

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



Volume of Symposium Session Summaries Policy, Science and Technical Symposium May 3-4, 2010

Conference Organizers



Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands

**Volume of Symposium Session Summaries:
Policy, Science and Technical Symposium
May 3-4, 2010**

Fifth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands

Gwénaëlle Hamon and Miriam Balgos, Editors

Foreword

The **Policy, Science and Technical Symposium** (May 3 and 4) will feature plenary and concurrent panels that will explore the major themes and topics of the Conference through presentations and discussions.

This volume is a compilation of information on the sessions' objectives and the status of issues that are being addressed. It also contains information on the next steps that should be taken regarding the issues and recommendations for national and international decision-makers in the next phase.

This volume will be distributed at the Symposium and to the Roundtables of National Ocean Leaders, Ocean Parliamentarians, and Regional, Provincial and Local Authorities (meeting on May 5) and to the high-level participants during the Policy Conference (May 6 and 7) to inform their discussions.

Theme 1

ENSURING SURVIVAL:

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

Session Title:

**Climate Change and the Oceans
and International Governance:
Seeking Meaningful Responses to
Climate Change**

Organizer: Greenpeace International

Session Number: 1

Objectives

To inform, motivate and equip stakeholders of scientific issues, legal solutions and political processes relevant to climate change effects in the open-ocean and deep sea, including towards mitigation and adaptation. The panel will be solutions oriented, aiming to ensure a common and overriding international mandate to build resilience to climate change.

Summary

Oceans and seas are being systematically degraded by overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution, and marine ecosystems now also face the largest overarching threat facing the planet – climate change. Rising temperatures, changing weather patterns, changing currents, receding sea ice, changes in species distribution and abundance, rising sea levels and increasing acidification are all taking their toll. There is a need to build the resilience in ocean ecosystems so that marine life has the best chances of adapting to these changes to safeguard the oceans and the millions of people that depend on them. Informed by the rapidly expanding scientific information, the session will aim at assisting the international community in developing legal solutions and political processes that take into account climate change effects in the open-ocean and deep sea, in particular focusing on implications for small island States and on mitigation, adaptation and building resilience.

It is widely accepted that policy responses must be firmly grounded in the ecosystem and precautionary approaches. Establishing marine reserves, conserving important coastal habitats that store carbon, promoting renewable energy and the oceans, and reducing energy and emissions production at sea are examples of measures that can help mitigate the effects of climate change. On mitigation, the session will

explore the importance of coastal habitats in sequestering carbon, including mangroves, marshes and seagrasses that account for over half of all carbon storage in ocean sediments. The session will also look at geo-engineering responses, such as ocean fertilization, that attempt to increase the carbon storage capacity of the ocean, or carbon sequestration, which seeks to use the ocean for storage of carbon dioxide, and possible risks for the oceans. For adaptation, the session will examine the importance of fostering ecosystem resilience, including a focus on protecting key ecosystem features, reducing man-made stressors, maintaining species and ecosystem representativeness and replication, restoring damaged or compromised ecosystems, and establishing temperature and/or pH refugia to serve as places for recovery. It will examine options for large-scale marine protection to become an insurance policy for an unpredictable future, which will be hotter, stormier and more hostile.

Recommendations from this panel are expected to focus on implementing the approaches and tools that the global oceans community has to help mitigate against the impacts of climate change and build resilience into ocean ecosystems. These can include: the establishment of large-scale marine reserves to buffer negative impacts, protect marine biodiversity, and increase the resilience of marine ecosystems; the development and adoption of guidance on pursuing geo-engineering techniques, including their associated risks and the need to pursue an ecosystem and precautionary approach;

and the use of best practices in industries that use or rely on the ocean, including shipping. These also can include addressing gaps in oceans governance, including through improved co-ordination and cooperation between international organizations and institutions, harmonization of mandates, and a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS to ensure the long term conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources, ecosystems and biological diversity on the high seas. Finally, the panel will recommend that a new climate regime consider the significant impacts of climate change and increased levels of CO₂ on the global oceans, including through ocean acidification, and that initiatives are undertaken to protect carbon sinks such as mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses.

Objectives

Offshore renewable energy (wind, tidal, wave and ocean current) is gaining increasing attention as a viable alternative to non-renewable energy, lacking the most severe environmental impacts of fossil-fuel resources, including health and climate impacts. However, the potential social and ecological impacts of these technologies cannot be overlooked. The introduction of new activities also adds competing uses to already crowded ocean areas and potential socioeconomic implications for coastal communities. Identifying and assessing the various social and environmental implications of offshore renewable energy is critical to minimizing the potential negative impacts of these projects, encouraging stable sources of financing, and promoting inter-sectoral cooperation. This session will review the social and environmental implications of different types of offshore renewable energy, focusing on demonstrated impacts from existing projects, the implications of scaling-up offshore renewable energy, mechanisms for cooperation among various stakeholders in mitigating the social and environmental concerns associated with these projects while being cognizant of, and placing those impacts into a comparative framework that considers alternative means to generate electricity.

Panelists

Duncan Currie, Advisor, Greenpeace International and Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC), *Ocean governance responses to climate change: ensuring an international mandate to build resilience*

Jon Van Dyke, Professor of Law, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, - *International legal trends and responses to climate change in the oceans*

David Santillo, Science Unit, Exeter University, Greenpeace International, *Geo-engineering responses*

Jennie Hoffman, Senior Scientist and Director of Projects, Ecoadapt, *Applied governance: Conservation and management strategies for increased resilience*

Sherry P. Broder, Attorney, Hawaii, Best Practices for Shipping Companies to Reduce Black Carbon Emissions

Contact: Duncan Currie
(duncanc@globelaw.com)

Session Title:

Understanding and Mitigating the Social and Environmental Impacts of Offshore Renewable Energy

Organizer:

University of Delaware, USA

Session Number: 3

Objectives

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Panelists

Moderator

Willett Kempton, Director, Center for Carbon Free Power Integration, University of Delaware, US

Speakers

Jeremy Firestone, Associate Professor of Marine Policy, Center for Carbon Free Power Integration, University of Delaware, US

Leila Monroe, Ocean Policy Analyst, National Resources Defense Council (NRDC), US

Magdalena Muir, President International Energy, Environmental and Legal Services, Ltd, The Netherlands

Dr. Steven Degraer, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences Management Unit of the Mathematical Model of the North Sea Marine Ecosystem Management Section, Belgium

Contact: Joseph Appiott (jappiott@udel.edu) and Jeremy Firestone (jf@udel.edu)

Session Title:

Offshore Renewable Energy: Technological advances, prospects for development, and commercial potential

Organizers:

University of Delaware and the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, USA

Session Number: 4

Objectives

The oceans are increasingly being looked to for potential sources of clean, renewable energy. Spurred by recent advances in technology and more accurate resource assessments, the viability of offshore renewable energy is continuing to increase. In light of the growing threat of climate changes impacts, the need to utilize new sources of renewable energy is becoming more urgent. Offshore renewable energy often couples well with the high population densities of coastal areas and presents comparatively few environmental impacts. As technology development continues to progress and regulatory frameworks develop, offshore renewables looks to play a central role in moving towards a sustainable, carbon-free future. However, a number of obstacles remain that hinder this industry from reaching its full potential.

This session will address recent technological advances in offshore wind and hydrokinetic power (wave, tidal, ocean current), prospects for the further development and implementation of these technologies, and the commercialization of offshore renewable energy. It will also address mechanisms of international cooperation and collaboration in the utilization of these important resources. In doing so, it will outline the

importance of offshore renewable energy as a critical means of climate change mitigation and viable tool for moving towards a carbon-free future.

Panelists

Moderator

Jeremy Firestone, Associate Professor of Marine Policy, Center for Carbon Free Power Integration, University of Delaware, US

Speakers

Willett Kempton, Director, Center for Carbon Free Power Integration, University of Delaware

John Huckerby, Founder and Executive Officer, Aotearoa Wave and Tidal Energy Association (AWATEA), Chairman of the International Energy Agency's Ocean Energy Systems Executive (IEA:OES), New Zealand

Jose Luis Villate Martinez, Head of Ocean Energy, Tecnalia Energy, Spain

Contact: Joseph Appiott (jappiott@udel.edu) and Jeremy Firestone (jf@udel.edu)

Session Title:

Ensuring Survival of Coasts and Inland Areas from Global Warming and Anthropogenic Threats

Organizer:

Conservation for the Oceans Foundation

Session Number: 5

Objectives

This session will address these issues of ensuring survival of coasts and inland areas from global warming and anthropogenic threats from presentations by national ministers offering what are the current conditions in their countries and what are the plans underway to deal with these emerging and present conditions. Time will be spent at the end of the presentations for discussion about a comparison of the various national plans towards developing a series of best practice ideas for implementation of these by a rubric for other regional consideration. The outcome of the session to be development a dynamic conceptual tool kit for recognizing nations and their

approaches toward ameliorating the coastal and inland effect of global warming and a consensus statement for the Conference findings

Panelists

Leonard Sonnenschein, Conservation for the Oceans Foundation

Ram Boojh, UNESCO

B.P. Nilaratna, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India

John Nightingale, Vancouver Aquarium
Canadian Minister (TBD)

South America – TBD

Li Yanliang, Vice General Director, China Fishery Law Enforcement Command, Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of China

Hu Weiyong, General Director, Beijing Aquarium

Contact: Leonard Sonnenschein
(Isaquaman@aol.com)

Session Title:

Ecosystem Based Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Coasts, Oceans, and the People who Depend on Them

Organizer:

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Session Number: 6

Objectives

This session will explore the concept of ecosystem-based adaptation, share examples of emerging practice, and facilitate discussion around the key scientific questions surrounding the benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches.

Summary

Ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) includes a range of actions for the management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems that help reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of ecosystems and communities in the face of climate change. EBA is a cost-effective and accessible means of adaptation that can help address multiple threats and local priorities and is

often more accessible to the rural poor than technology or infrastructure solutions.

Given their importance and high vulnerability, finding ways to adapt to climate change is particularly high priority in coastal areas. The World Bank's "Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change" named coastal zone management and defense as the most costly of six sectors included in its analysis of the costs of adaptation in developing countries, at around \$30 billion annually. However, this analysis only considers "grey infrastructure" adaptation approaches. The "green infrastructure" solutions that EBA offers are often overlooked in such analysis, but may provide a significant cost-savings for countries which are already struggling to meet economic demands.

Coastal ecosystems are already under enormous human pressure and climate change is adding further major threats. Rising seas, increased storm intensity, warming temperatures and acidifying waters will further compromise the ability of coastal ecosystems to provide ongoing critical ecosystem services for people.

10% of the world's population lives in low elevation coastal areas and 65% of megacities – those with more than 5 million inhabitants – are located in these coastal zones and continue to grow. The world's deltas are densely populated and often serve as the rice bowl of entire countries. These communities and economies are highly vulnerable as sea level rise is causing gradual inundation of lowlands, increased rates of erosion, salinization of ground-water and increased frequency and intensity of storm events with significant impacts from storm surges. These impacts, coupled with accelerated development activities, and even some planned adaptation responses to climate change that are focused on using "hard" engineering solutions, are putting shorelines and coastal communities at further risk as their natural buffers, such as coastal wetlands, mangroves and dunes, are lost.

Nature holds some of the world's best and most practical solutions to climate change, solutions that keep nature and people healthy, safe and secure. Certain coastal ecosystems offer important coastal protection services by providing a powerful buffer during extreme storm events, greatly mitigating storm surge and flood impacts and reducing costs of recovery in adjacent lands. There are also numerous examples of the

important role that ecosystems such as shellfish reefs, coral reefs, mangroves and wetlands, play in dissipating wave energy, and trapping and holding coastal sediments. Such invaluable services come at a much lower cost than engineered solutions, and bring a multitude of other ecosystem benefits – that may otherwise be lost with grey infrastructure – such as maintaining or improving food security and livelihoods and contributing to local economies.

Robust, resilient ecosystems can serve as protective buffers for human communities from sea level rise and increased storm events, while continuing to provide sources of food, fuel, fiber and livelihoods—provided we manage them adequately to increase their resilience.

By maintaining ecosystem productivity and supporting and sustaining income-generating activities in the face of climate change, ecosystem-based strategies provide a basis for social adaptation.

The path ahead – next steps that should be taken

- Adaptation actions that address coastal hazards should receive priority attention and funding given the acute vulnerability of coastal areas and the high level of concentration of human populations in them. This priority need be reflected in the new climate change agreement that is being negotiated in the UNFCCC and in donors' strategies for adaptation.
- Adaptation planning at local, national and global levels should integrate and prioritize ecosystem-based adaptation strategies that aim at increasing the resilience of key coastal and marine ecosystems that provide shoreline protection, food security, and maintenance of water quality, income and livelihoods to dependent human communities. .
- National and international planning should ensure that sectoral and “hard” adaptation programs take account of ecosystem constraints and impacts, and that adaptation action does not inadvertently undermine the resilience or functions of natural ecosystems.
- While “grey infrastructure” approaches are sometimes the best option for protecting vulnerable communities, considering “green” EBA approaches first offers potentially greatly-reduced costs of adaptation.
- Much greater emphasis has to be given to mainstreaming climate change considerations

and ecosystem-based adaptation into coastal development planning and coastal hazard mitigation planning and recovery efforts. This includes through investing in frameworks and decision support tools that permit a full accounting of natural resource values and improve understanding of the risks, vulnerabilities, impacts and options for action, including how EBA can serve as an instrument to address risk and disaster risk reduction. There is a real opportunity for identifying win-win solutions for human and natural communities in building approaches that combine hazard mitigation and biodiversity conservation in coastal zones to preserve infrastructure, protect human communities and preserve their livelihoods.

- Programmes for biodiversity conservation should take into account climate change considerations. The CBD marine and coastal programme of work should be revised to include climate change impacts in all of its components; in particular, the component on coastal area management should include elements of ecosystem-based adaptation.
- Priority attention should be afforded to piloting and testing participatory EBA methodologies at the local level where vulnerable communities depend directly on critical coastal habitat areas or are most vulnerable to the combined threat of sea-level rise and storm surge.

