoring and assessment, and for institutional capacity to better implement and enforce current policies and regulations;
- Further explore the full-spectrum of policy options to address major gaps and weaknesses in the international framework for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in ABNJ.



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High-Level Perspectives

Global Oceans Conferences are a valuable forum for gathering a wide variety of stakeholders from all parts of the world and all sectors of the global oceans community. These Conferences have also served as an important forum for high-level participants from various sectors, who play a valuable role in advancing the global oceans agenda by focusing attention on important issues and driving policy change. The 5th Global Oceans Conference was privileged to welcome a number of prominent figures, including a head of state, UN ambassadors, national and regional officials, and head of international organizations, among others.

National and Regional-Level Figures



President Anote Tong (Kiribati) speaking with Ambassador Dessima Williams (Grenada)

In his special addresses, H.E. Anote Tong, President of Kiribati, focused especially on the dire implications of climate change for SIDS, and underscored the importance of oceans for the well-being and cultural heritage of small island countries. He stressed that due to sea level rise and

increased ocean acidification, climate change adaptation is a matter of security and survival for low-lying countries like Kiribati. President Tong stated that relocation is a last resort measure and called for adequate financing of adaptation strategies, stressing the injustice of climate change. He noted the need for a pragmatic discussion of population relocations in face of rising sea level and stressed the need for a binding climate agreement.

H.E. Anote Tong, President, Kiribati

“Climate change is perhaps the greatest contemporary challenge of our moral values since slavery and apartheid. As an international community we readily condemn terrorism, genocide and nuclear proliferation; yet why can we not see the gross injustice of our inaction on climate change?”

President Tong also discussed the various stressors on marine ecosystems. President Tong noted the advances made in ocean governance through the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) regional and national initiatives, but pointed to continued problems



Prince Albert II of Monaco

with illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, increased efficiency of fishing technologies, and high costs of monitoring fishing activities. He discussed positive developments, such as the parties to the Nauru Agreement's closure of high seas regions important for the largest remaining tuna stock and the Phoenix Islands Protected Area in Kiribati.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, who has been a global champion in the protection of marine biodiversity, noted that the oceans face innumerable pressures that are neglected and narrowly under-

stood by indifferent citizens. Prince Albert stressed that public outreach is critical to make people realize that oceans must be central to conservation efforts, that life-style change will be necessary to sustain our global population. He also underscored the importance of scientific research, praising the IOC in its work to link knowledge, awareness and action. Stressing the difficulty of acting in a living and complex system, he called for innovation and adaptation in our pursuit of solutions, such as through scaling up successful marine conservation zones to expand ocean protection.



Maria Damanaki

Ms. Maria Damanaki, Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission, highlighted climate change and biodiversity loss as key challenges facing oceans, and called for realistic solutions given the economic downturn. She discussed the Integrated Maritime Policy of the EU, noting its provisions for a spatial-planning framework to facilitate cooperation among competing sectoral interests, enhance monitoring, and strengthen maritime knowledge. Ms. Damanaki urged greater international collaboration on marine protection, maritime safety and shipping, and climate change.



Karl Falkenberg

Mr. Karl Falkenberg, Director General, DG Environment, European Commission, underscored that the oceans are the source of life, and urged a change in production and consumption patterns in line with the carrying capacity of the Earth.



Co-Chair
Ambassador Stefanini

Ambassador Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France, and Co-chair of the 5th Global Oceans Conference outlined two initiatives for coral conservation and for building networks of scientists working on marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and stressed science as critical for public policy. He said the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity highlights the importance of coordinated, collaborative and multi-level governance for addressing the scope and expanse of ocean problems. Ambassador Stefanini also delivered the key points from the message from Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, France, stressing France's interest in ocean affairs.

Ambassador Dessima Williams, Grenada, Chair, Alliance of Small Island States, discussed the importance of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, which was under a five-year review at the time of the Conference. Ambassador Williams also emphasized the importance of highlighting SIDS and ocean issues at the upcoming UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or the Rio+20 Summit, in Brazil in 2012.

Mr. Le Cong Thanh, Director General, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam, discussed the threats of sea level rise in Viet Nam and its effects on food security, the structure of the Government's programme to respond to climate change, and the Danish Programme for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Viet Nam, which includes a capacity-building component.

Ms. Chantal Jouanno, Secretary of State for Ecology, France, discussed the endangered state of oceans and their crucial role in climate regulation. She also outlined France's commitments to protect the oceans through the French "Grenelle of the Seas" law, as well as its focus on the protection of biodiversity in the high seas, and its efforts towards the sustainable management of genetic resources and fisheries.



Ms. Chantal Jouanno

"It is urgent to protect the oceans because we are convinced that the future of our planet and humankind will not be written without the sea and its resources. ... We, representatives of the government, in the middle of all of the stakeholders cannot be indifferent or inactive anymore. I hope that our work here in Paris will allow us to formulate an ambitious roadmap to improve the seas and oceans."

Chantal Jouanno



Rejoice Mabudafhasi

Highlighted a case study in a national ICM implementation framework, **Deputy Minister Rejoice Mabudafhasi**, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa, discussed implementation of ICM in South Africa, emphasizing South Africa's ICM Act, its participation in two LME projects, and a national target to protect 14% of coastal areas through the creation of MPAs by the end of 2014.



Nguyen Pham Khoi

Discussing ICM implementation in Vietnam, **Minister Nguyen Pham Khoi**, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment for Vietnam, highlighted national management plans on ICM and mangroves and recent efforts to raise awareness of climate change impacts on ocean resources.

Mr. Ahmed Aslam, Minister of Housing, Transport and Environment, Maldives, noted that despite their desire to remain as island nation for the foreseeable future, the people of the Maldives know that they need to adapt to climate change in order to do so. He stressed the importance of raising awareness globally about climate change, underlining that although the Maldives are on the frontlines, it will affect everybody. Recalling his country's declared intention to become carbon neutral, he said the future lies with low-carbon development paths.



Hon. Corrine LePage



Hon. Jerome Bignon

role of the participants to the roundtable in interacting with other parliamentarians from around the world to enhance marine legislation.

The Global Oceans Conference was also attended by a number of parliamentarians and elected officials, who highlighted the importance of ocean and coastal legislation. **Ms. Corinne LePage**, Chairwoman of the Intergroup Seas and Coastal Zones, European Parliament, discussed the Intergroup's efforts to overcome sectoral approaches by addressing issues related to marine biodiversity, ocean debris, and oceans and climate. The **Honorable Jérôme Bignon**, Somme Deputy, French National Assembly, presented on the outcomes of the Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable, attended by representatives from Brazil, France, Greece and French Polynesia. Recognizing the threats to the marine ecosystems, Mr. Bignon underscored the

Heads of Prominent International Organizations

Highlighting the increasingly alarming state of the oceans, **Ms. Monique Barbut**, Chief Executive Officer, GEF, called for swift action and to pool our strengths and resources. She described some success stories, including the Coral Triangle Initiative, and outlined future GEF priorities, including the protection of seagrass ecosystems, mangroves, and the Arctic, and the strengthening of LMEs and reinforcement of GEF's coastal biodiversity portfolio.



Monique Barbut

Monique Barbut

"We have to move from words to action and by combining our forces, we will be able to optimize the existing institutions. We have to join forces because the big challenges ahead are tightly linked to each other and hence need to be dealt with through a holistic approach. ... The big challenges of our time, whether it is climate change, biodiversity, ocean fisheries that cross borders, or threatened small-island states, are at the heart of the protection of the oceans. It takes a synergistic approach between environmental sectors that multiply positive side effects."

Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary, CBD, lamented that the target of the WSSD to reduce biodiversity loss by 2010 has not been achieved, and underscored that the current rate of depletion of plant and animal species is 1000 times higher than the natural rate. Dr. Djoghla highlighted that pre-Nagoya meetings and the CBD COP 10 will provide not only targets, but also recommendations for the adoption of strategic plans for reducing biodiversity loss. Dr. Djoghla underscored the importance of 2010 not only for biodiversity but also for the interlinkages of biodiversity with the global youth and with the

rapprochement of cultures. In a special address on global marine assessments, **Professor Jacqueline McGlade**, Executive Director, European Environmental Agency, discussed the discussions surrounding the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment (“Regular Process”) and provided an overview of progress achieved since the final meeting of the Group of Experts of the “Assessment of Assessments” in 2009. She explained that assessments help bridge science and policy making, underlining the importance of integrating assessments, including socioeconomic aspects, and supporting adaptive management.



Co-Chair Watson-Wright

Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Co-chair of the 5th Global Oceans Conference, noted that a healthy marine environment is imperative for social well-being,

and emphasized the need for a holistic and science-based approach to management. She stressed that climate change should be the central concern of our times and that enhancing marine ecosystems resilience by, inter alia, implementing the precautionary and ecosystem-based approaches, is key to mitigating climate change impacts on the oceans.

Dr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary, CBD



Ahmed Djoghlaif

As we have said, 2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity. It is also the 50th Anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, it is also the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, and is also the International Year of Youth. You may ask me what is the link between youth, rapprochement of the

cultures, biodiversity and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. I think that there is an intimate link between these issues. Youth is future and this future is threatened. Biodiversity is life and this life is threatened. And when we talk about biodiversity, we talk about culture, because there is an intimate, embryonic relation between culture and nature and of course oceans.

Leaders in the Public and Private Sector

In a special address, **Ms. Francine Cousteau**, President, Cousteau Society, discussed Jacques Cousteau’s mission and how the Cousteau Society is continuing his work by conducting relevant research and advocating for: a holistic approach; conservation of biodiversity; the development of clean energy; and integrated management of ecosystems. A video of Jacques Cousteau was shown, in which he drew links between water and life, and expressed his commitment to save life for future generations.

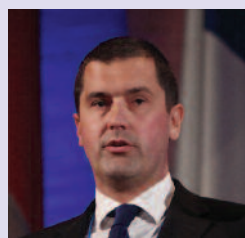


Francine Cousteau



Jean-Michel Cousteau

In a special address, **Mr. Jean-Michel Cousteau**, Ocean Futures Society, France, placed his comments in the context of the Mexican Gulf oil spill, lamenting our treatment of the oceans as “a universal sewer.” He showed videos on Orcas, drawing an analogy to our plight by demonstrating that toxins, such as PCBs, bioaccumulate in humans as they do in the Orcas. He said he was encouraged by today’s young leaders, and urged participants to finally act on current science and take action to protect our life support system.



Yves Meylan, Jaeger-LeCoultre

In a special address, **Mr. Yves Meylan**, Director, Jaeger-LeCoultre France, presented on “The Tides of Times” partnership, which involves UNESCO World Heritage Center, the International Herald Tribune, the New York Times, and Jaeger-LeCoultre, a Swiss luxury watch maker. He explained that this win-win partnership raises awareness of marine protection issues, and described the auctions of special watches to fund specific marine protection projects.



5th Global Conference
on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
UNESCO, Paris

MAY 5, 2010

Special Roundtables

High-Level National Officials Roundtable

Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable

**Regional, Provincial, and Local Authorities
Roundtable**

**Global Forum
Working Groups Meetings**



High-Level National Officials Roundtable

Wednesday, May 5

Objectives

The National Ocean Leaders Roundtable discussed national perspectives on the key global issues addressed at the conference (climate change, biodiversity, and integrated ecosystem-based governance), examined areas of commonality among nations, and outline specific steps which the global community should take in the next five years to make progress on the global ocean issues.

Moderators and Presenters

Mrs. Monique Barbut, CEO, Global Environment Facility

Mr. Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

Minister Nguyen Pham Khoi, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam

Dr. Paul Sandifer, Senior Science Advisor (representing the NOAA Administrator), United States

Ms. Teresita Castillo, Undersecretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Mr. Norifumi Idee, Secretary General, the Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan

Dr. Rolph Payet, Special Advisor to the President, Seychelles

Dr. Seoung-Yong Hong, Chairman, Korea Green Growth Ocean Forum

Draft Schedule and Agenda

May 5 1:00PM to 6:00PM

Brief presentations and discussion of:

1) National and regional ocean policies

- Implementation of national and regional ocean policies—accomplishments, problems. Constraints
- What can the international community do to further encourage the development and implementation of national and regional ocean policies?

2) Climate and oceans

3) Biodiversity

4) Integrated ocean governance

6:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Reports of the three Roundtables (High-Level National Officials Roundtable; Regional, Provincial, and Local Authorities Roundtable; and Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable)

Press Conference

7:15 PM to 8:30 PM

--Reception

Summary of Roundtable Discussion

This roundtable brought together close to 60 high-level officials from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Indian Ocean, America and the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the Middle East. It was co-chaired by Monique Barbut, Chief Executive Officer, GEF, and Global Oceans Conference Co-Chair Ambassador Laurent Stefanini.

Minister Nguyen Pham Khoi, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam, provided an overview of national efforts on managing oceans and islands, highlighting the implementation of national management plans on mangroves and ICM, and raising awareness on climate change impacts on oceans. He called for international support to build capacity to address climate change.

Dr. Seoung-Yong Hong, Chairman, Korea Green Growth Ocean Forum, described Korea's green growth policy. He said the new paradigm for green growth is climate change mitigation and new energy development, which create new engines for economic growth and improve quality of life. He also provided an overview of the Yeosu Expo 2012.

In the topic of climate change, participants underscored the need: for an effective climate change regime; to link ethics to climate change; and to raise the sense of urgency. They also mentioned the need to raise the profile of ocean issues within the climate negotiations, drawing lessons from the forest community. A number of representatives from small-island developing States (SIDS) underlined their specific vulnerability to climate change, emphasizing the increased frequency of climate-induced disasters and sea-level rise. They called for: agreement on aggressive mitigation targets; and development of SIDS' human and financial capacity, and early warning systems.

Dr. Paul Sandifer, Senior Science Advisor, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US, presented on the US interagency ocean policy task force, and outlined the process of developing a national policy and framework for policy coordination on oceans.