Panelists

Chair

Lynne Hale, Director, Global Marine Program, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), US

Speakers

Mark Spalding, Senior Marine Scientist, The Nature Conservancy, Newmarket, UK.

Marion Henry, Acting Secretary, FSM Department of Resources & Development, Federated States of Micronesia

Don Macintosh, Coordinator, Mangroves for the Future

Contact: Sarah G. Davidson (sdavidson@tnc.org)

Session Title:**The Role of Traditional and Local Knowledge in Climate Change Adaptation****Organizer:****United Nations University (UNU) - Traditional Knowledge Initiative (TKI)****Session Number: 7****Objectives**

The impacts of climate change pose threats to the survival of coastal communities worldwide. Particularly vulnerable are resource-dependent communities, including indigenous communities, in coastal areas and on small islands. In many cases these communities also possess traditional and local knowledge that may help them better adapt to the impacts of climate change. Some communities are using traditional knowledge to record their observations of climate change and its impacts on the environment. The value of these observations as a complement for scientific research is now being more broadly recognized, including by the IPCC and the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment. In addition to documenting environmental change, many communities are taking an active role in ensuring their survival through employing traditional and local knowledge to develop practical solutions for adaptation. These solutions often relate to improved bottom-up strategies for management of marine and coastal ecosystems and resources, which ultimately enhance the community's capacity for survival in a changing world. These local responses can offer valuable insights for the rest of the world, and can be particularly effective when combined with national and international strategies for climate change adaptation.

SummaryStatus

The impacts of climate change pose threats to the survival of coastal communities worldwide. Particularly vulnerable are resource-dependent communities, including indigenous communities, in coastal areas and on small islands. In many cases these communities also possess traditional and local knowledge that may help them better adapt to the impacts of climate change.

As a result of their close relationship with the land and sea, coastal communities (including indigenous communities) dependent on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods have long been observing and reporting the impacts of climate change. The observed impacts include sea-level rise, coastal erosion, warming oceans, melting sea ice, salt-water intrusion, changing weather patterns, and degradation of coastal ecosystems. These observations provide an important source of climate history and baseline data and local scale expertise that is valuable for climate change research, including through the local verification of global models. The value of these observations as a complement for scientific research is now being more broadly recognized, including by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA).

While the observed climate change impacts threaten the livelihoods and survival of coastal communities, they are also providing a basis for creative local community-driven adaptation strategies that are already being implemented and tested in many areas. The majority of these adaptation strategies is based in some way on local and/or traditional ecological knowledge, and may involve modifying existing practices or restructuring a community's relationships with the environment. Examples from coastal areas include altering land use and settlement patterns, rehabilitating coastal ecosystems, and employing traditional water conservation, soil management, and marine resource management practices, including closure of fishing grounds until a resource recovers. These locally-driven solutions are being shared through initiatives such as Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change and the Indigenous Peoples Climate Change Assessment. Community-based adaptation strategies are also being incorporated into government climate response programs, to complement expensive technology-based solutions.

The Way Forward: Recommendations to Decision Makers

Effective adaptation planning relies on the best available knowledge base, and the urgent need to respond to the pressures of climate change has put a premium on the generation, interpretation and use of information in this regard. Recommendations for a way forward include:

- Incorporate local and traditional knowledge, along with scientific information, into climate change assessment, monitoring and reporting on the national and international level.
- adaptation strategies based on local and traditional knowledge in order to build resilience, preserve livelihoods and traditional ways of life.
- Integrate community adaptation strategies with broader government climate change response strategies and technologies in order to foster new partnerships and innovative ways of thinking.
- Build networks to share adaptation strategies between communities, with governments and the general public.

Panelists

Chairs

Marjo Vierros, Traditional Knowledge Initiative (TKI) of the United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

Anne McDonald, UNU-IAS Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (OUIK)

Speakers

Dr. Marjo Vierros, UNU-IAS, Traditional and local knowledge and climate change adaptation – an overview

Mr. Aliferati Tawake, University of the South Pacific, Building resilience through community-based marine resources management in Fiji

Ms. Anne McDonald, UNU-IAS, Restoring traditional coastal landscapes and fisheries through the Japanese satoumi approach to management

Dr. Alphonse Kambu, UNEP, Adaptation to Climate Change on Carteret Islands of Papua New Guinea

Ms. Magdalena Muir, Arctic Institute of North America, Beaufort Sea Project for Climate Change: Impact and Adaptation to Climate Change for Fish and Marine Mammals in the Canadian Beaufort Sea

Contact: Marjo Vierro (vierros@ias.unu.edu)

Session Title:

Stormy weather on our planet – new citizen actions after COP15 – Public Education and Outreach

Organizer:

World Ocean Network

Session Number: 8

Objectives

- Suggestions as to how to build successful oceans and climate change communication.
- Suggestions for further most effective emblematic communication joint actions regarding the oceans, climate and the general public.
- A call to Global Conference participants to take part joint in awareness raising activities and especially World Oceans Day 2010 and 2011.

The results of the session will be further developed at the 4th International Meeting of the World Ocean Network.

Panelists

Moderator

Philippe Vallette, Co-chair of World Ocean Network, General Manager of Nausicaá, France

Speakers

Cynthia Vernon

Catherine Franche, Executive Director, ECSITE, The European network of science, centres and museums, Belgium, Communications Coordinator for ACCENT consortium, International Consortium for Academic Programs Abroad

Anitha Sharma, Environmental Educator, Kerala, India

Manuel Cira, Coordinator of World Ocean Network, Head of Cultural Services, Nausicaá, France

Peter Neill, President, World Ocean Observatory, New York, USA

Contact: Philippe Vallette (generalmanager@nausicaa.fr)

Session Title:

Coastal Tourism and Climate Change

Organizer:

Swansea Metropolitan University, UK

Session Number: 9

Objectives

The session will explore climate change threats to coastal tourism, such as sea level rise, increased temperatures and storms, freshwater security and resilience. Impacts will be assessed by experts for various continents, with policy perspectives informed by industry concerns.

Summary

Issues considered:

Coastal tourism adaptation with respect to climate change and sea level rise must address the following issues:

- Increased storminess: this will significantly impact on coastal tourism infrastructure.
- Sea level rise: this will vary, even along the same coastline, leading to increased erosion/beach loss. Coupled with increased storms, impacts and infrastructure damage will worsen.
- Increased temperatures: impacts on eco-tourism destinations, for example, coral reefs and dive tourism.
- Freshwater security: expansion of tourism can for some areas mean additional stress on an already limited resource.
- Resilience: how quickly will tourism economies of affected coastal communities recover? This will be a critical issue for Small Island Developing States (SIDs).
- Risk: vulnerability analysis and adaptive capacity.

The path ahead:

Results of research and monitoring must be evaluated in the context of strategic management, and a management strategy justified for protection of the coastal and marine environments. For climate change and sea level rise, understanding of the coastal region will rely on temporal and spatial data collection. Existing and proposed developments should be assessed in the context of

predicted change and management decisions taken on socio-economic grounds. Shoreline trends can be determined from aerial photographs, remote sensing data and physical monitoring techniques. Trend impacts on infrastructure should be analysed in the context of existing management, e.g. seawalls, breakwaters, etc., and economic value. GIS is an excellent planning tool whereby spatial and temporal change can be represented alongside cultural use. From a policy perspective decision-makers can evaluate options such as 'hold the line' and subsequently assess available methods by which this can be achieved, using hard or soft engineering. Once implemented, monitoring should continue and strategies re-evaluated on a cyclical basis. Unfortunately, some countries will be restricted on available adaptation choices. For SIDs, climate change and sea level rise problems will result in disproportional consequences. Inundation of low lying areas and overall low elevations will affect available options. Vulnerability analyses will underpin adaptive strategies which unfortunately will often be based on response capacity. Many SIDs rely on their tourism economies and resilience will be the major driver. If strategic options are not evaluated with appropriate forward planning, coastal destinations will be under even more threat. There is now an opportunity to learn from past mistakes, but chances of success will be complicated by the tourism industry being first and foremost, commercial in nature. However, many of the issues are cross-cutting and can be integrated within policy development on ecosystem health, planning, freshwater security, etc.

Recommendations for national and international decision-makers:

1. Allow shared access to existing datasets and provide funding to collect additional data recommended by expert groups.
 1. Engage tourism industry representatives as key economic stakeholders in the decision-making process.
 2. Develop risk based scenarios and adaptive strategies in consultation with NGOs, industry and research organisations. These should include technological responses to ensure economic resilience.

Panelists

Moderator

Mike Phillips, Professor and Chair, Swansea Metropolitan University

Speakers

Mike Phillips, Professor and Chair, Swansea Metropolitan University, *An overview of climate change threats to coastal tourism*

Phil Dearden, Professor and Chair, University of Victoria, *Coral reefs and dive Tourism in southeast Asia.*

Julia Jabour, Member of Australian Delegation to Antarctic Treaty Consultations, University of Tasmania, *Would you like ice with yours? Challenges for Antarctic tourism.*

Giorgio Anfuso, Professor and Chair, University of Cadiz, *Climate change and the North African coast.*

Helena Calado, Professor and Chair, University of the Azores, *Azores tourism and climate change mitigation policy.*

Rolph Payet, President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Seychelles, Special Advisor to the President of Seychelles, *Linking sustainable tourism and climate change in SIDS: policy perspectives.*

Eva Aimable, Policy Analyst, World Travel and Tourism Council, *WTTC perspectives.*

Contact: Mike Phillips (m.phillips@sihe.ac.uk)

Session Title:

Adaptation to Coastal Climate Change

Organizer:

Dr. Robin McInnes, Coastal & Geotechnical Services, Isle of Wight, UK

Session Number: 9

Objectives

This session will consist in a series of presentations illustrating examples of coastal adaptation planning and policy frameworks and practical approaches to adaptation in areas of risk. Delegates will be able to take away examples of successful initiatives for transfer to their own situations.

Panelists

Moderator

Dr. Robin McInnes, Coastal & Geotechnical Services, UK, *Coastal & Geotechnical Services: 'Introductory presentation'*

Speakers

Andy McNab, Scott Wilson, UK; *National coastal change strategy for England*

Natasha Carpenter, Royal Haskoning, UK, *Adaptation to coastal climate change in Trinidad*

Peter Barter, Halcrow, UK, *Adaptation to coastal climate change in the USA*

Stacia Miller, Environment Agency, UK, *Engaging stakeholders in areas of coastal change*

The presenters will cover Global adaptation issues, and approaches in England, USA and Trinidad

Contact: Robin McInnes
(rgmcinnes@btinternet.com)

Session Title:

Resilient Coastal Communities: Implementing Strategies for Adaptation to Sea Level Rise and Coastal Inundation

Organizers:

Monmouth University, USA; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA; and the Coastal States Organization, USA

Session Number: 11

Objectives

The Session will provide examples of innovative policy and programmatic approaches, and decision-support tools used by coastal communities to assess potential impacts, and adapt to sea level rise and inundation.

Panelists

Tony MacDonald, Director, Monmouth University Urban Coast Institute, New Jersey, USA, *Priorities for Information and Decision-support Tools to Mobilize Coastal Communities to Understand and Respond to the Consequences of Coastal Inundation and Sea-level Rise*

Kristen Fletcher, Executive Director, Coastal States Organization, Washington, DC, USA, *Implementation of Coastal Adaptation Strategies: State and Local Case Studies from the U.S.*

James Murley, Director, Catanese Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions, Florida Atlantic University, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, USA, -

Florida's Resilient Coasts: A Policy Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change

Stephen Olsen, Director, Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, RI, USA, - *Coastal Climate Change: Guidance for Coastal Communities and Development Planners*

Contact: Tony MacDonald (amacdona@monmouth.edu), Margaret Davidson (Margaret.Davidson@noaa.gov), and Kristin Fletcher (kfletcher@coastalstates.org)

Session Title:

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Time to Upscale!

Organizer:
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, France

Session Number: 36

Objectives

ICZM has been implemented in many places and contexts around the world for decades now. However the challenge of getting beyond pilot experiments, of achieving concrete results on a large enough scale to really transform the way coastal areas are managed globally, remains of concern. The session will provide an exchange of views on barriers to upscaling, particularly with regard to project cycle constraints and to combining pilot projects with normative approaches. US, European, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean cases, where interesting steps have been taken in this direction will be highlighted. The session will target mainly government and donor agencies as well as NGOs involved in promoting and funding ICZM implementation on all continents.

Panelists

Moderator

Stephen Olsen, Director, Coastal Resources Center (CRC), University of Rhode Island, US

Speakers

Stephen Olsen, University of Rhode Island, US
Raphaël Billé, Programme Director, Biodiversity and Adaptation to Climate Change, Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI), France

Julien Rochette, Research fellow, Ocean and Coastal Management, Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI), France

Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator, The Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project, South Africa

Marko Prem, Director, UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), Croatia

Yves Henocque, Nature & Society, Prospective and Scientific Strategy Division, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Raphaël Billé (raphael.bille@iddri.org)

Session Title:

Blue-Redd: Towards a Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate

Organizer:
The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France

Session Number: 38

Objectives

The objective of this session is to provide a critical analysis of a crediting mechanism rewarding marine and coastal ecosystem carbon capture and effective storage:

- Presentation of the Blue Redd mechanism: objective, expectations, possible design
- Brief comparison with Green REDD, and presentation of the state of play of international negotiations
- Tacking stock of experience using crediting mechanisms:
 - On technical issues: discussing the feasibility of designing a carbon market mechanism specific to oceans (baseline and metrics elaboration, monitoring issues, credit affectation)
 - On the role and capacity of the market to create an incentive: supply and demand prospect on carbon market after Copenhagen

as regards the international market; domestic markets; voluntary approaches.

Discussion will address the design of policy and economic instruments, including the voluntary carbon market and the use of revenues from a levy on international maritime transport, to establish appropriate and sustainable funding mechanisms for carbon sequestration, ecosystem protection, integrated coastal and marine activities management.

Panelists

Moderator

Monique Barbut, Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility (GEF), US

Speakers

Matthieu Wemaere, Permanent Representative of Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) in Brussels, Belgium

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

Minister Fadel Muhammad, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

Bill Eichbaum, World Wildlife Fund, US

Contact: Raphaël Billé (raphael.bille@iddri.org)

Session Title:

Copenhagen and its discontents: lessons learnt and the way forward for the ocean-climate community

Organizer:

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France

Session number: 39

Objectives

The ocean community, gathered by the Global Forum and other important networks, put tremendous efforts since Bali COP 13 to ensure that the importance of oceans, coasts and islands would get the recognition they deserve in the climate change negotiation. Whether for mitigation or adaptation related issues, stakes were high indeed. This endeavor culminated with

the Oceans Day successfully organized during COP 15 in Copenhagen. However, a few days later, COP 15 closed on a “Copenhagen Accord” that is satisfactory neither for the vague process it induces, nor for the weak commitment it represents. Six months later, the process begins to look a bit clearer while analyses of the Accord and speculations over the near future flourish. It is therefore crucial for the ocean community to draw all necessary conclusions from the last two years of interfacing with the climate negotiation, to strategically elaborate the next steps to be taken and the issues to focus attention on. This session will bring together experts from both the ocean community and the climate negotiation to discuss the roadmap for 2010 and beyond.

Panelists

Moderator

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

Speakers

Emmanuel Guérin, Programme Director, Climate Change, IDDRI, *the Copenhagen Accord: content, implications, latest news from the climate negotiation, possible paths from here*

Peter Lockley, Head of Transport Policy, WWF UK, *Perspectives for reductions of maritime transport emissions in the post-Copenhagen context*

Patricio Bernal, former UNESCO-IOC Head, *Proposals on the way forward for the ocean-climate community*

Bill Eichbaum, World Wildlife Fund US

Cassandra Young, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Italy

Contact: Raphaël Billé (raphael.bille@iddri.org)

Session Title:

Policy and Regulatory Issues of Offshore Renewable Energy

Organizers:

University of Delaware and the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, USA

Session Number: 44

Objectives

The presence of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, including financial signals, is an essential aspect of the development and implementation of offshore renewable energy. The lack, or vague application, of policies and regulatory mechanisms for offshore renewable energy can present a major obstacle to project development and the elicitation of financing. This session will address the various policy issues associated with offshore renewable energy as well as provide recommendations and next steps for overcoming the current obstacles facing the industry.

Panelists

Moderator

Jeremy Firestone, Associate Professor of Marine Policy, Center for Carbon Free Power Integration, University of Delaware, US

Speakers

Magdalena Muir, President International Energy, Environmental and Legal Services, Ltd, The Netherlands

Sean O'Neill, President, Ocean Renewable Energy Coalition, US

Carolyn Elefant, Legal and Regulatory Counsel, Ocean Renewable Energy Coalition, US

Contact: Joseph Appiott (jappiott@udel.edu) and Jeremy Firestone (jf@udel.edu)

Session Title:

Algal Aquaculture: Food, Feed, Fuel – Mitigation of Localized Acidification

Organizers:

**University of Southern Maine, USA;
Delhi University, India**

Session Number: 45

Objectives

This session will address the following topics:

- Marine Algae Cultivation to Combat Ocean Acidification
- Seaweed solution – Sink and swim!

- Mass cultivation of seaweed; a short term CO2 sink and the answer for sustainable bioethanol production
- Why Microalgae for Biofuel Production and the Need for Physiological Studies.
- Important role of seaweed cultivation for decreasing ocean acidification in China

Summary

Ocean acidification is a major global environmental concern. The alarming increase in CO2 emissions since the inception of the industrial revolution has increased the acidity of the oceans with potentially profound consequences for the marine ecosystems. The oceans are the largest CO2 sink, absorbing 25-30% of the anthropogenic CO2 over the past 150 years, lowering the oceanic surface water pH average by 0.1. As a result, during the 20th century the global Ocean's carbonate concentrations increased by ~ 30µmol/kg. If current CO2 emission trends continue, 2050 ocean projections indicate oceanic acidification will achieve its highest level in the past million years.

Humans living in the coastal areas and dependent on marine resources could experience significant economic losses and social disruptions over the next several decades. Although we have a limited understanding of the effects of pH reduction on marine ecosystems, a few studies have revealed that corals, shellfish, algae and many other marine organisms have been greatly affected. Various management options have been proposed to alleviate ocean acidification but the only true mitigation option is the limitation of fossil-fuel generated CO2 emissions.

Marine algae have a great potential to convert oceanic CO2 into biomass. Large scale algal cultivation can sequester or remove upwards of one billion tons of CO2 from the oceans. Biological CO2/HCO3- sequestration from the sea remains a viable option. Macroalgae, popularly known as seaweeds, e.g. Ulva, Enteromorpha, Laminaria, Sargassum, Porphyra, Kappaphycus, and Gracilaria etc are presently cultivated in large scale for various commercial purposes, i.e. as food, feed, fodder, fertilizer, pigments, fine chemicals, etc. In addition to the stated applications, macro and microalgae can be an excellent source of second generation biofuels, e.g. biomethane, biodiesel, and bioethanol. "The Asian Network for Using Algae as a CO2 Sink"

comprising several Asian countries led by Korea is a major international initiative in this direction. The development of Coastal Carbon Dioxide Removal Belt (CCRB) concept has been formulated and merits serious examination.

Recommendations:

1. We propose large scale seaweed cultivation and artificial reef constructions as one of the mitigation mechanisms to combat global ocean acidification – Development of the Coastal CO₂ Removal Belt

2. Formation of the “Global Network for the Mitigation of Ocean Acidification via Seaweed Cultivation” for the international coordination of seaweed aquaculture

Panelists

Moderators

Ira A. Levine, Associate Professor, University of Southern Maine, US

Dinabandhu Sahoo, Associate Professor, Department of Botany, University of Dehli, India

Speakers

Stefan Kraan, Ocean Harvest Technology, Ireland

Keith Cooksey, Montana State University, US

Ik Kyo Chung, Pusan National University, Korea

Peimin He, Shanghai Ocean University, China

Jean-Paul Cadoret, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Ira A. Levine (ilevine@usm.maine.edu)

Session Title:

Coastal Climate Adaptation in a Regional Context

Organizer:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA

Session Number: 47

Objectives

At the 4th Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, a major area of focus identified by the Working Group on Climate Oceans and Security was to identify appropriate policy responses to scientific findings on the effects and differential impacts of climate change on different regions and

peoples of the world. This workshop is an attempt to examine recent policy responses in a regional context and to review case studies for efforts to implement those policies.

Summary

The 4th Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, Hanoi, 2008, identified a number of key policy responses to address climate change impacts in coastal areas. Many of these responses focused on a wide-range of adaptation strategies, including ecosystem-based approaches and the use of integrated coastal management, risk-based approaches that focus on hazards and the use of flexible adaptation plans, and resiliency-based approaches that center on increasing the ability of coastal ecosystems or communities to resist or recover from major disturbances.

While all of these approaches are useful to think about in a broader management context, specific methods for a region to best adapt to a changing climate will vary spatially and through time. It therefore becomes critical to disseminate information not only on the broader suite of coastal adaptation strategies, but on successes, challenges and lessons-learned in implementing varying management schemes.

Through the examination of case studies that apply coastal adaptation strategies in diverse contexts, we see that the emphases of each differ. For example, if pursuing a risk-based approach to coastal adaptation, efforts might focus on assessment of historic trends, predictions of climate variability and extremes, potential consequences of an extreme event and/or of the strategy itself, and baseline conditions required to implement adaptive approaches to coastal management. If managing for resilience, efforts might focus instead on the identification of indicators of resilience, regionally-specific thresholds, and the implementation of evaluation methods to track the ability of coastal ecosystems or communities to withstand impacts. Approaches will vary further in their funding mechanisms, institutional oversight, levels of subsidiarity and geographical scale. In some cases, it might be beneficial to pursue an experimental approach toward adaptive management, where regional experts implement different management approaches in different places to determine which best suits a given region.

Regardless of how best practices differ, a few important trends have emerged that should be given consideration in any regional adaptation strategy. To be effective, coastal climate adaptation at the regional scale must be carried out through an ecosystem-based approach that utilizes existing institutions and processes. Effective mechanisms for mainstreaming coastal adaptation programs into regional decision-making process should also be pursued, and capacity building for local and regional leaders must be a high priority. Further, strategies need to be flexible to accommodate changing conditions or to respond to new information, and strong monitoring programs are needed to identify change and determine the effectiveness of solutions. Finally, continual assessments of risk and vulnerability must be carried out through the region to identify priority issues to be addressed, as well as areas for protection, restoration and management.

Adaptation to the impacts of climate change in coastal areas necessitates resources that are beyond the means of most nations. However, by incorporating best practices from like examples around the globe and placing them in a regional context, countries and regions can better prioritize issues and focus efforts so that they will be better positioned to meet the challenges posed to coastal areas by global climate change.

Panelists

Moderator

Ralph Cantral, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US

Speakers

Donna Wieting, Acting Director, NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, US

Margaret Davidson, Director, NOAA Coastal Services Center, US

Laura David, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute, Philippines

Le Trong Bihn, Academy of Managers of Construction and Cities (AMCC), Ministry of Construction, Vietnam (TBC)

Contact: Ralph Cantral (Ralph.Cantral@noaa.gov) and Margaret Davidson (margaret.davidson@noaa.gov)

Session Title:

SIDS and Mauritius

Implementation: Are Small Island Developing States More Capable to Address Vulnerabilities? Assessing Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS Five years Later

Organizer:

LaVerne Walker, Saint-Lucia

Session Number: 49

Summary

Small Island Developing States are recognized as being one of the most vulnerable due to their small size, location and their susceptibility to external shocks that impact on their economic development. In an attempt to assist these island States move towards the implementation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the SIDS in 1995 adopted the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island States and in 2005 adopted the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (MSI) which prioritized areas and sectors recognized as critical to the advancement of these island States.

Five years since the adoption of the MSI, SIDS continue to be faced with challenges towards sustainable development. The continuing global economic and financial crisis and the global food and energy crises continue to indicate the vulnerability of these island States. Further, the negative impacts of climate change and global warming, as well as the continued risk to natural disasters, continue to threaten the many SIDS who are attempting to adapt to these vulnerabilities. Special mention needs to be made of Haiti, which experienced a catastrophic earthquake on 12th January, 2010, which resulted in the loss of life of tens of thousands of people and the halt of

business in the capital Port Au Prince for a number of months.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the last five years, a number of SIDS have continued to make advancements towards implementation of the MSI. Many island States have been able to successfully mainstream sustainable development strategies into national development planning. Further, many national development and planning frameworks of many SIDS are based on the priorities set out in the MSI. Many island States have also established integrated coastal management plans and frameworks and have disaster response plans.

In order to overcome these vulnerabilities and challenges, SIDS need to continue to seek assistance from the international community for increased capacity to address many of the challenges. Continued investment in the SIDS University Consortium established in 2005 needs to be encouraged. Further the commitment of the international community to assist SIDS face the challenges of climate change and global warming is needs to be secured. The ability of SIDS to develop climate change adaptation and mitigation models at scales appropriate to SIDS, as well as improve the enabling environment for improved technology transfer is also required. There is also a need for transparent and effective coordination of activities across sectors, as well as across regions.

Panelists

Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji (TBC)

Fathimath Ghina, Maldives

LaVerne Walker, Saint-Lucia

Contact: LaVerne Walker, Saint Lucia
(lwalker2006@gmail.com)

Session Title:

Climate-induced Population Movements in Coastal Regions and Small Island States: An Assessment of Policy Options

Organizer:

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, France

Session Number: 61

Objectives

The session would bring together researchers who conducted field studies, representatives from affected regions and policy-makers from international organization in order to examine and review the different policy options that could address such population movements.

Summary

Status of the issue

Coastal regions and small island developing states are amongst the regions most affected by the impacts of climate change, and sea-level rise in particular. Most of these regions are very densely populated, and present therefore an important migration potential. Such population movements have already been observed, and are expected to be very significant in the near future. Yet both migration policies and adaptation policies remain rather blind to such movements. The session will bring together researchers who conducted field studies, representatives from affected regions and policy-makers from international organization in order to examine and review the different policy options that could address such population movements.

Path ahead

Our understanding of people's reaction to environmental changes remain too limited. Migration in coastal regions and small island states is too often presented in a deterministic perspective, without proper assessment of the available policy options for adaptation. Furthermore, migration choice remains often limited, due to migration barriers, the costs of moving and the lack of any international framework. Steps ahead should therefore include a better understanding of the adaptive capacities of the affected regions, as well as the implementation of sound migration policies that would uphold the right of migrants and their possibility to choose whether to stay or to go, and in which conditions.

Policy recommendations

- Constant portraying of small islands as a doomed, disappearing nations might compromise their potential for future

development. It is important to escape environmental determinism, as well as to recognize the real challenges they face.

- More research needs to be conducted about the adaptive capacity of small islands and coastal regions, in particular with regard to how migration strategies can be part of this adaptive capacity.
- Uncertainties regarding adaptation strategies could be dramatically reduced by long-term plans and policies, in particular with regard to an eventual displacement.
- Migration policies should aim to uphold the rights and well-being of migrants.
- In any case, the social and cultural cohesion of the affected societies should be the paramount of any long-term solution.