Mr. Norifumi Idee, Secretary General, Secretariat of the Headquarters for the Ocean Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan, presented on integrated ocean governance by drawing lessons from water pollution management. He identified future steps for the ocean community, including concluding the climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC, and developing international arrangements for reducing emissions from international shipping under the IMO.

In the ensuing discussions, participants underscored the importance of engaging all stakeholders to achieve integrated governance. They addressed: the importance of access to data; the Coral Triangle Initiative; the closure by eight Pacific island countries of over 4.5 million square kilometers of international waters as off limits to purse seine fishing for tuna; the Benguela Current LME; the lack of governance for the high seas; and the French “Grenelle of the Sea” law and the adoption of the 2009 French maritime strategy.

Ms. Teresita Castillo, Vice Minister, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines, presented on issues affecting marine biodiversity, focusing on the situation in her country, which she highlighted as one of the world’s richest biodiversity hotspot. She listed human activities threatening marine biodiversity, and recommended emphasizing the economic value of marine resources and funding ocean research as a means for preventing this loss. In the ensuing discussion, participants addressed the distinction between the impacts of climate change and that of human activities on marine biodiversity.

In the ensuing discussion, participants addressed the distinction between the impacts of climate change and that of human activities on marine biodiversity. Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain underscored that the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity and the upcoming COP to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan, provide opportunities to review and update the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity and to develop the a new mandate on marine and coastal biodiversity.



L-R Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain, Paul Sandifer, Monique Barbut, Co-Chair Ambassador Stefanini



Participants listen in on Roundtable discussion

Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable

May 5, 2010

Objectives

National legislators are essential players in advancing integrated ocean governance at both national and international levels. Yet, these important perspectives are seldom brought together in a systematic way to address ocean issues at the international level. The Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable hosted a discussion on means to facilitate and support the development of a global network of legislators interested in promoting ocean and coastal policy nationally and internationally.

The Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable was hosted by the Honorable Jerome Bignon, Somme Deputy in the French National Assembly.

The key objectives of the Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable were to:

1. Explore and gain a deeper understanding of ocean related issues, goals and challenges that are common to national legislatures around the world
2. Discuss opportunities for legislators to address issues associated with the three major conference themes – Climate and Oceans, Biodiversity, and Integrated Governance
3. Share successful strategies, management approaches and accomplishments that may be instructive to other jurisdictions
4. Explore mechanisms, tools and arrangements that could serve to strengthen the network and interactions among parliamentarians who are ocean proponents
5. Develop recommendations for next steps that parliamentarians and the Global Forum might take to enhance the advancement of integrated ocean laws and policies at national and international levels

Schedule:

May 5, 2010

1:45 PM, arrival at Assemblée Nationale, Paris

2:00 to 5:00 PM Roundtable presentations and open discussion

6:00 to 7:00 PM Report from Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable, together with reports from the National Ocean Leaders Roundtable, and the Provincial, Regional, and Local Authorities Roundtable—UNESCO, Fontenoy

7:00 to 8:30 PM Reception—UNESCO, Fontenoy

May 6 and 7, 2010

Participation at the Policy Conference

The Honorable Jérôme Bignon (French Parliament) and the Honorable Corinne Lepage (European Parliament) will deliver an address on *Perspectives from Ocean Parliamentarians* on May 6, 2010, at the Policy Conference

Facilitators of the Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable:

Christophe Lefebvre, French Marine Protected Areas Agency, France

Richard Delaney, Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies, US

Chris Stephens and Bethany Gardiner-Smith International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems, GLOBE (Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment)

Despina Symons and Mélanie Lamaison, European Bureau for Conservation and Development



Hon. Jerome Bignon (left) and Christophe Lefebvre

Summary of Roundtable Discussion

The Hon. Jérôme Bignon, as host of the Roundtable, opened the meeting and provided an overview of French ocean and coastal policy, highlighting the need to raise awareness of maritime issues in France. He noted the creation of the French Marine Protected Areas Agency as an example of the development of French ocean policy. He also discussed stakeholder involvement in coastal and marine management, as illustrated by France's "Grenelle of the Sea" law. Mr. Bignon also addressed the need for enhanced cooperation among parliamentarians worldwide to improve and strengthen the governance of marine areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain stressed the need to mobilize a network of ocean-concerned parliamentarians, noting that such a network would aim to: encourage the development and adoption of legislative action to support integrated national coastal and ocean laws, share best practices and lessons learned from experience in the legislative process, and mobilize parliamentarians to advance the oceans agenda.

Ms. Despina Symons spoke on the mission, structure and composition of the European Parliament's Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development and also pointed to the work of the EP Intergroup on Seas and Coasts. She lamented the slow pace of the current global ocean governance agenda, highlighting the constraints imposed by sectoral approaches. She also summarized



Despina Symons

a letter of support from Mr. Struan Stevenson, head of the Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Sustainable Development Intergroup, for the efforts of this Roundtable and future efforts of this type.

Mr. Christophe Lefebvre discussed the need to assess the state of the marine environment, highlight the critical need to assess the success of international conventions in achieving their goals as well as the effectiveness of existing national ocean and coastal policies.

Mr. Chris Stephens discussed the work of the Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE), specifically in facilitating connections among legislators with common ocean concerns. He provided an overview of the history and aims of GLOBE, including: the proposal of policy instruments aimed at preventing the continued degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity loss; and the fostering of political narrative to develop parliamentary support for ocean issues.



Richard Delaney

comment on how this type of effort could best factor into their work.



Richard Ariihau Tuheiava

the land and the seas, and the cultural and indigenous values of the oceans for island communities.

Senator Richard Ariihau Tuheiava, from French Polynesia discussed the Maupiti Declaration, adopted during the UNESCO Pacific Islands World Heritage Workshop in French Polynesia in 2009, which emphasized the importance of traditional values, such as the equanimity between human beings and the environment, the connection between the land and the seas, and the cultural and indigenous values of the oceans for island communities.

In the ensuing discussion, participants spoke on the various challenges facing effective ocean and coastal governance in various parts of the world and the need for more ocean-specific legislation. They highlighted the need for more active engagement of legislators to adequately address ocean and coastal issues through public policy. They also noted the lack of coordination among the many existing conventions for the protection of the marine environment, and the absence of an international body with the mandate to oversee their implementation and integration, outlining the need to more effectively link science and policy in ocean and coastal governance. One participant called attention to the power of business lobbyists in the development and implementation of environmental regulations and the need to work with the private sector in developing effective ocean and coastal policy.

Participants also emphasized the need for a platform for discussion and information-sharing between ocean-concerned parliamentarians from different nations, using existing coordination mechanisms (i.e. EP Intergroups), but noted that such a platform should duplicate existing work. One participant suggested inviting parliamentarians to serve on the Global Forum Steering Committee.



Regional, Provincial, and Local Authorities Roundtable

Wednesday, May 5

Objectives

Sub-national authorities—at the regional, provincial and local levels—are typically the key implementers of integrated ocean policies. These are the policy officials who typically have the best “on-the-ground” experience in terms of the actual problems and issues facing their jurisdictions as well as the experience of reconciling differences among multiple and often conflicting ocean uses. Sub-national ocean leaders around the world have also, in many cases, led the way in addressing important global ocean issues such as climate change through “bottom-up” initiatives that can be emulated elsewhere for maximum cumulative impact.

This Roundtable explored ways in which regional, provincial, and local authorities involved with ocean issues in different parts of the world can work together, as well as through the Global Forum and through existing global sub-national organizations to advance the global oceans agenda.

Chairs

Prof. Raphael Lotilla, Executive Director, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, Philippines

Dr. Van Thanh Nguyen, Chairman of the HPC (Mayor of Haiphong City), The People’s Committee of Haiphong City, Vietnam

Draft Agenda

May 5, 2010, 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM

1. Presentations of existing networks and initiatives

Existing Networks—Regional, Provincial, and Local Authorities

-- Ms. Eleni Marianou, Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR, over 160 maritime regions in Europe) and Forum of Global Associations of Regions (FOGAR)

-- Dr. Raphaël Lotilla, Executive Director, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Philippines (PEMSEA network of local authorities)

-- Ms. Kristen Fletcher, Coastal States Organization, US (brings together all the US coastal states)

Ocean and coastal initiatives at subnational levels

-- Dr. Simon Cripps, Chief Executive, Dorset Wildlife Trust, UK

-- Dr. Nguyen Van Thanh, Chairman (Governor), Hai Phong City, Vietnam

2. Discussion of needs, problems, and opportunities of regional, provincial, and local authorities on three major conference themes—Climate and oceans, Biodiversity, Integrated Governance

3. Discussion of how existing regional (supranational) networks and scientific networks can support regional, provincial, and local authorities

-- Dr. David Vousden, LME program

-- Dr. Salif Diop, Division of Early Warning and Assessment, UNEP

-- Dr. Clive Wilkinson, GCRMN, Australia

-- Dr. Julius Francis, WIOMSA, Tanzania

4. Discussion of next steps on information exchange, collaboration, and connecting the networks

6:30PM to 7:00 PM (UNESCO)

-- Reports of the three Roundtables (High-Level National Officials Roundtable; Regional, Provincial, and Local Authorities Roundtable; and Ocean Parliamentarians Roundtable)

Open to the press

7:00 PM to 8:30 PM

-- Reception (by invitation)

Summary of Roundtable Discussion

This roundtable was co-chaired by Raphael Lotilla, Executive Director, PEMSEA, the Philippines, and Van Thanh Nguyen, Chairman, The People’s Committee of Hai Phong City, Viet Nam.



Raphael Lotilla

The morning session included six presentations on experiences of existing networks and initiatives. Dr. Lotilla discussed PEMSEA’s local-government network that implements ICM by identifying common interests, facilitating learning, and building confidence and credibility among local communities. He also highlighted technical support for local governments and its partnerships with business and NGOs.

Ms. Kristen Fletcher spoke US experiences, noting that sectoral legislation constrains integrated maritime planning, but that advancements have been made. She also underscored the need to align funding requirements with marine spatial planning and that community engagement remains challenging.

Dr. Simon Cripps delivered a presentation on a spatial planning initiative in Dorset, UK, noted it had: built on an established organization to encourage stakeholder consultation and engagement; utilized cutting-edge scientific data, combined with local knowledge; created a unique GIS-based tool for planners and developers; and developed an approach for managing sector interactions.



Chu Hoi Nguyen

Dr. Van Thanh Nguyen spoke on experiences of the city of Hai Phong, Viet Nam, and stressed the problems of insufficient planning, fragmented and sectoral legislation, competing interests in marine resources, and environmental threats such as climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss, but underscored possible improvement including the recognition of the Cat Ba Archipelago as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Ms. Eleni Marianou discussed the work of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions in coordinating coastal activities and policies between EU regions, which has included advocacy for an integrated maritime policy with a process to involve stakeholders and local authorities.

An afternoon session included five presentations on how supranational governance and scientific networks can support regional, provincial and local authorities. A presentation on the Agulhas and Somali Current LME project discussed its coordinating activities, and noted the choice to apply the Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis at the national level to facilitate country ownership and awareness about this process and its value.

A presentation on regional seas initiatives discussed their ability to enhance sustainable development through regional, national and local partnerships, but stressed the need: to examine and enhance the effectiveness of regional processes, including by assessing whether lessons from evaluations are informing future activities; and for global mechanisms to provide a coordinated approach to define the problems and devise solutions.

Based on a review of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, a presentation stressed the importance of monitoring, noting that it can also be a means to raise awareness when the process is participatory. The presentation also advocated for simple monitoring focused on summary data, identification of data gaps, and early and frequent reporting to build credibility.

A presentation on the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association underscored: the different functions of scientific networks, including in facilitating research, cooperation and knowledge dissemination, and the focus of existing marine research on natural versus social systems. A final presentation discussed Mangroves for the Future, a partnership launched in 2006 to promote investments in coastal ecosystems, particularly in countries most affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2005. The presentation noted the partnership's efforts to ensure vertical linkages between local projects, national representatives and regional organizations, and to build adaptive capacity for coastal communities with attention to gender issues.

During discussion, participants reviewed, *inter alia*: means to access data on local coastal resources and the need for greater access to publicly funded data; the value of business and NGO partnerships; the challenge of shared jurisdiction over maritime zones; the central need for stakeholder engagement and public-awareness raising in all maritime planning efforts; the importance of global funding for monitoring; and individuals and organizations positioned to translate science and communicate their findings to decision makers.



GLOBAL FORUM WORKING GROUPS MEETINGS

10:00AM-1:00PM

Working Group on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Working Group on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

Working Group on Fisheries and Aquaculture-Sustainability and Governance

1:00PM-4:00PM

Working Group on Progress in Achieving Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) by 2010

Working Group on Public Education/Media

Recommendations and Central Points of Discussion

Working Group on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); Working Group on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

Further advance and applying our knowledge of services and values provided by marine and coastal biodiversity to humankind

- Further identify and characterize the whole range of marine ecosystem services, taking into account the value of marine ecosystems as a carbon sink;
- Take into account no-use values in marine ecosystem evaluation;
- Promote harmonized methods for assessing marine ecosystem services and for their maintenance through appropriate programmes and institutional arrangements;

Ensure that the management and conservation of the ocean is representative of a broader set of interests and perspectives

- Ensure better representativity of sectors and stakeholders' aspirations and views as well as synergies between different sectors;
- Strive for truly integrated ecosystem based management through the expanded use of marine spatial planning and MPAs;
- Strengthen institutional and intersectoral coordination to marine protection in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

- Promote the integration between national, regional and international tools for marine resources protection;

Fully explore the potential of synergies between scientific information and assessments along with socioeconomic dimensions to help inform decisionmaking

- Support the further development of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Oceans and, in particular, the collection of marine biodiversity relevant information;
- Support the creation of the proposed Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to call for appropriate linkages with the Global Marine Assessment process;

Provide opportunities for building capacity across sectors and nations as well as incorporating a range of knowledge systems into marine conservation and management