Panelists

Moderator

François Gemenne, Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France

Speakers

H.E. Panapasi Nelesone, Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the European Commission

Thomas Binet, University of Portsmouth, UK

Philippe Boncour, International Organisation for Migration, Switzerland

Eric Jadot, Member of the Belgian Parliament, Belgium

Roger Zetter, University of Oxford, UK

Contact: François Gemenne
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Session Title:

Carbon Capture and Sequestration

Organizer:

Alan Simcock

Session Number: 67

Summary

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is one of the most significant of the “greenhouse” gases that are affecting the global climate. The significant increases in the emissions of CO₂ are due in large

part to the use of fossil hydrocarbons from underground reservoirs. Long-term, lasting solutions to the problems of climate change can only come from significant changes in the way in which the world generates the large and increasing amounts of energy that it needs. Nevertheless, various measures can offer means of mitigating the impact of emissions of “greenhouse” gases in the medium term, thus allowing more time for fundamental changes in energy production and consumption to be achieved.

One of these possible medium-term mitigation measures is the *capture* of the streams from large point sources of CO₂ emissions (including power plants using fossil fuels, steel works and fuel processing plants) before it is emitted into the atmosphere, and its long-term *sequestration* in suitable storage. Any such storage would have to be for very long periods – centuries or, indeed, millennia – if it is to achieve significant mitigation of the effects of climate change.

One possible form of such sequestration is the injection of the CO₂ into the geological structures from which oil and gas have been removed. This has been particularly considered in relation to geological structures under the sea bed. On a small scale this is already underway: the Sleipnir field in the North Sea produces much CO₂ alongside its hydrocarbons; this CO₂ is separated out and re-injected, partly as a means of disposal, but mainly as a means to promote the flow of the hydrocarbons.

The purpose of the session is to discuss the scope for this form of mitigation under the oceans, and what needs to be done if it is to be an acceptable tool in the tool-chest for tackling the problems of climate change.

Some steps have already been made in this direction: the parties to the London Protocol 1996 (the revised version of the London Convention 1972, which is the global agreement to prevent marine pollution from the dumping of waste and other matter in the sea) have adopted amendments to permit the sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations of CO₂ captured from processes that generate it, with the intention of permanently isolating it. At the same time the Protocol prohibits the injection of CO₂ into the water column. This creates a basis in international environmental law to regulate this practice.

The session will particularly consider

- a. how decision-makers should evaluate the possibilities (both advantages and risks) of carbon capture and sequestration in the ocean bed;
- b. how authorities responsible for spatial planning offshore can respond to the issues that carbon capture and sequestration raises;
- c. what international bodies (particularly at the regional level) need to do to achieve effective international regulation and monitoring of CO₂ capture and sequestration;
- d. what messages need to be sent to the competent global and regional organisations on carbon capture and sequestration in the sea bed.

Contact: Alan Simcock (ajcsimcock@aol.com)

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

Session Title:**Where Are We Now? Overview of Ongoing Marine Biodiversity and MPAs Assessments****Organizer:****French Marine Protected Areas Agency****Session Number: 12****Panelists**

Marjo Vierros, UNU-IAS, *Where Are We Now? Overview of Ongoing Marine Biodiversity Assessments*

Maurizio Wurtz, IUCN, Pierre Watremez, *FMPAA, Assessments of biodiversity and ecosystems of canyons and seamounts of the Mediterranean*

Olivier Laroussinie, Director of the French MPA Agency, *Assessment of biodiversity under the OSPAR Convention MASH programme*

Manada Devidze, Sokhumi State University, Georgia, *Assessment of biodiversity of the Black sea coastal waters under the Ramsar Convention in Georgia*

Helène Souan, Director of SPAW- RAC, Cartagena Convention, *Biodiversity Conservation Assessment under the SPAW Protocol*

Contact: Christophe Lefebvre
(christophe.lefebvre@aires-marines.fr)

Session Title:**A new marine conservation approach based on ecosystem services identification and maintenance****Organizer:****International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)****Session Number: 13****Objectives**

This session will address recommendations to the forthcoming General Conference of the United Nations and the CBD COP 10 to mainstream

marine ecosystems services into public policies. To help inform decision-makers, main marine ecosystem services will be identified and the role of MPAs in their maintenance will be assessed by experts. Special attention will be given to the economic, legal and scientific implications of this approach. It is anticipated that the discussions will analyze in which way IPBES mechanism could enable stakeholders to share scientific resources and expertise on marine ecosystem services.

Summary

Ecosystem services are the benefits provided by nature insuring our well being and activities. In 2000 was launched by the United Nations a large study (The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment) to identify and assess the state of ecosystem services globally. Its conclusion reveals that 60% of global environmental services have been deteriorated or used unsustainably. This study has gathered more than 1,300 scientists around the world and provides a basis to justify the emergency of protecting and restoring biodiversity. Four main types of services were defined: support, regulating, supply and cultural services.

The French Ministry for Environment launched in 2008 a process of national evaluation of French ecosystems.

Marine environment provide essential ecosystem services. The support services include natural processes like phytoplankton, oxygen and biomass production, natural habitats and biodiversity. Oceans play also a key role in climate control as a heat reservoir, air quality control by sequestering gas emissions or water quality regulation organisms. Marine habitats also provide many cultural services such as fisheries, tourism, sailing or species observation. Finally there are also supply services like fishery products, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals compounds, salt...

The evaluation of marine ecosystems services, including of coral reefs and mangroves, have been subject of numerous studies like "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity" (TEEB). However the establishment of conservation measures based on the evaluation of ecosystem services creation is not always well translated by appropriate actions in governmental public policies. There is also a real need to explore ways to integrate the economic value of marine ecosystems in the economy.

The international community has recognized the need to integrate scientific knowledge on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being associated into concrete and specific politics measures. The science/society “International Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem services” (IPBES) would provide a relevant and essential framework to respond to this purpose.

So we recommend:

- To identify systematically marine ecosystem services at national, regional and global level
- To promote the development of national versions of Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- To develop sustainable management practices that integrate the preservation of ecosystem services in the management of marine environment, in particular in the management of single marine protected areas as well as at ecological MPA networks level
- To support initiatives to explore the integration of the economic value of marine ecosystems in the economy
- To support the creation of the International Platform of Biodiversity and ecosystem services to afford regular and complete scientific information about ecological services and biodiversity status. The IPBES will support multidisciplinary and transnational studies including models and scenarios about ecosystems global change evolution. The IPBES should represent “a common global voice” on marine biodiversity and ecosystems by developing communication actions
- To take into account these recommendations during the CBD COP 10, to mobilize policy makers to preserve the good health of marine ecosystems and services associated

Panelists

Moderator

Olivier Laroussinie, Director, French Marine Protected Areas Agency, France

Speakers

François Letourneux, President, French committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), France

Xavier Le Roux, Director, French Foundation for Research on Biodiversity, France

Prolet Pichmanova, Program Officer Ecosystem Management, IUCN, France

Catherine Piante, Officer, the Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN), WWF, France

Pierre Yves Bouis, Marine Biodiversity Coordinator, France Nature Environnement (FNE), France

Thomas Binet, Fishing Consultant, University of Portsmouth, UK

Contact: Prolet Pichmanova
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Session Title:

The importance of establishing networks of marine protected areas and doing it right

Organizer:

French Marine Protected Areas Agency

Session Number: 14

Objectives

This session will address recommendations to the forthcoming CBD-COP 10 in Nagoya to mainstream the creation of new tools and mechanisms for the creation of marine protected areas networks, through the framework of strategies and policies at the national, regional and international levels. What, why, where are the important MPAs networks for maintaining marine biodiversity and adaptation to climate change and ecological concerns? Special attention will be given to proposals for particular marine protected areas networks objectives.

Panelists

Christophe Lefebvre, FMPA Agency, *Building regional and resilient marine protected areas networks*

Kim Lan Le Thi, Hue University of Sciences, Vietnam, *Networks of Marine Protected Areas*

Porfirio Alino, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute, *Building Resilient Seas through MPA Networks*

Elizabeth de Santo, Dalhousie University, and Peter Jones, University College London, *Governing MPAs: Getting the Balance Right*

Kateryna Wowk, National Marine Protected Areas Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US, *Fostering Strategies for Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation to*

Climate Change: The U.S. National System of MPAs

Elizabeth Moore, Chief of Staff for International Activities, NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, *Climate-Smart Parks: A Framework and Certification Process for Helping Marine Protected Areas Address Climate Change Objectives*

Kohei Hibino, Japan Wildlife Research Center, *Development of the ICRI East Asia Regional Strategy on MPA Networks*

Georgina Bustamante, Coordinator of CaMPAM, *The Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM)*

Contact: Christophe Lefebvre, FMPA
(christophe.lefebvre@aires-marines.fr)

Session Title:

Towards a new governance of marine spatial planning: adequacy of sustainable fisheries management tools for marine protected areas

Organizer:

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Session Number: 15

Objectives

This session will inform stakeholders of main tools now available for sustainable fisheries management. As illustration, NGOs representatives will review successful experiences of fisheries management systems (“UEGC”) and fisheries spatial planning to conserve marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea. The session will also examine the role of marine protected areas in managing fisheries in a sustainable way. In conclusion, adequacy of both systems will be discussed in the framework of Regional fisheries organizations.

Summary

The “Grenelle of the environment” is a French broad consultation aimed to identify new actions to ensure sustainable development. The “Grenelle of the sea” extends this approach, with special

attention to oceans areas and coastal activities. The method is based on a dialogue involving the government, NGOs, local authorities, private sector and workers representatives. The consultation objective is to develop commitments on the need to improve the marine and coastal trades. Specific commitments were made on the establishment of marine protected areas for the preservation of fish stocks and the development of a methodological framework to establish marine protected areas (MPAs) as a tool to protect species or habitats.

At European level, the 2002 Common Fishery Policy (CFP) reform set up regional consultative committees that are consensus-building bodies composed of professionals, NGOs and other stakeholders which are setting up a new form of governance. They constitute an interesting platform providing a link between local fishing initiatives and the European Commission.

The shortcomings of the CFP have shown that fishing management should be shared with all the stakeholders.

Integrated Exploitation and Management Units place fishermen at the management centre and broaden consensus building around coherent fishing grounds with fishing industry parties as well as others. Consensus building provides the opportunity to develop careful management at local level within the CFP general framework. Co-management implies restricting access and regulating the types of fishing techniques and gear used to capture fish – to ensure the sustainability of the activity – and reorganizing the fishing sector around products according to grounds. It also enhances fish resources value to the maximum. This type of local initiatives would allow breaking with interventionist, paternalistic public policies based on production subsidies and unilateral decision-making. Practical Methods Applications exists on the Mediterranean Sea.

The interest of Integrated Exploitation and Management Units for MPA which constitute an integrated approach of conservation involving the participation of professionals and users of the sea should be promote at international level.

In the same perspective, the panel will suggest to better integrate these approaches with the tools developed by RFMOs and regional agreements as well as national and international management strategies.

Objectives:

Promote the forms of new governance of the French public consultation the Grenelle of the sea and the regional consultative committees.

Promote the Integrated Exploitation and Management Units:

- To develop a consensus building around coherent fishing grounds which involves all the stakeholders concerned by the exploitation of marine resources.
- To establish a shared diagnosis on the state of fisheries
- To promote a sustainable fishing by effort rather than by quantity

Assure the adequacy of sustainable fisheries management tools like IEMU for marine protected areas and marine reserves.

Recommend the reorganization between the various institutions of governance implicated in the establishment of MPAs to improve better the protection of marine biodiversity and endangered species such as bluefin tuna.

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

Panelists

Moderator

Sébastien Mabile, Lawyer, Lysias Partners Law Firm, France

Speakers

François Chartier, Campaign officer for Oceans, Greenpeace, France

Ludovic Frère, Oceans, Water and Forests Coordinator, Nicolas Hulot Foundation, France

Denis Ody, Programme Officer for Oceans, WWF, France

Laurent Debas, President, Planète Mer, France

Denez L'hostis, Coastal and Marine Mission Coordinator, France Nature Environnement (FNE), France

Olivier Musard, Spatial Planning Coordinator, French Marine Protected Areas Agency, France

Claudiane Chevalier, IFREMER, France

Contact: Prolet Pichmanova
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Session Title:

Managing tropical coastal wetlands and the growing international appetite for seafood: Can industrial shrimp aquaculture be ecologically sustainable and socially responsible?

Organizers:

Deep Sea Conservation Coalition and Mangrove Action Project

Session Number: 16

Objectives

This session will allow grassroots NGO network representatives from the global South the opportunity to provide both regional and global perspectives on how industrial shrimp farm practices are having a deleterious effect on both biodiversity and local coastal communities living in the vicinity of industrial-scale shrimp farms. An open discussion about industrial shrimp farming practices and shrimp certification schemes will highlight the current debate amongst community groups international NGOs and the seafood industry as to whether such schemes can be a help or hindrance to conserving marine biodiversity and promoting social equity. Panelists will include representatives from the community based NGO networks ASIA, RedManglar, and the African Mangrove Network, international NGOs, aquaculture certification companies and seafood buyers.

Summary

The world production of shrimp currently stands at approximately 6 million tonnes, some 60 percent of which is traded internationally, according to the most recent reports of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. Annual exports of shrimp are worth more than US\$14 billion, representing 16 percent of the value of all fisheries exports worldwide. This makes shrimp the most important internationally-traded fisheries commodity by value. Up to 70% of global shrimp production is aquaculture produced or farmed shrimp.

Farmed shrimp production has increased dramatically in the past several decades, due primarily to rising consumer demand in the

United States, Europe and Japan. Millions of hectares of mangrove forests and other coastal wetlands have been converted to shrimp farms. This has resulted in significant impacts to coastal and marine biodiversity in tropical countries as well as to coastal fishing and agricultural communities. Industrial shrimp farming has resulted in negative impacts to coastal fisheries, pollution, salinization of freshwater drinking and agriculture supplies, and increased rural poverty in many areas. Moreover, mangrove forests are recognized as a major carbon sink; their degradation and destruction makes a significant contribution to the problem of global climate change.

A number of producers in developing countries and multinational seafood retailers in the United States and Europe such as Walmart and Darden/Red Lobster have responded to concerns over industrial shrimp aquaculture by promoting certification schemes for farmed shrimp. A number of NGOs have also begun promoting certification schemes for aquaculture products including shrimp.