- Incorporate alternative livelihoods, especially with regard to access and benefit-sharing, for the beneficiaries of MPAs;
- With regard to identification and management of MPAs, there should be linkages to socioeconomic criteria, especially with regard to the creation of MPA networks, with a particular view to developing countries;

- Integrate sustainable fisheries approaches to complement MPAs and other tools for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity;
 - Encourage the creation of national agencies dedicated to establishment and management of MPAs;
 - Increase application of community-based initiatives to enhance resilience to stressors such as climate impacts;
- Support the creation and utilization of a global and representative list of marine areas of ecological and biological significance to inform future priorities and processes for the management and conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity***
- Support the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) and scientific studies on ecologically and biologically significant areas;
 - Encourage governments to identify ecologically and biologically significant areas within jurisdiction areas in association with gaps and weakness of existing protected areas frameworks;
 - Encourage this list for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction to move toward concrete implementation of WSSD goals in areas beyond national jurisdiction;

Working Group on Fisheries and Aquaculture-Sustainability and Governance

Climate Change and Fisheries

- Need to address the mismatch in scale between global and regional biophysical models of climate change impacts and the fact that adaptation tends to occur at the local levels;
- Need for increased cooperation between institutions in the developed and developing world to model possible climate change scenarios at the appropriate scale;
- Identify appropriate level of effort needed to separate causal effects (e.g. climate change versus climate variability or other drivers of change) to inform management approaches;
- Reconcile the need to increase resilience of aquatic ecosystems, which often implies the need to decrease fishing effort and harvest levels, with the impacts that increased populations will have on the ability of the sector to address world food security issues.

IUU Fishing

- Increase technical capacity in developing countries in the use of MCS (monitoring, control, and surveillance);
- Encourage the quick ratification of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the development of national plans of action (NPOA) for IUU fishing.

Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

- Review the mandates of RFMOs to identify the extent to which they are equipped with the necessary for good decision-making, including socio-economic issues;
- Evaluate underlying factors for the failure of RFMOs to achieve their goals.

Aquaculture

- Create a forum to discuss the desirability of a greater flexibility for suitable strains to be imported into aquaculture where there are no local strains with the appropriate biological characteristics.

Managing Tuna Stocks

- Consider the need to increase capacity in some regions (e.g. Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific) due to coastal countries in these regions aspiring to develop a tuna fishery, so far largely dominated by distant water fishing nations (DWFN). These increases in capacity would be in addition to any shifts of existing capacity toward these areas.

Working Group on Progress in Achieving Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) by 2010

ICM/EBM

- Consider the need to revisit/review the associated concepts and/or terminologies such as integrated coastal and ocean management (ICOM) or Integrated Coastal and River Basin Management (ICARM);
- Emphasize that ICM and EBM should imply the same thinking and a consistent philosophy at each scale, within a nested approach to governance;
- Need to develop and refine a more inclusive framework in which sectoral management and policies can be fully taken into account in ICM/EBM approaches;
- Identify and utilize regional approaches (e.g. Regional Seas Programmes, Large Marine Ecosystems) to stimulate the appropriation of the integration concept at the national and sub-national levels.

Indicators for ICM/EBM

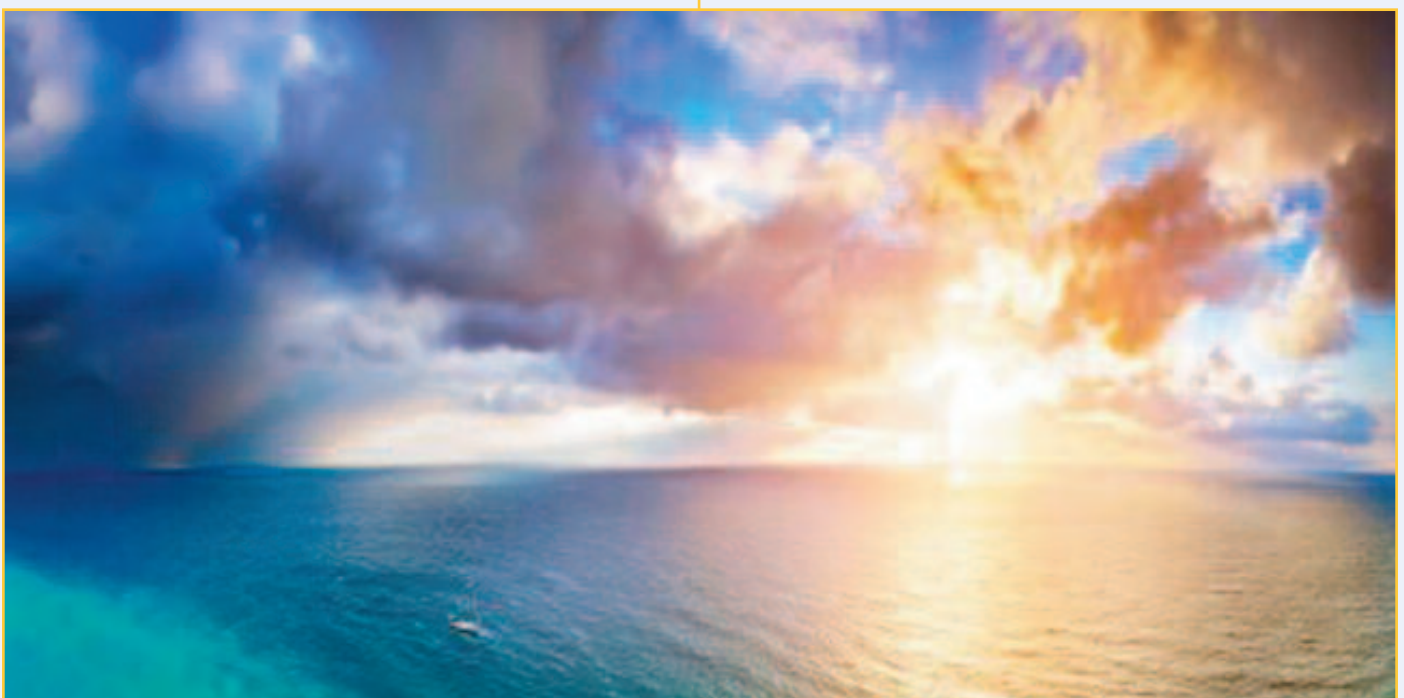
- Develop indicators that are geared towards policy makers, address drivers of change and focus on the most pressing issues, so that they help assessing progress on what really matters;
- Consider classification of indicators into appropriate categories, e.g. process indicators, performance indicators, pressure indicators, etc.

Upscaling

- Focus greater efforts on developing a policy-enabling environment to induce necessary changes on the major stressors to ocean and coastal areas, as these conditions are emerging from ICM and EBM practice;
- Promote greater emphasis on upscaling and long-term projects, rather than short-term projects, as these are more effective in achieving meaningful changes and changing behavior.

Emerging Issues

- Focus funds and efforts on empowering all stakeholders to participate meaningfully in processes (i) that will affect their lives, (ii) that may reduce or restrict their access to resources, and (iii) that could generate awareness and build peoples' knowledge bases which could in turn lead to changing attitudes and behaviors in relation to the their perception of, and interaction with, resources;
- Global Forum should consider addressing critical emerging issues such as piracy in high seas, illegal trade of endangered marine species, or human trafficking.



Working Group on Public Education/Media

Empower through communication

- Utilize communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) efforts in terms of ocean sustainability and its implications for economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects;
- Promote personal empowerment through engagement and dialogue-based forms of communication, education and public awareness, with the aim of empowering all stakeholders to act;
- Regionalize and personalize global ocean issues related to climate change, biodiversity and governance to increase individual and community engagement, utilizing case studies and compelling stories as examples;
- Facilitate the development of sustainable development plans for coastal areas at local levels.

Communicate at a global scale

- Increase significantly the mobilization and coordination of information multipliers, such as community-based organizations, social networking tools, professional networks, to communicate ocean issues related to climate change, marine biodiversity and governance;
- Better utilize web-based means of communication to provide tools for communication, share information and activities, build capacity, and create partnerships and networks, and to engage the public through knowledge and encourage their action.

Increase communication efficiency and media coverage

- Increase the efficiency of communications by working with education and communication professionals, making use of relevant social science research on public behaviour and motivations with respect to ocean issues;
- Tailor appropriate communication, education and public awareness strategies that are regionally and audience-appropriate instead of “one size fits all” brochures;
- Supporting thematic or regional communication mechanisms where relevant;
- Initiate focused campaigns to spark media coverage of ocean issues

Create synergies

- Merge outreach efforts to build communication strategies aimed at decision-makers at the highest level, to mobilize political will;
- Work in synergy with UN agencies to communicate the issues and related initiatives toward a larger audience, including through the mobilization of a contact person to liaise with UN agencies;
- Exchange information and plan initiatives through regular communications, including the use of World Ocean Network collaboration mechanisms (Ocean Info Pack platform, etc.).

**5th Global Conference
on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands**

May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris

MAY 3-4, 2010

**Policy, Science and
Technical Symposium**



5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris
Policy, Science and Technical Symposium

Plenary Meetings	Theme 1: Ensuring Survival
Theme 2: Preserving Life	Theme 3: Improving Governance

Monday, May 3, 2010		Tuesday, May 4, 2010	
MORNING		AFTERNOON	
9:00-10:30	10:30-12:00	1:30-3:00	3:00-4:30
AFTERNOON		MORNING	
9:00-10:30		9:00-12:00	
3:00-4:30		4:30-6:00	
1:30-3:00		4:30-6:00	

Fontenoy (Main UNESCO Building, 7 place de Fontenoy)			
Salle I (Plenary Hall) (1500)	Session 1. Climate Change and the Oceans and International Governance: Seeking Meaningful Responses to Climate Change	Session 3 Understanding and Mitigating the Social and Environmental Impacts of Offshore Renewable Energy	Session 54 Approaches and Tools for Integrated Management of the High Seas and Seabed beyond National Jurisdiction
	Session 4 Offshore Renewable Energy: Technological advances, prospects for development, and commercial potential	Session 67 Carbon Capture and Sequestration	Session 64 Moving Forward on Long-Term Capacity Building in Ocean Governance
Salle III (60)	Session 5 Ensuring Survival of Coasts and Inland Areas from Global Warming and Anthropogenic Threats	Session 6 Ecosystem Based Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Coasts, Oceans, and the People who Depend on	Session 11 Resilient Coastal Communities: Implementing Strategies for Adaptation to Sea Level Rise and Coastal Inundation
	Session 8 Stormy weather on our planet – new citizen actions after COP15 – Public Education and Outreach	Session 9 Coastal Tourism and Climate Change	Session 15 Marine spatial planning: adequacy of sustainable fisheries management tools for marine protected areas
Salle IX (96)	Session 12 Where Are We Now? Overview of Ongoing Marine Biodiversity Assessments	Session 14 The importance of establishing networks of marine protected areas and doing it right	Session 50 The Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI): Practical steps towards preserving marine biodiversity in the open oceans and deep sea
	Session 13 A new marine conservation approach based on ecosystem services identification and maintenance	Session 17 Protecting Biodiversity starts with the Capacity of MPA Professionals: Connecting Training with Certification	Session 51 International Initiatives to protect biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction: Developments in science and a civil society perspective from the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition
Salle VI (56)	Session 16 Managing tropical coastal wetlands and the growing international appetite for seafood: Can industrial shrimp aquaculture be ecologically sustainable and socially responsible?	Session 19 Moving the Needle on Ocean Protection	Session 53 Progress on the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy in the EU
	Session 20 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 22 Improving Policy and Legal Integration in Oceans Governance	Session 55 Mini Session on Yeosu Expo exhibition on Ocean and Coastal Best Practiced Areas (OCBPA)
Salle VII (40)	Session 21 Digital Ocean: Ocean Science Social Networking for Sustainability	Session 23 Arctic Governance: Assessing the Present Seascape and Visioning Future Directions	Session 56 The Role of Traditional and Local Knowledge in Climate Change Adaptation
	Session 24 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 25 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 57 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management
Salle VIII (45)	Session 26 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 27 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 58 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management
	Session 28 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 29 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management	Session 59 Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management
Symposium Opening (Salle I)			
Symposium Closing (Salle I)			

5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris
Policy, Science and Technical Symposium

Plenary Meetings
 Theme 1: Ensuring Survival
 Theme 2: Preserving Life
 Theme 3: Improving Governance

Monday, May 3, 2010		Tuesday, May 4, 2010	
MORNING		AFTERNOON	
9:00-10:30	10:30-12:00	1:30-3:00	3:00-4:30
MORNING		AFTERNOON	
9:00-12:00		9:00-12:00	
4:30-6:00		4:30-6:00	
1:30-3:00		3:00-4:30	
4:30-6:00		4:30-6:00	

Fontenoy (Main UNESCO Building, 7 place de Fontenoy)

Salle IV (200)							

Miollis (IOC Offices, 1 rue de Miollis)

Salle XIII (50)	Session 24 Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach: The OSPAR Quality Status Report 2010	Session 25 Toward an Improved Governance of the Mediterranean Sea	Session 26 Sustainable Governance of the Caribbean Sea: Exploring Horizontal and Vertical Linkages for Effective Governance	Session 27 Improving Governance of Pacific Island Coastal Resources by Integrating Different Governance Approaches	Session 28 Progress Made Towards the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	Session 29 Towards a Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, Including Socio-economic Aspects	Session 30 Harmonizing Indicators for a Unified and Integrated Approach to Managing Human Uses of Ecosystem Goods and Services and Adapting to a Globally Changing Climate	Session 31 Towards a Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, Including Socio-economic Aspects	Session 32 Improving Governance of Large Transboundary Marine Ecosystems: Lessons Learned and Good Practices from International Experiences	Session 33 Practical implementation of ocean governance at the local level	Session 34 Improving Ocean Governance through Multi-layer Ocean and Coastal Management	Session 35 NGO's Involvement in Maritime Spatial Planning	Session 36 Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Time to Upscale	Session 37 Protected Planet: How IUCN WCPA Marine's Protect Planet Ocean and UNEP WCMC's WDPAs Have Combined to Help Integrate and Outreach Knowledge on Protected Areas, and Track Protection Progress
Salle XIV (80)														
Salle XVI (50)														