Representatives from regional networks of community, peoples and grassroots organizations working in shrimp aquaculture producing countries in Asia and Latin America will provide their perspectives on the deleterious effects of industrial shrimp farming on both coastal ecosystems and biodiversity and coastal communities. The session seeks to prompt a discussion over whether industrial shrimp farming is or can be environmentally and socially responsible. The session will further address whether shrimp certification schemes can help to reduce the excess consumption of farmed shrimp, promote marine and coastal biodiversity protection and social equity or potentially exacerbate these problems.

Panelists

Moderator

Matthew Gianni, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition

Speaker

Khushi Kabir, Director of Nigera Kori, Bangladesh and member of Asia Solidarity against Industrial Aquaculture (ASIA), *Community agriculture versus industrial shrimp aquaculture: A South/Southeast Asian perspective*

Jorge Varela (Goldman Prize Winner), Director of CODDEFFAGOLF, Honduras and member of the Latin American network REDMANGLAR, *Coastal communities, wetlands, Ramsar and industrial shrimp aquaculture in the Gulf of Fonseca: a Honduran and Latin American perspective*

Alfredo Quarto, Director, Mangrove Action Project, USA, *Certifying shrimp aquaculture products as ecologically friendly and socially responsible: a recipe for disaster*

Gudrun Hubendick, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Sweden, *The retail experience in Sweden with shrimp aquaculture certification*

Contact: Matthew Gianni
(matthewgianni@netscape.net)

Session Title:

Protecting Biodiversity starts with the Capacity of MPA Professionals: Connecting Training with Certification

Organizers:

University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center, USA and Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)

Session Number: 17

Objectives

This dynamic session will combine a look into the future of capacity building strategies for MPA professionals as well as produce performance competences for the innovative Western Indian Ocean Certification of MPA Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) Program. Explore the role of certification as a tool for capacity building as well as the challenges of establishing such a program as it expands to other regions of the world. Identify innovative capacity building strategies from around the world that go beyond the traditional training format. This session will ask the difficult question of what does it truly take to support leaders on the ground who are protecting marine and coastal biodiversity.

Panelists

Julius Francis, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) Dan Lafolley, IUCN WCPA Marine Chair (TBD) Glenn Ricci, Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island

Michael Pido, Palawan State University, Philippines

Representative, International Ranger Federation

Contact: Glenn Ricci, University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center
(gricci@crc.uri.edu)

Session Title:

Oceans of life – oceans of benefits to humankind – Public Education and Outreach

Organizers:

World Ocean Network and NAUSICAA, France

Session Number: 19

Objectives

- Communication suggestions of the most effective messages about marine biological diversity and the services that oceans provide to humankind to be conveyed to the civil society and stakeholders.
- Suggestions for further most effective emblematic communication joint actions and common initiatives regarding the oceans, biodiversity preservation, climate and the general public.
- An outline of a joint declaration of aquariums, science centres, museums, etc. worldwide on the occasion of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity and the, Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties COP-10.
- A call to Global Conference participants to take part in awareness raising activities and especially World Oceans Day 2010 and 2011.

The results of the session will be further developed at the 4th International Meeting of the World Ocean Network.

Panelists

Philippe VALLETTE, Co-chair of World Ocean Network, General Manager of Nausicaá, France, *Oceans Day 2010 and a traveling exhibition*

Christophe LEFEBVRE, Marine Protected Areas Agency, France, *Communicating on the role of Marine Protected Areas in the preservation of the services provided by the sea to mankind*

Francis STAUB, Biodiversité Conseil, Coordinator, Initiative Internationale pour les Recifs Coralliens International Coral Reef Initiative Secretariat (ICRI), France, *Communicating and generating action towards coral reef conservation –International Year of the Reef 2008 and International Coral Reef Initiative*

Francisco Franco DEL AMO, Manager, Aquarium Finisterrae , Spain, Choose the Right Fish campaign to engage the general public in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices

Ernesto GODELMAN, President, CeDePesca, Mar Del Plata, Argentina, WON Regional Coordinator for Latin America, *The efforts to sustain artisan fisheries*

Peter NEILL, President, World Ocean Observatory, USA, *Focus on biodiversity: the Global Oceans Conference website, a source of information*

Contact: Manuel Cira, World Ocean Network and NAUSICAA (manuel.cira@nausicaa.fr)

Session Title:

Practical implementation of ocean governance at the local level

Organizer:

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

Session Number: 33

Summary

Status of the issue

As a result of the wide-scale degradation of the oceans, social and economic necessity has given rise to a wealth of scientific knowledge, operational tools and policy needed to manage the marine environment more sustainably. Slowly but surely legislation and political will has followed this management theory. There is a current trend within governance policy away from managing sectors towards managing areas and the activities in those areas. In a few parts of the world, policy

is being customised to the location in question and practical management applied to ensure that activities are consistent with the carrying capacity, productivity and sensitivity of the natural environment on which those activities are based, or on which they impact.

This session seeks to draw out and examine the elements required to implement ocean governance at a practical, local level and to feed back to policy-makers the needs of the implementers.

The path ahead – next steps

Recent experience suggests that successful practical application of ocean governance by spatial management requires four pre-requisites:

- good science and local knowledge;
- established stakeholder engagement;
- appropriate and applicable ocean governance policy;
- targeted and enforceable legislation backed by political will.

Recommendations for decision-makers

- Marine spatial planning and the implementation of spatial management then logically falls to those who have an in-depth knowledge of those areas and who can apply theory and policy developed at an international or national level.
- All sectors need to be engaged in the spatial planning process with legal instruments in place to ensure that the absence of a sector or stakeholder does not hold back the process.
- Whilst the location of protection and management zones should be based on scientific knowledge and the needs and sensitivity of habitats and species, stakeholder and community support is vital for successful implementation, especially where enforcement is minimal or lacking.
- Sustainable ocean governance should not be looked on, and therefore implemented as, a choice of either sustainable use and environmental protection *or* commercial development. These two drivers of ocean governance and management need to be integrated conceptually and operationally.

Panelists

Chair

Simon Cripps, Chief Executive, Dorset Wildlife Trust, UK, *Practical implementation of ocean governance at the local level*

Speakers

Louise Heaps, WWF-UK, *Stakeholder engagement in local governance*

Yves Henocque, IFREMER, France, *Strategic planning frameworks to support and facilitate local marine governance*

Jochen Lamp, Head of Baltic Sea Project Office , WWF, Germany, *Ocean governance and MSP in the Baltic Sea - lessons from practical implementation and activities within the BaltSeaPlan project*

Etika Rupeni, Regional Coordinator, Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation, Fiji, *Ensuring the legitimate rights of local people, examples from the South Pacific*

Ness Smith, C-SCOPE Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum, Environmental Services, UK, *Science and knowledge needs which underpin a marine spatial plan*

Session Title:

The Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI): Practical steps towards preserving marine biodiversity in the open oceans and deep sea

Organizers:

Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Session Number: 50

Objectives

- 1) To inform decision makers, stakeholders and the public of tools, resources and databases now available to help identify ecologically significant areas in the open ocean and deep sea
 - 1) To profile a new international partnership advancing the scientific basis for conserving biodiversity in the open ocean and deep sea – and to solicit new partners
 - 2) To provide an interactive demonstration of some of the new tools available

Panelists

Patricio Bernal, Coordinator, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative, *Introduction of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative and partners*

Daniel Dunn, Duke University Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab, *Lessons learned in applying the CBD criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant areas*

Edward Vanden Berghe, Ocean Biogeographic Information System, *Global data bases and resources*

Colleen Corrigan, UNEP-WCMC, *An interactive mapping system to support decision-making for protection and management of areas beyond national jurisdiction.*

Jeff Ardron, Marine Conservation Biology Institute, *Multi-criteria decision-making: moving from ecologically significant sites to coherent protected area networks*

Sophie Arnaud, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Carole Durussel, IUCN Project Officer, GIS carole.durussel@iucn.org, or Kristina Gjerde, IUCN High Seas Policy Advisor kgjerde@eip.com.pl

Session Title:

International initiatives to protect biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction: Developments in science and a civil society perspective from the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition

**Organizer:
Deep Sea Conservation Coalition**

Session Number: 51

Objectives

The Panel will address the extent to which UN General Assembly resolution 61/105 (2006) and 64/72 (2009) have been implemented to protect deep-sea ecosystems and ensure sustainable fishing. The panel will highlight further challenges in effectively establishing ecosystem based management in deep sea fisheries on the high seas through environmental impact

assessments, mapping and closing areas to deep-sea bottom fishing on a precautionary basis, strengthening oceans governance in relation to the regulation of fisheries on the high seas consistent with the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and provide for resilience in deep-sea ecosystems to better withstand the impacts of climate change, in particular ocean acidification. To do this the Panel will review the implementation of the 2006 and 2009 UN General Assembly resolutions calling for specific measures by States and regional fisheries management organizations to protect deep-sea biodiversity from the harmful impacts of bottom fishing.

Summary

The deep ocean constitutes one of the greatest reservoirs of biodiversity on the planet. Scientific expeditions to explore deep-ocean areas routinely discover new species and underwater features. While only a small fraction of the deep ocean has been explored to date, it has become clear that many deep-sea ecosystems are under threat, with deep-sea fishing, in particular bottom trawl fishing, one of the most serious.

Much of the deep ocean lies beyond areas of national jurisdiction. Recognizing the importance of protecting the global oceans commons and the vulnerability of deep-sea ecosystems to harmful impacts from deep-sea fisheries, the UN General Assembly has extensively debated the need for international action. As a result, the General Assembly adopted a series of resolutions, beginning in 2004, which called on high seas fishing nations and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to take urgent action to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from destructive fishing practices, including bottom trawl fishing. These resolutions, culminating in the adoption of resolutions 61/105 and 64/72 in 2006 and 2009 respectively, commit high seas fishing nations and relevant RFMOs to conduct prior environmental impact assessments of deep-sea fisheries on the high seas, to map and close areas on a precautionary basis where vulnerable marine ecosystems such as cold-water coral reefs and sponge fields are likely to occur, and to ensure that deep-sea fisheries are either managed to prevent significant adverse impacts to vulnerable marine ecosystems or else prohibited.

The UN General Assembly resolutions have set important precedents for the management of high seas fisheries. The Panel will address the current

state of knowledge of deep-sea fisheries and ecosystems and the extent to which the resolutions have been implemented by States and RFMOs. The panel will highlight further challenges in effectively implementing these resolutions and establishing ecosystem based management in deep sea fisheries on the high seas.

Building on the experience and lessons learned from the UN General Assembly approach to deep-sea fisheries, the Panel will discuss the need for further international initiatives to implement an ecosystem approach to the regulation of activities with an impact on biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, MPAs on the high seas, and the challenges faced by developing countries.

Panelists

Phil Weaver, Coordinator, European Union's Hermione Project, UK, *Human Impact on the Seabed: Recent results from the EU funded Hermes and Hermione Projects*

Jose Angel Alvarez Perez, Universidade do Vale do Itajai, Brazil, *Deep sea fisheries: the Brazilian and Latin America experience*

Claire Nouvian, Bloom Association, France, *The vulnerability of the deep sea and the International Year of Biodiversity: a French perspective?*

Monica Verbeek, Seas at Risk, Portugal, *The North Atlantic: Can the European Union manage deep-sea fisheries for sustainability and the protection of biodiversity?*

Duncan Currie, Globelaw, New Zealand, *The new South Pacific regional fisheries management agreement: a model for conservation on the high seas?*

Matthew Gianni, Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Netherlands, *The implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions to protect the deep-sea: implications for global initiatives for high seas biodiversity conservation*

Sophie Arnaud, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Matthew Gianni
(matthewgianni@netscape.net)

Session Title:

Moving the Needle on Ocean Protection

Organizers:

International Union for

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Session Number: 52

Objectives

This session will highlight the overall goals of the report, which are to:

- 1) Offer decision makers science-based recommendations from diverse stakeholders as to how to accelerate ocean protection and management;
- 2) Create a series of global maps that highlight progress, gaps and representation of marine protected areas; and
- 3) Present an analysis at a regional level to facilitate sharing experiences and lessons learned.

Summary

2012 target background

191 states of the world have committed, under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to '...effectively conserving...at least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions including marine and coastal by 2010'. In addition, there are many other commitments to ocean protection agreed to by states (e.g The 2002 Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development which commits members to establishing a representative global network of marine protected areas by 2012). However, as more data come available on the extent and location of marine protected areas, it is clear that substantial additional actions will be needed beyond the pace of recent years in order to achieve significant progress toward these goals. Furthermore, the measurement and reporting of the full range of spatial marine management and conservation measures that legitimately contribute towards this target remains incomplete. As such our understanding of the extent to which the CBD target (and others) will be met by 2012 is still limited by the available data.

Where the world is now

According to Wood et. al 2008, <1% of the world's oceans are in some sort of marine protected area, and, of that, only .08% is 'no-take' to fishing. Most of the existing marine area protected is contained within areas under national

jurisdiction (typically from the coast out to 200nm, depending on the maritime claim made by a given country), and much of this is contained within territorial seas (from the coast to up to 12nm). Thus, the ocean is far less protected than the 12% of the total terrestrial portion of Earth under some protection. Of these designated marine protected areas, many are without management plans or long-term funding, essentially creating areas that should be protected but may not in actuality be so. In addition, the global distribution of protected areas is both uneven and unrepresentative at multiple scales, and only half of the world's marine protected areas are part of a planned MPA network. New regional and global databases, and the updates to existing ones such as WDPA, allow for new calculations of what is protected, where the areas are, and how representative those areas are. There are still substantial information gaps in measuring the effectiveness of existing marine protected areas, and also in reporting the location and extent of other valid spatial marine management and conservation tools that contribute to this and other targets.

Main challenges for implementation

Currently, most individual countries implement MPAs one at a time, often taking more than 10 years from proposal to designation. This has led to a lack of coordinated MPA Network planning, slow rates of protection on a year-to-year basis, and requirements of more time and money than most groups have. Many of these MPAs are not fully protected from fishing, shipping and other threats and do not represent the ocean as a whole (e.g. high seas).

How we move forward

The time has come to accelerate progress in ocean protection in new and innovative ways that are quick, efficient and effective. MPAs and MPA Networks are but one tool to do so and need to be integrated prominently into national plans, regional initiatives and international agreements. The High Seas need to be included in planning, as does long-term, sustainable financing of our coasts and oceans. In the report 'Moving the Needle', the authors propose refining existing approaches and enacting new options that can allow for Ecosystem Based Management and zoning. The CBD Program of Work on Protected Areas, as well as those on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Islands, can act as conduits of

these recommendations. Parties must make significant progress in order to conserve marine biological diversity and productivity, not only to maintain, but to recover ecosystem structure, function and processes that support economic and social values of nations

Panelists

Dan Laffoley or Imen Meliane, *Introduction to the publication and why it is needed*

Mark Spalding (TNC), Louisa Wood (UNEP-WCMC), Kristina Gjerde (IUCN), *The 2012 Target-where do we stand and how will we track it?*

Caitlyn Toropova, *The Regional Perspective – how fine scale analyses can support global efforts*

Dan Laffoley (WCPA-Marine) and Jackie Alder (UNEP), *Climate Change- A new challenge and opportunity for the MPA community*

Imen Meliane (TNC) and Marjo Vierros (UNU), *Accelerating Progress- How to move ocean protection forward?*

Contact: Caitlyn Toropova, IUCN
(Caitlyn.TOROPOVA@iucn.org)

Session Title:

The State of Large Pelagic Species in the Face of High Seas Governance Gaps

Organizer:

The Pew Charitable Trusts

Session Number: 59

Objectives

Identify the ramifications of ineffective or non-existent international or regional conservation and management measures that benefit keystone pelagic species. Discuss potential solutions for preserving pelagic species, including the need for precautionary, science-based management and an ecosystem-based management approach through the use of time and area closures or other ecosystem-based in addition to species-specific tools to conserve marine biological resources.

Panelists

Facilitator

Sue Lieberman, Deputy Director for International Governance, Pew Environment Group

Speakers

Gerald Leape Director Global Tuna Conservation Campaign, Pew Environment Group, *Next steps toward further conservation of bluefin tuna, the potential for strengthening tuna management at the upcoming review of the UN Convention on Highly Migratory and Straddling Fish Stocks and other upcoming opportunities*

Duncan Currie, Advisor, Greenpeace International and Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC), *The prospects for significant new conservation for whales at the upcoming IWC meeting in Morocco and other opportunities for improving whale conservation over the next year*

Dr. Michael Heithaus, Director, School of Environment and Society, Florida International University, *The continuing challenges facing shark populations globally and next steps that need to be taken in shark conservation*

Jean-Marc Fromentin, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Brittany Baschuk, Associate, International Policy, The Pew Charitable Trusts, Pew Environment Group
(bbaschuk@pewtrusts.org)

Session Title:

The realities of marine conservation: biodiversity and human wellbeing aspects of marine managed areas

Organizer:

Conservation International

Session Number: 63

Summary

This session will address three focal areas critical to understanding the linkages between marine resource conservation activities and the benefits and costs it can provide to marine biodiversity and human well-being.

1. *Global values of recreation, shoreline/coastal protection and fisheries.* Marine and coastal

areas host ecosystems that are among the world's most valuable and rich in biodiversity. Besides their ecological value, coastal and marine ecosystems deliver a series of goods and services that are of benefit to humans. These include, for example, tourism and recreational activities, shoreline protection and fisheries. We will present the results of a meta-analysis of a database of economic values of recreation, shoreline and coastal protection, to identify the range of such values as well as their important drivers. Also, shown will be a global map of fisheries values based on the updated observed data of the global ex-vessel fish prices and catch values.

2. *People benefit from marine conservation.* Traditionally, Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) have been established to achieve ecological goals (e.g., protect endangered species, increase fish populations). Today, social, economic, and cultural objectives are being incorporated into MMA planning. The human well-being effects of MMAs include: *more diversified livelihoods*—new business opportunities, such as ecotourism, or alternative livelihood programs to replace unsustainable practices; *improved household income*—more sustainable user practices and new livelihood opportunities often lead to greater income potential; *greater recognition of traditional fishing and other user rights* – if stakeholders, such as local fishermen, play an active role in MMA design then their rights may be afforded special recognition; and, *reduced user conflicts*—accomplished through zoning schemes or better understanding and respect of varying resource needs.

3. *Economic Incentives Motivate People.* Conservation practitioners increasingly are turning to incentive-based approaches to encourage local resource users to change behaviors that impact biodiversity and natural habitat. Three approaches to providing economic incentives to conserve natural resources are buyouts, conservation agreements, and alternative livelihoods. These approaches are tools used by conservation investors (e.g., non-government organizations, government, private sector) to engage resource users (e.g., local residents, fishermen, developers). Successful interventions appear to combine elements of all three approaches.

Panelists

Giselle Samonte-Tan, Conservation International,
US

Paulo Nunes, Fondazione Eno Enrico Mattei
(FEEM), Italy

Rosimeiry Portela, Conservation International, US

Rashid Sumaila, University of British Columbia,
Canada

Edward Niesten, Conservation International, US

Contact: Giselle Samonte-Tan
(gsamontetan@conservation.org)

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

Session Title:**Recent Developments and Case Studies in Coastal and Marine Law and Management****Organizers:****Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Commission on Environmental Law (CEL)****Session Number: 20****Objectives**

The objective of the panel is to present a broad range of different issues related to oceans and coastal governance. The session will highlight selected topics of emerging issues such as noise pollution and eco-mafia, as well as provide specific case studies from different part of the world on oceans and coastal management. The speakers are members of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law Specialist Group on Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs.

Summary

The objective of the panel is to present a broad range of different issues related to oceans and coastal governance, highlighting selected topics of emerging issues such as noise pollution and eco-mafia, as well as provide specific case studies demonstrating implementation of important principles of coastal and marine governance. The speakers are experts in their respective fields and members of the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law Specialist Group on Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs.

The keynote speaker is Professor Branca Martins da Cruz, who teaches international law at the University of Lusiada in Lisbon, and is also legal advisor to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry. She will be speaking on lesser known but very important issue of organized crime activities in the sea that threaten the marine environment, in short “eco-mafia”. The presentation will discuss the illegal dumping of toxic waste in the seas, organized crime and the international legal framework.

The second speaker, Ana Barreira will discuss the implementation of the EU Marine Policy in Spain. The EU has embarked upon an ambitious

new marine policy for European seas which aims at achieving good ecological status by 2021. Spain, which is an important coastal State bordering the Mediterranean Sea presents an important case study as to how EU marine policy will be implemented .

The third speaker, Robert Makgill, who directs a North South Environmental Law in New Zealand, will present a practical perspective of how New Zealand is applying integrated coastal management principles in New Zealand. The case study will provide important practical insights for other coastal regions.

The fourth speaker, Irini Papanicolopulu from the University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy will discuss existing international law framework for regulating underwater noise pollution. She will focus on the gaps in the existing international legal framework and make specific recommendations.

Panelists**Chair**

Nilufer Oral

Keynote presentation

Branca Martins da Cruz, Professor, University of Lusiada, and Legal Advisor to the Foreign Ministry, Portugal, *Environmental accidents/disasters of international importance and the eco-mafia*

Speakers

Anna Barreira, Instituto de Derecho y Medio Ambiente, Spain, Case study of the implementation of EU marine policy in Spain

Robert Makgill, Director of North South Environmental Law, New Zealand, *Integrated Coastal Management in New Zealand*

Irini Papanicolopulu, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, Protection of marine biodiversity and noise pollution: A legal lacuna under international law

Michael Scoullou, Chairman of the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment

Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE) and the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean (GWP-Med), Greece

Contact: Nilufer Oral (niluferoral@hotmail.com)

Session Title:**DigitalOcean: Ocean Science Social Networking for Sustainability****Organizers:****New Media Research Institute and Outhink Media, USA****Session Number: 21****Objectives**

DigitalOcean looks to put the prowess of social networks and social media in the service of ocean science and sustainability. The DigitalOcean platform will enable scientists, resource managers, policy makers, NGOs, ocean enthusiasts, and the public to share informational resources, scientific findings and expertise across the planet. This will help link the best available science to marine policy and practice. Our session will outline a range of DigitalOcean projects, activities, and potentials; all aimed at realizing a more effective integrated ocean and coastal management effort. DigitalOcean activities to date have been directed at developing the software environment to meet the special requirements of scientists, agencies and others, while also engaging students to become stewards of their shared ocean future. The initial three areas of focus are the following: plastics, sustainable fisheries, and marine protected areas.

Summary

With the cascading problems of environmental impacts to our worlds oceans from industrial overfishing, pollution, loss of habitat and climate change it's vital to develop cross-sectoral technology platforms to help increase marine conservation and restoration efforts. By utilizing the DigitalOcean Project Web 2.0 approach we can accelerate progress in addressing environmental concerns, by the transfer of information from emerging marine science data to educators and policy makers through various and regionally-appropriate forms of communication, media sharing, social networking and direct outreach. Issues of marine debris, Marine Protected Areas and sustainable fishing are three policy areas that DigitalOcean is addressing in its emerging launch phase.

It's also aligning its efforts with a bottom up approach to formal and informal education through the dissemination of a Blue Frontier

Campaign book, '50 Ways to Save the Ocean,' and a DigitalOcean youth-video documentary based on this book.

The next steps include the build-out of the DigitalOcean social network/social media platform, and a continuing global and real-time dialog designed to encourage collaboration among scientists, educators, policy makers and NGO activists. The aim is to use this platform, linked to more traditional tools (books, videos, teachers' guides) to rapidly and effectively translate accurate science into awareness and policy. The panel itself reflects this diversity as it includes a technology specialist, tech innovator, marine scientist, policy advocate and author, educator, even a syndicated cartoonist.

Recommendations for national and international decision-makers would include an invitation to take advantage of the new policy tools provided by joining DigitalOcean network and the Blue Frontier Campaign to create accessible and transparent groups and networks where key choices on the sustainable use of our last great global commons can be informed by a range of scientists and stakeholders.

Panelists

Dave Toole, CEO, Outhink, Inc., Digital Media Maven, USA

Bruce Caron, Research Director, New Media Research Institute, USA

David Helvarg, Blue Frontier Campaign president and author, USA

Andrea Neal, Principal Investigator of Project Kasei's Marine Debris Expedition Science Team

David Schwartz, Landscape Architect and Environmentalist, USA

Jim Toomey, Cartoonist, 'Sherman's Lagoon'

Contact: Bruce Caron (bruce@nmri.org)

Session Title:**Improving Policy and Legal Integration in Oceans Governance****Organizers:****University of Canterbury and Victoria University, New Zealand****Session Number: 22****Objectives**

This panel will explore selected legal and policy issues connected to integration within the context of what is arguably the greatest long-term threat to the oceans and challenge for integrated management; climate change. The objectives of this panel are to identify integration issues for further discussion and analysis and propose methods or processes to improve poorly integrated policy and legal issues.

Summary

It is widely accepted that oceans governance must be integrated in nature and focus on the management of the ecosystem as a whole. Concepts such as integrated coastal management, spatial planning, and ecosystem-based management support a cross-sectoral approach to oceans governance and seek to manage a range of activities or resources within a region or area. Integrated ecosystem-based management requires the participation of a wide range of domestic, regional and international actors. It is complex but also essential to robust and successful oceans management. Yet one of the challenges to integrated oceans governance is the highly sectoral nature of regulatory, institutional and even policy responses to oceans issues. Challenges such as maritime security, fisheries management and environmental protection are regularly (and artificially) separated and managed within isolated legal regimes and by disparate national institutions and international bodies. The absence of a wholly integrated approach to oceans management may (and, arguably, has) lead to potential conflicts between sectors or regulatory gaps within the oceans regime.

This panel will explore selected legal and policy issues connected to integration within the context of what is arguably the greatest long-term threat to the oceans and challenge for integrated management; climate change.

Joanna Mossop will open the session with a paper entitled: *The Integration Problem: Challenges for International Governance and Legal Principles*. In this paper Joanna will examine the integration challenge and analyse some of the particular obstacles to integrated ocean management such as the sectoral approach to managing ocean issues and the development of legal principles and processes based on maritime zones rather than ecosystems.

In the second paper of this session entitled *Promoting the Conservation of Tropical Coral*

Reefs: Progress and Fragmentation under International Law Dr Edward Goodwin will focus on the topic of integrated management within the context of a particular ecosystem type; the tropical coral reef. Tropical coral reefs occupy 284,300 square kilometres of the planet's surface but are increasingly under threat from unsustainable fishing practices, sedimentation and nutrification from land-based developments and, of course, climate change. Despite the serious nature of these threats, the normative structure for managing coral reefs is largely fragmented, arguably incomplete, and offers limited opportunities to draw together under an effective all encompassing governance structure.

The third paper of this session presented by Karen Scott will focus on integrated management of a particular activity: marine geo-engineering. This paper – entitled *Regulating Marine Geo-engineering: The Integration Challenge* – will explore some of the regulatory challenges associated with regulating new technologies which utilise the oceans and ocean resources for the purpose of climate change mitigation measures. The sequestration of carbon dioxide beneath the seabed has recently been addressed by the 1996 London Protocol and the parties to that Protocol have also asserted that the instrument provides an appropriate regulatory forum for ocean fertilization activities. However, neither activity fits entirely comfortably within the dumping regime and it is clear that other geo-engineering technologies will fall outside of this regime. This paper will explore the options for the integrated management of marine geo-engineering.

In the final paper of this session Professor Alan Boyle will explore some of the consequences of failure to address issues such as climate change in an integrated and effective manner. Professor Boyle's paper entitled *Climate Change and Oceans Governance* will examine the option of international litigation under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as a response to the inadequacies of international governance and the impact of climate change on the oceans.