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs - 27, rue de la Convention, 75015 Paris

Salle 1A														
Salle 1B														

5th Global Conference
on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
UNESCO, Paris

MAY 4, 2010

**Special Symposium—Fifty Years
of the Intergovernmental
Oceanographic Commission,
UNESCO**



Special Symposium—Fifty Years of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO

Co-Chairs:

Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic, UNESCO

Ambassador Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Panelists:

Dr. Rolph Payet, Special Advisor to the President, Seychelles

Dr. Martin Visbeck, Chairman of the Research Unit, Leibniz Institute for Marine Sciences

Professor S.S.L. Hettiarachchi, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa

Dr. Jake Rice, National Senior Ecosystem Science Advisor, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Mr. Richard Burt, Director, Chelsea Technologies Group Ltd

Dr. Edward Vanden Berghe, Executive Director, Ocean Biogeographic Information Systems, Belgium

Dr. Liana Talaue-McManus, Professor, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami

Summary of Panel Discussion

This symposium took place on Tuesday morning, and was opened by the GOC Co-Chairs. Highlighting great leaders of the IOC, Co-Chair Dr. Cicin-Sain underscored the importance of its mission to pursue international cooperation and produce science that serves humanity. She noted its achievements and called for increased resources for its work on ocean science in the face of climate change. Co-Chair Dr. Watson-Wright presented on the history of the IOC and



Co-Chair Watson-Wright

gave an overview IOC's activities in the area of coastal management, climate change, and ocean services and observations. She highlighted that the IOC carries out the international and intergovernmental coordination of sustained ocean observation through the Global Ocean Observing System, and enables data access and sharing through the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange.

A number of panelists emphasized the important role of the IOC in monitoring climate change impacts and supporting resilience to coastal hazards. Dr. Rolph Payet highlighted the work of the IOC on tsunamis and underlined the uncertainties around the impacts of climate change on oceans, urging people "not to take it lightly." Dr. Martin Visbeck discussed the need to strengthen the Global Climate Observing System, the World Climate Research Programme, climate services information systems, capacity building for climate monitoring, and climate user interface mechanisms. Dr. Visbeck also noted that

some aspects of climate are predictable, but forecasting cannot be done without ocean information. He discussed existing tools and gaps regarding ocean circulation and observing systems, concluding that data sharing is imperative. Professor S.S.L. Hettiarachchi discussed coastal risks and the central role of early warning systems. Hettiarachchi defined "risk" as a combination of vulnerability, hazard and deficiencies in preparedness. Professor Hettiarachchi emphasized the need for a collaborative approach to multi-hazard analysis.



Jake Rice

Panelists also discussed the importance of moving towards a more ecosystem-based approach scientific research and ocean and coastal management. Dr. Jake Rice discussed the importance of integrated ecosystem assessments for effective ocean governance and underscored the need to incorporate all ecosystem components, including all sectors and pressures on the ecological systems, and social, economic and ecological aspects. Rice stressed that integrated assessments can assist governance by providing a credible, legitimate, and sound knowledge basis for decisions. Professor Liana Talaue-McManus stressed that we have degraded more of the Earth's ecosystems than we have preserved, highlighting the failings of economies of scale for nature-based livelihoods. She advocated for a sustainable livelihood approach, which takes into account the vulnerability of ecosystems and enhances resilience and adaptation.

Panelists also discussed the technical and technological aspects of marine scientific research. Mr. Richard Burt reviewed the decreasing size and price of sensors for all types of ocean measurements and noted that technology has become more accurate, offer greater coverage of measurement possibilities. Mr. Burt underscored current interest in long term observation, driven by climate change concerns, and highlighted the possibility of partnerships with commercial shipping for data collection. Dr. Edward Vanden Berghe discussed the revolution in information and data system management brought about by expanded computer storage, increased internet access, and more sophisticated web-based applications for data handling and exchange and stressed the importance of data integration and standardization. Dr. Vanden Berghe also underlined that unequal access to high-speed internet remains a problem and highlighted challenges in building data management skills within the scientific community.





GLOBAL OCEANS CONFERENCE 2010

ENSURING SURVIVAL, PRESERVING LIFE, IMPROVING GOVERNANCE

Oceans, Climate, Biodiversity: From Copenhagen 2009 to Nagoya 2010
May 3–7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France

Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO
Celebrating the International Year of Biodiversity 2010



5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Ensuring Survival, Preserving Life, and Improving Governance May 3-7, 2010, UNESCO, Paris, France

Co-Chairs' Concluding Statement May 7, 2010

The 5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, which convened on May 3-7, 2010 at UNESCO in Paris, brought together over 800 experts from 80 countries representing all sectors of the global oceans community—governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, scientific groups, academia, and museums and aquaria—to advance the global oceans agenda on three major policy issues affecting the oceans: climate and oceans; loss of marine biodiversity; and improving governance. The event also celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the International Year of Biodiversity 2010.

The predominant assessment of the conference is that the various international commitments and targets agreed to at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and in other related fora, have not been met on a global basis, although there have been notable examples of success at regional, national, and local levels. As well, while the awareness and visibility of oceans among decisionmakers and the public alike have increased considerably in the last decade, oceans have been largely absent in the climate negotiations, biodiversity loss continues to occur at an alarming rate, and progress on implementing ecosystem-based management and integrated and coastal management is lagging.

A stronger political mobilization is needed within and among coastal nations of the world to fully benefit from the implementation of common principles and approaches for managing oceans and coastal areas such as ecosystem-based management, integrated coastal and ocean management, marine spatial planning, and marine protected areas (MPAs). There are, however, positive signs in that a growing number of nations have or are in the process of developing integrated ocean policies based on common principles of ocean governance.

Convinced of the need to make progress on climate and oceans, marine biodiversity loss, and the implementation of an integrated ecosystem approach, and in consideration of the

need to build consensus on, and foster equity in the policy options among different countries, regions, and interests, the Conference Co-Chairs put forth the following vision developed on the basis of discussion at the Conference for consideration by national and international authorities.

1. Ensuring Survival: Oceans, Climate, and Security

Oceans play a major role in regulating climate conditions, and changes in atmospheric conditions will have profound effects on the functioning of ocean ecosystems. Ocean warming and acidification, and sea-level rise will result in lasting change which may be difficult, and in some cases impossible, to adapt. For example, the oceans have absorbed 30% of atmospheric CO₂ over the last 200 years, which has increased their acidity. This and other impacts hold large implications not only for half of the global population which lives in coastal areas—in 183 coastal nations, including 44 small island developing States (SIDS), but for the future of the entire planet as well.