Panelists

Moderator

David Freestone, The George Washington University Law School

Speakers

Joanna Mossop, Senior Lecturer in Law, Victoria University, Wellington, *The Integration Problem: Challenges for International Governance and Legal Principles*

Edward Goodwin, Lecturer in Law, University of Leicester, *Promoting the Conservation of Tropical Coral Reefs: Progress and Fragmentation under International Law*

Karen Scott, Senior Lecturer in Law, University of Canterbury, NZ, *Regulating Marine Geo-engineering: The Integration Challenge*

Alan Boyle, School of Law, University of Edinburgh, UK, *Climate Change and Oceans Governance*

Contact: Karen Scott (karen.scott@canterbury.ac.nz) and Joanna Mossop (Joanna.Mossop@vuw.ac.nz)

Session Title:

Arctic Governance: Assessing the Present Seascape and Visioning Future Directions

Organizers:
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-US

Session Number: 23

Objectives

This session will explore governance options for the Arctic.

Summary

Arctic sea ice coverage is decreasing dramatically. As it does, human activity is expanding in the Arctic. The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment, prepared under the auspices of the Arctic Council, concluded that climate change is expected to accelerate, causing major physical, ecological, social and economic changes.

The expansion of human activity in the Arctic will require certain new controls. Examples of possible areas of attention include new standards for Arctic marine shipping, regulation of new or expanding Arctic fisheries, rules to protect the environment in the course of natural resource

development, stricter regulation of Arctic tourism and procedures for the establishment of a representative network of protected marine areas.

Discussions are under way in the Arctic Council and at the IMO with respect to possible new legal arrangements. It may be that additional measures are needed. Any such measures would have to satisfy several criteria. They would have to be consistent with the interests of Arctic States and the interests of the international community. They would have to be consistent with international law and policies and, importantly fill existing or potential governance gaps.

The session will explore this topic from several perspectives. Varying views on possible ways forward in strengthening legal arrangements, globally and regionally, including evolving European Union policy towards the Arctic will be discussed.

Panelists

Moderators

Thomas L. Laughlin, Deputy Head, Global Marine Program, IUCN

David Vanderzwaag, Canada Research Chair in Ocean Law and Governance, Director, Marine and Environmental Law Institute, Dalhousie University, *The Governance of Arctic Marine Shipping: Progress and Challenges*

Speakers

Bill Eichbaum, WWF-US, *The Need for a New International Agreement*

Vladimir Golitsyn, Judge, *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea*

Timo Koivurova, Research Professor, Director Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law, University of Lapland, *The Myth of the Scramble*

Lisa Speer, NRDC, *Arctic Ocean High Seas*

Bridget Larocque, Executive Director, Gwich'in Council International, *An indigenous perspective on the future of governance in the Arctic*

Eddy Hartog, European Commission, Maritime Policy for the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic and the Outermost Regions

Contact: Thomas L. Laughlin (thomas.laughlin@iucn.org), David Vanderzwaag (david.vanderZwaag@DAL.CA), and Bill Eichbaum (bill.EICHBAUM@WWFUS.ORG)

Session Title:**Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach: The OSPAR Quality Status Report 2010****Organizer:
OSPAR Commission****Session Number: 24****Objectives**

The OSPAR Commission Quality Status Report (QSR) 2010, to be launched at a ministerial meeting in September 2010, represents a major decadal integrated overview assessment of the quality status of the North-East Atlantic. The objectives of this session are to:

- a. Reflect the cooperation and collaboration involved in delivery of the QSR 2010;
- b. Present OSPAR as a leader in terms of developing and applying tools for implementing the European Commission's Marine Strategy Framework Directive;
- c. Explain how the evidence base presented in the QSR 2010 will reposition OSPAR to implement the Ecosystem Approach through revised Strategies (i.e. lessons learned from the QSR process); and
- d. Highlight OSPAR efforts to designate MPAs in ABNJ including collaboration with other competent authorities.

Summary

Status of the issue

The OSPAR Commission is, in accordance with article 197 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) on regional cooperation, the competent regional organisation guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. The role of the OSPAR Commission is to harmonise and coordinate Contracting Parties' programmes and measures and to undertake and publish at regular intervals joint assessments of the quality status of the marine environment and of the effectiveness of the measures taken and planned for the protection of the marine environment and the identification of priorities for action.

The European Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC (MSFD) aims to achieve good environmental status for the European Union Member States' marine waters by 2020, applying the ecosystem-based approach. The Directive contains an obligation for EU Member States to cooperate to ensure the coordinated development of marine strategies for each marine region or sub-region and, where practical and appropriate, make use of existing institutional structures established in marine regions or sub-regions, in particular Regional Sea Conventions. OSPAR Contracting Parties have agreed a role for OSPAR as a platform to coordinate the implementation of the MSFD.

This session underlines 2010 as a pivotal year for the OSPAR Commission. The Quality Status Report (QSR 2010) is a major holistic assessment of the quality status of the North-East Atlantic. It will be launched at a ministerial meeting in September. At the same time OSPAR has been proactive in contributing to development of criteria and methodologies for implementation of the MSFD. Both these developments have prompted OSPAR to re-visit its main strategies and to devise a revised working structure. OSPAR has also made significant strides towards protection of biodiversity in the High Seas and has pioneered legislation to enable sub-sea storage of carbon dioxide in geological formations.

The path ahead

All these efforts come together in 2010. Priority actions for decision makers will be set out in the QSR 2010. OSPAR ministers will be invited to take bold steps towards protecting biodiversity in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction and a model for cooperation between Competent Authorities in the High Seas will be set out. The OSPAR Maritime Area and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission Convention Area are geographically compatible and the Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations is now producing tangible results. Global marine challenges are such that cooperation and partnerships at different scales are perceived as essential to deliver future effective governance.

Panelists

David Johnson, Executive Secretary OSPAR Commission, UK

Colin Moffat, Marine Scotland, UK

Patrick Roose, Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Science, Belgium

Lisette Enserink, Ministry of Transport, Public Works & Water Management, The Netherlands
Henning von Nordheim, Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Germany

Contact: David Johnson
(david.johnson@ospar.org)

Session Title:

Toward an Improved Governance of the Mediterranean Sea

Organizers:

Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs Specialist Group

Session Number: 25

Objectives

The objective of the panel is to bring together experts in marine science, law and governance from the Mediterranean region to highlight and critically discuss the key issues posing a challenge to the optimal governance of the Mediterranean Sea. The session will examine the existing state of governance and discuss possible actions to be taken, including the work of the IUCN Mediterranean Experts Group, to address these challenges.

Summary

The Mediterranean Sea, with a population of over 400 million, bordered by twenty-two states, has one of the most densely populated coastal areas and is one of the most economically exploited seas in the world. For centuries it has been the crossroads for seaborne international trade, a maritime tradition that has maintained its robust intensity into the twenty-first century. The sea that once provided millennia of Mediterranean cultures with ample fish stock, shell fish, mammals, and other marine living resources now struggles to ensure its sustainable future. Destruction of marine habitats by unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development also create a risk to further erode the viability of marine and coastal life for future generations. The overall pressures on the Mediterranean Sea include dumping at sea, illegal transport of humans, drugs and hazardous waste, pollution prevention, protection of

biodiversity, exploration and exploitation of living and non-living marine resources, marine scientific research, protection of underwater cultural heritage as well as emerging issues such as offshore alternative energy development, genetic resources and noise pollution. In addition, the Mediterranean Sea has been identified as a climate change “hot spot”.

The IUCN established a group of Mediterranean Sea experts to examine the challenges of environmental governance of the Mediterranean. Based on the outcome of a series of key policy and scientific based meetings of the Experts Group, in 2010 the IUCN published the report entitled *Towards a better Governance of the Mediterranean*. Several members of the Mediterranean Sea Experts Group will present reports on the group work on the following key thematic subjects: marine biodiversity, maritime zones, shipping, fishing, illicit activities, seamounts and under water canyons and the role of the new EU policy for the Mediterranean Sea.

In addition to the recently adopted *Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean Sea*, the European Commission has initiated a new Working Group focusing on improving governance of the Mediterranean Sea. Representatives of the EC DG Mare will provide important information on the EU vision for improving governance of the Mediterranean Sea especially in the relationship to be established with non-EU Mediterranean coastal States.

Panelists

Francois Simard, IUCN Global Marine Programme, *Importance of Mediterranean biodiversity, challenges and perspectives*

Elie Jarmache, Officer for Marine Affairs (Secrétariat Général de la Mer), France, *Jurisdictional challenges in the Mediterranean*

Christophe Lefebvre, International affairs of the French marine protected areas Agency, IUCN Councilor and Carole Martinez, Field Project Coordinator, Danone Fund for Nature, French Committee, IUCN, *The hidden wealth of biodiversity: Protecting the Mediterranean sea mounts and canyons*

Larbi Sbai, Advisor to the Secretary General, Ministry of Fisheries, Morocco, *Maritime traffic and pollution in the Mediterranean: regional solutions?*

Habib Slim, Professor (emeritus) University of Tunisia, *Regional cooperation in addressing illegal acts in the Mediterranean Sea*

Nilufer Oral, Istanbul Bilgi University Law Faculty, and IUCN CEL, *The new European maritime strategy for the Mediterranean: a bridge too far?*

Fabrizia Benini, Head of Unit, Maritime Policy for the Mediterranean and Black Seas or Anita Vella, Desk Officer, Mediterranean Sea, European Commission

Contact: Nilufer Oral (niluferoral@hotmail.com)

Session Title:

Sustainable Governance of the Caribbean Sea: Exploring Horizontal and Vertical Linkages for Effective Governance

Organizers:

Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, University of the West Indies and the Marine Affairs Program, Dalhousie University, Canada

Session Number: 26

Objectives

This session will (1) share some of the concepts and activities currently being pursued for enhancing regional governance in the Wider Caribbean Region and (2) explore through facilitated discussion, the extent to which these approaches would be applicable in other regions of the world.

Panelists

Robin Mahon, Lucia Fanning, Patrick McConney and Richard Pollnac, *Governance characteristics of Large Marine Ecosystems: where does the Caribbean fit in?*

Lucia Fanning, Robin Mahon, *Application of the LME Governance Framework in the Caribbean*

Patrick McConney, Kemraj Parsram, Robin Mahon, Carmel Haynes, Shelly-Ann Cox, *Networks for effective marine resource governance in the Caribbean*

Patricia Goff, Lucia Fanning, Robin Mahon, Patrick McConney, Kemraj Parsram*, Tim Shaw, Bertha Simmons, *Exploring effective governance*

linkages between national and regional governance levels in the Wider Caribbean

Terrence Phillips, *Organising fishers for effective input to regional governance: The Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organizations*

Martin Barriteau, Jens Ambsdorf and Robin Mahon, *Jumpstarting civil society engagement in ocean governance: The Sustainable Grenadines Project (SusGren)*

Moderators

Lucia Fanning, Marine Affairs Program, Dalhousie University, Canada

Robin Mahon, CERMES, University of the West Indies, Barbados

Speakers

Robin Mahon, CERMES, University of the West Indies, Barbados

Lucia Fanning, Marine Affairs Program, Dalhousie University, Canada

Patrick McConney, CERMES, University of the West Indies, Barbados

Kemraj Parsram, CERMES, University of the West Indies, Barbados

Terrence Phillips, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Martin Barriteau, Sustainable Grenadines Inc., Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada

Contact: Robin Mahon
(robin.mahon@cavehill.uwi.edu)

Session Title:

Improving Governance of Pacific Island Coastal Resources by Integrating Different Governance Approaches

Organizers:

Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network

Session Number: 27

Objectives

Offer Pacific Island Countries (and States) an opportunity to discuss a 'Pacific Way' of managing natural resources by combining holistic traditional management with sectoral management, specifically by:

- Reviewing current coastal resource governance mechanisms in PICs, including traditional practices;
- Summarising coastal resource status and threats in the Pacific, especially in the face of climate change;
- Providing a forum for Pacific Islanders to discuss mechanisms for improved resource management governance;
- Suggesting a process, if appropriate, to improve PICs resource governance in partnership with supporting countries and agencies.

Summary

Estimates assembled through the expert opinions of 372 coral reef scientists and managers from 96 countries are that the world has effectively lost 19% of the existing area of coral reefs; that 15% are seriously threatened with loss within the next 10-20 years; that 20% are under threat of loss in 20-40 years. The latter two estimates have been made under a 'business as usual' scenario that does not consider the looming threats posed by global climate change or that effective future management may conserve more coral reefs. However, 46% of the world's reefs are regarded as being healthy and not under any immediate threats of destruction, except for the 'currently unpredictable' global climate threat.

Panelists

Clive Wilkinson Coordinator, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, Townsville Australia, *Session objectives, status of coastal resources, problems facing governance and predictions for the future of coastal resources in the Pacific*

Etika Rupeni Regional Coordinator, Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation IUCN, *Fiji Comparison of traditional and 'Western' coastal governance mechanisms/approaches, and their effectiveness in the Pacific Islands context*

Coral Pasisi, Regional and International Issues Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Fiji; *Governmental, inter-governmental and institutional approaches to natural resource management in the Pacific (subject to funding)*

Caroline Vieux SPREP & CRISP, Apia Samoa, *Analysis of MPA and governance projects in the Pacific, (including CRISP projects)*

Senator Richard Ariihau Tuheiva, Senator for Polynésie française and/or Toni Tipama'a Samoa,

MPA management - large and small, traditional and western mechanisms including the Maupiti Declaration, PIPA and other large protected areas

Marion Henry, Acting Secretary, FSM
Department of Resources & Development,
Federated States of Micronesia, *Mechanisms for improving governance towards the Pacific Way*
Panel Discussion – *Improving the Governance and Management of Pacific Coastal Resources* – chair Marion Henry and speakers (Etika Rupeni, Coral Pasisi, Caroline Vieux, Clive Wilkinson)

Contact: Clive Wilkinson
(clive.wilkinson@rrrc.org.au)

Session Title:

Progress Made Towards the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Organizer: Serge Garcia, formerly
FAO, Chair International Union for
Conservation of Nature (IUCN)-
Commission on Ecosystem Management
(CEM) - Fisheries Expert Group (FEG)

Session Number: 28

Objectives

The session will briefly present the ongoing developments regarding the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) in North America, South East Asia and Africa as well as the human issues that are too often forgotten in such implementation. The concluding discussion will focus on the key policy and governance issues to be resolved in order to further foster the development of EAF in developed and developing areas.