For coastal peoples everywhere and especially for SIDS nations, curbing climate change through deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions on a short time basis and with immediate and adequate financing to deploy adaptation measures is of utmost importance and, in many cases, a matter of survival.

RECOMMENDATION 1: Launch a comprehensive ocean and climate initiative within and outside the UNFCCC negotiation process

Such an initiative should include elements of:

- (i) Mitigation that emphasizes the positive contribution that oceans can play in the mitigation of global warming, such as through the use of natural carbon sinks in coastal areas, the reduction of CO₂ emissions of maritime activities, developing ocean-based renewable energy, and carbon capture and storage;
- (ii) Adaptation measures implemented through integrated coastal and ocean management institutions at local and

regional scales contributing to the improved preparedness, resilience, and adaptive capacities of communities that depend on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods and food security;

- (iii) Programs focusing on capacity development, public education and awareness to prepare national, local officials, and the public to address climate change; and
- (iv) Measures to address the issues associated with the possible displacement of coastal populations as a result of climate change.

2. Stock-taking and Tracking Progress in Achieving Reduction of Biodiversity Loss, and Establishing Networks of Marine Protected Areas

The decline of biodiversity is as big a global challenge as climate change. Ecosystems provide us with basic life necessities including food, freshwater, wood, fiber, genetic resources, medicines, and cultural products. These services are provided by biodiversity, which forms the basis of the provisioning services of ecosystems. They are essential for sustaining and securing livelihoods, and they ensure the health of communities, their security and well-being.

World leaders have failed to deliver commitments made in 2002 to reduce the global rate of biodiversity loss by 2010, and have instead witnessed alarming biodiversity declines on a global basis, although there have been some notable examples of success at national and local levels.

RECOMMENDATION 2: *In the context of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity, it is recommended that:*

--Within the Convention on Biological Diversity process, a Nagoya Oceans Mandate should be developed to provide for the renewal of the Jakarta mandate of marine and coastal biodiversity.

--The establishment of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) should be promoted.

Such initiatives would aim to support the development of ecosystem-based management at the appropriate scale, including through, among other management tools, the increase of MPA coverage and the establishment of coherent MPA networks that are representative of the full range of biodiversity in the oceans, including deep seas and pelagic areas, and in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction.

Interactions between the scientific community and governments need to be reinforced through mechanisms such as the proposal to establish an IPBES to promote exchange between scientists and policy-makers, similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for climate change, with ap-

propriate coordination with the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment under the United Nations. Additionally, interactions among governments, the scientific community, and local communities should be strengthened, in order to incorporate local and traditional knowledge on marine biodiversity in the decision-making process.

3. Implementation of Best Practices in Integrated, Ecosystem-based Ocean and Coastal Management at Local, National, and Regional Levels, and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Faced with increasing resource and user conflicts in ocean areas, both national governments and international authorities have recognized the need to take a more integrated, ecosystem-based approach to ocean management. The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development thus called for the “application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach,” and “promotion of integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level” and “encouragement and assistance to countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management.”

RECOMMENDATION 3: *Adequate and nested strategies at different scales (from local to global) must be developed for Ecosystem-based Ocean and Coastal Management at Local, National, and Regional Levels, and in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.*

The definition and implementation of these strategies need to be fully supported/underpinned by common tools and techniques, knowledge, monitoring and assessments, financial mechanisms, and evaluation for use by decision-makers. The UN should advance discussions on options for moving toward integrated ecosystem-based management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), particularly in terms of the recognition of common principles of ocean governance, standards and procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment, and designation of marine protected areas in ABNJ.

A Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment under the United Nations is needed and should be established as soon as possible. The Regular Process should be coordinated with the work of the IPBES.

As it is clear that the engagement of Parliamentarians is essential as a means to support the enactment of legislation on integrated oceans governance in countries around the world, and following initial discussions on this question by Parliamentarians at the Global Oceans Conference 2010, the Global Forum will facilitate the establishment of an international network of Ocean Parliamentarians.



4. Next Steps for the Global Oceans Agenda

The Global Forum will convey these messages at the different international fora where oceans are to be discussed, including the Special Session of the UN General Assembly (September 22, 2010), and in particular through the organization of Oceans Days at the:

- 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 10) to be held in Nagoya, Japan (October 19-29, 2010)
- 16th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 16) in Cancun, Mexico (November 29-December 10, 2010)

Global Oceans Conference 2010 Program:
<http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/GOC5-FinalProgram.pdf>

Conference Summary Report (IISD Reporting Services):
<http://www.iisd.ca/download/pdf/sd/ymbvol68num5e.pdf>

Policy Brief on Oceans and Climate Change:
<http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/PolicyBrief-Climate-Oceans.pdf>
 Policy Brief on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas:
http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/BiodiversityPB_4web.pdf
 Policy Brief on Improving Governance:
<http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/PolicyBrief-EBM-ICM.pdf>

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Acknowledgements

Major Organizers and Supporters

Additional Support

International Program Committee

National Organizing Committee

Media and Outreach Committee

Global Oceans Forum Conference Secretariat

Other Collaborating Organizations

Conference Coverage



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Major Organizers and Supporters

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Global Oceans Forum Conference Secretariat

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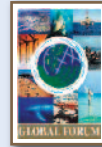
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Conference Coverage

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About the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands was first mobilized in 2001 to help the world's governments highlight issues related to oceans, coasts, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and was later formalized at the WSSD in Johannesburg. The Global Forum is a response to perceived needs:

- for fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private and scientific sectors
- for constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels
- for taking an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels

Since 2001, the Global Forum has involved ocean experts representing all sectors from 105 countries to advance the global oceans agenda by: 1) promoting the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, especially the goals emanating from the 2002 WSSD; 2) analyzing new emerging issues such as improving the governance regime for ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction and addressing the impacts of climate change; and 3) promoting international consensus-building on unresolved ocean issues.

The Global Oceans Conferences provide the major opportunity for all sectors of the global oceans community-- governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and scientific groups-- to address the major policy issues affecting the oceans at global, regional, and national levels and to make progress in advancing the global oceans agenda.

The Global Forum has organized five Global Conferences (in 2001, 2003, 2006, and 2010 at UNESCO in Paris and in 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam); co-organized the Global Ocean Policy Day with the Government of Indonesia during the World Ocean Conference 2009; organized the Oceans Day at Copenhagen during the UNFCCC climate negotiations in December 2009; organized the Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon in 2005 documenting experiences with integrated oceans governance in countries and regions around the world; prepared a number of "report cards" on the implementation of the WSSD ocean targets and of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS; reports on ocean issues in island states; reports on capacity development needs on ocean and coastal management in different world regions; and provided a series of Internet information services, including periodic newsletters.

In late 2006, the Global Forum began a strategic planning effort in collaboration with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs, industry, and scientific groups, to advance the global oceans agenda over the ten-year period to 2016. Twelve Multi-national Expert Working Groups, involving 254 experts from 72 countries, are considering the major global oceans issues, identifying strategic opportunities for advancing the global goal/target in the next decade, and recommending priority action steps for implementation by national and international decisionmakers.

See <http://www.globaloceans.org>



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