Panelists

Moderator: Serge Garcia, *Introduction with a focus on governance implications*

Speakers

Jake Rice, DFO (Vice-chair IUCN-CEM-FEG),
Canada, *North America (Canada and USA)*

Cesario Pagdilao, Philippine Council for Aquatic
and Marine Research and Development, *Southeast Asia with a focus on Philippines*

Gabriella Bianchi, FAO, Global: Overview of
FAO implementation efforts

Cassandra De Young, FAO, Missing link: the human dimension

Rebecca Lent, NOAA Fisheries, Q&A session

Contact: Serge Garcia
(garcia.sergemichel@gmail.com)

Session Title:

Harmonizing Indicators for a Unified and Integrated Approach to Managing Human Uses of Ecosystem Goods and Services and Adapting to a Globally Changing Climate

Organizer:

University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, USA

Session Number: 30

Objectives

Develop recommendations for an effective approach to reaching consensus on a common set of marine ecosystem indicators, candidate indicators, and processes by which the required data and information will be provided continuously at rate and in forms required for the “Regular Process” and by policy and decision makers.

Summary

Status

1. Regular Process: Parties to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development emphasized the importance of repeated environmental assessments and called for a regular process (RP) under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments. Procedures for implementing the RP have been recommended by a panel of experts, but funding commitments have yet to be obtained.

2. Indicators: Effective implementation of the RP requires a core set of scientifically credible, widely recognized, robust indicators of ecosystem condition and the goods and services ecosystems provide. Such indicators must be able to (1) guide effective and comprehensive adaptive strategies

for managing and mitigating human impacts in the context of global climate change, (2) assess how well the objectives of these strategies are being achieved in both ecological and socioeconomic terms, and (3) provide early warning of likely ocean-related threats to human health and well being. While acknowledging that many indicators will be ecosystem-specific, a core set of indicators is needed that will enable comparative assessments on regional to global scales. This session’s speakers have shown the potential power of combining remote sensing and *in situ* measurements to compute indicators that link ecological and socio-economic dimensions in support of the RP. They have also illustrated the challenges of identifying and reaching international consensus on a tractable, core set that is most useful to policy and decision makers.

3. Data Requirements: The Scientific Steering Committee (GSSC) for the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), working under the auspices of the IOC, WMO, ICSU and UNEP, has been tasked to prepare specifications for an integrated and sustained observing system for oceans and coasts that will enable the provision of physical, chemical, and biological data required to compute ecosystem and socio-economic indicators repeatedly at rates required by ocean policy and decision makers (users). Within the framework of the Global Earth Observing System of Systems (GEOSS), GOOS is an effort to enhance and integrate existing ocean observing systems into a system of systems for the provision of required data. The work of the GSSC and related expert panels for climate and terrestrial ecosystems and the implementation of their recommendations are seriously underfunded by the international community of nations.

The Way Forward: Recommendations to Decision Makers

1. Indicators: Working in concert with regional bodies of the IOC, WMO, UNEP and FAO as appropriate, establish an *ad hoc* expert task force to prepare for and organize a process for achieving international, global consensus on a robust set of indicators of status and trends in marine ecosystems and the goods and services they support, including socio-economic aspects. The task force and the process should engage representatives from both data providers (research and operational communities) and users (government, NGOs and industry) to identify the most useful suites of indicators on regional, supra-

regional and global scales based on current research and user needs assessments.

2. Access to and Provision of Required Data: With due consideration of the recommendations of the GSSC and other expert bodies, obtain funding commitments for phased implementation of an integrated and sustained observing system of systems for the oceans that routinely and continuously provides quality controlled data required for repeated computation of internationally recognized core indicators at rates that are most beneficial to ocean policy and decision makers.

Panelists

Jacqueline McGlade, Executive Director, European Environment Agency, *The Assessment of Assessments and the Regular Process*

Jeff Ardron, Director, High Seas Program, Marine Conservation Biology Institute,

International High Seas Conservation: What Lights Do We Put on the Dashboard?"

Trevor Platt, Executive Director, Partnership for Observation of Global Oceans (POGO),

Plymouth Marine Laboratory, *Ecological Indices of the Pelagic Ecosystem from Remote Sensing*

Gregory Beaugrand, Research Staff, Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science and Martin Edwards, Deputy Director, Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science, *Applied Ecological Indicators for the Assessment of Marine Ecosystem Health*

Keith Alverson, Head of Section, Ocean Observations and Services, IOC/UNESCO, *Transboundary indicators for LMEs*

Paul Sandifer, Senior Scientist for Coastal Ecology, National Ocean Service, NOAA and Juli Trtanj, Director, Oceans and Human Health Initiative, NOAA, *Development of Human Health Risk Indicators for Ocean Observing and Early Warning Systems: Challenges and Opportunities*

Bob Bowen, Associate Professor, Environmental Policy and Management, University of Massachusetts, *Identification of a Common Set of Ecological and Socioeconomic Indicators for Informing Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Sustainable Development*

Emanuel Gonçalves, Associate Professor, Unidade de Investigação em Eco-etologia, Portugal, *Marine Protected Areas and the Global*

Ocean Observing System: Data Requirements, Monitoring Processes and Management Goals

Steve de Mora, Chief Executive and Director of Science, Plymouth Marine Laboratory,

Contributions to Global Observing Systems from Near-Shore to the Ocean Basin

Tom Malone, Professor, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Studies, *Indicators of Marine Ecosystem Health, the Regular Process and the Global Ocean Observing System*

Contact: Tom Malone (malone@hpl.umces.edu)

Session Title:

Towards a Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, Including Socio-economic Aspects

Organizers:

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

Session Number: 31

Objectives

The objective of the session is to advance informal discussion in view of the UNGA Working Group in September 2010 and formulate possible recommendations on the following questions: Building on existing regional and global assessment processes:

- How to define a set of common questions and issues to be addressed (in differing degree of elaboration) across all regions, including common indicators?
- How to formulate a common approach for integrating the data, information and analytical results across sectors, ecosystem components and environmental, economic and social aspects, leading to a truly integrated assessment?
- How can a common framework and guidelines for data assembly be developed that would strengthen data quality, comparability and interoperability while taking into account limitations in data - sparse regions?

- What additional preparatory work is needed, for example on agreed assessment methods for certain habitats, or on modeling, metadata and digital processing of available data?
- What are the synergies and partnership that need to be created with existing processes? For eg: the GEF Transboundary Water Assessment Programme, LMEs, Regional seas, the proposed International Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), FAO, and other global and regional assessment programmes;
- What capacity building mechanisms need to be created to assist developing countries and to ensure their full participation in the Regular Process?
- What preparatory activities could facilitate and expedite establishment and implementation of the regular process?

Panelists

Elva Escobar, UNAM, Mexico

Jake Rice, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Alan Simcock, UK

Rolph Payet, Seychelles

Jacqueline Mc Glade, European Environment Agency

Patricio Bernal, IUCN

Tom Malone, University of Maryland, USA

Salif Diop, UNEP

Julian Barbieri, IOC/UNESCO

Contact: Julian Barbrière (j.barbriere@unesco.org) and Salif Diop (salif.diop@unep.org)

Session Title:

Practical Implementation of Ocean Governance at the Local Level

Organizers:

Dorset Wildlife Trust

Session Number: 33

Objectives

This session seeks to draw out and examine the elements required to implement ocean governance

at a practical, local level and to feed back to policy-makers the needs of the implementation.

Topics Include:

- Practical implementation of ocean governance at the local level
- Legislation which supports and facilitates local marine governance
- Science and knowledge needs which underpin a marine spatial plan
- Stakeholder engagement in local governance
- Ensuring the legitimate rights of local people
- Financing the planning and management of a Marine Spatial Plan
- Integrating ocean governance into coastal communities

Summary

Status of the issue

As a result of the wide-scale degradation of the oceans, social and economic necessity has given rise to a wealth of scientific knowledge, operational tools and policy needed to manage the marine environment more sustainably. Slowly but surely legislation and political will has followed this management theory. There is a current trend within governance policy away from managing sectors towards managing areas and the activities in those areas. In a few parts of the world, policy is being customised to the location in question and practical management applied to ensure that activities are consistent with the carrying capacity, productivity and sensitivity of the natural environment on which those activities are based, or on which they impact.

This session seeks to draw out and examine the elements required to implement ocean governance at a practical, local level and to feed back to policy-makers the needs of the implementers.

The path ahead – next steps

Recent experience suggests that successful practical application of ocean governance by spatial management requires four pre-requisites:

- good science and local knowledge;
- established stakeholder engagement;
- appropriate and applicable ocean governance policy;

- targeted and enforceable legislation backed by political will.

Recommendations for decision-makers

- Marine spatial planning and the implementation of spatial management then logically falls to those who have an in-depth knowledge of those areas and who can apply theory and policy developed at an international or national level.
- All sectors need to be engaged in the spatial planning process with legal instruments in place to ensure that the absence of a sector or stakeholder does not hold back the process.
- Whilst the location of protection and management zones should be based on scientific knowledge and the needs and sensitivity of habitats and species, stakeholder and community support is vital for successful implementation, especially where enforcement is minimal or lacking.
- Sustainable ocean governance should not be looked on, and therefore implemented as, a choice of either sustainable use and environmental protection *or* commercial development. These two drivers of ocean governance and management need to be integrated conceptually and operationally.

Panelists

Chair

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

Speakers

Louise Heaps, WWF-UK,

Yves Henocque, IFREMER, France

Jochen Lamp, Head of Baltic Sea Project Office , WWF, Germany

Etika Rupeni, Regional Coordinator, Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation, Fiji

Ness Smith, C-SCOPE Project Officer, Dorset Coast Forum, Environmental Services, UK

Contact: Simon Cripps

(scripps@dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk)

Session Title:

Improving Ocean Governance through Multi-layer Ocean and Coastal Management

Organizers:

IFREMER, France and the Ocean Policy Research Foundation

Session Number: 34

Objectives

This session will address the following topics:

- Improving Ocean Governance through Multi-layer Ocean and Coastal Management
- Mainstreaming Local Experiences into National and Regional ICOM Strategies / Experiences in Europe
- Implementation of ICM at Regional, National and Local Level / Experiences in East Asia
- National Ocean and Coastal Policy and Ocean Governance at Local Level / Experiences in Japan

Summary

Preamble: When passing from a two dimensional (land) to a three dimensional (sea) environment, neither the watershed boundaries nor the ecological footprint look like the ideal approach. The issue-approach might help depending on the stakeholders one address to. While there is a continuum between land and sea, well-defined boundaries like those of a watershed are not necessarily the functional ones on the marine side. Because of global influences conditioning the regional seas and ocean dynamics, local strategies and planning won't be enough. On the long term they will make sense if they are themselves embedded in regional strategies like for example in the Japan Sea or in the Baltic. Therefore integrated water resource management (IWRM) initiatives should be articulated with integrated coastal management (ICM) and further offshore to a form of integrated regional seas and ocean management from national to regional and finally global levels, all underpinned by the ecosystem-based management approach.

Goal: To contribute to the practical implementation of maritime national strategies through their application at local level while looking at their regional and global integration.

Some issues:

- Climate change cannot be decoupled from development;
- Freshwater and coastal systems are interrelated and need to be managed in an integrated manner;
- ICM framework provides an operational definition of sustainable development and must be integrated into national coastal and ocean policy;
- National governments are in a strategic position to establish coastal and ocean policies, coordinating mechanisms, awareness and capacity building programmes, and financial assistance, allowing the mainstreaming of ICM into development plans at the regional, national and local levels. The support of national governments, particularly financial and technical assistance, to ICM programmes of local governments is seen as crucial;
- Local governments are in the best position to assess needs, issues, risks and preferences of stakeholders at the local level, as well as identify local vulnerabilities to climate change. Local governments can integrate ICM into local development and environmental plans and develop/implement climate change adaptation programmes at the community level. However, they need both human and financial assistance to increase their capacity in addressing challenges;
- Thinking in terms of nested systems is essential because most environmental and societal issues both impact upon, and are impacted by, conditions and actions at both higher and lower levels in an ecosystem and governance hierarchy. ICM implementation should therefore link across the varied spatial scales to create coherent, complementary, nested systems of governance.

Objective: To look at these issues and others making a parallel for learning between Europe and the East Asia maritime regions and corresponding national maritime policies under development, specifically by:

- Reviewing regional and national maritime policies current status in Europe and East Asia;
- Investigating the status of trans-national networks in the seas of both regions;

- Within this international and regional context, looking at the current and future development and implementation of national policies, more particularly in the UK and France (Europe) and in Japan and other East Asian countries;
- Selecting some common rules in regard to developing ICM from the perspective of a nested governance approach.

Panelists

Paul Nemitz, Head of Unit, Maritime Policy Coordination, European Commission, *Building up and progress of the European Integrated Maritime Policy*

Yves Henocque, Nature & Society, Prospective and Scientific Strategy Division, IFREMER, France and Simon Cripps, Dorset Wildlife Trust, UK, *Mainstreaming Local Experiences into National and Regional ICOM Strategies / Experiences in Europe*

Chua Thia-Eng, East Asian Seas Partnership Council, *Implementation of ICM at Regional, National and Local Level / Experiences in East Asia*

Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan, *National Ocean and Coastal Policy and Ocean Governance at Local Level / Experiences in Japan*

Contact: Yves Henocque
(Yves.Henocque@ifremer.fr)

Session Title:

NGO's Involvement in Maritime Spatial Planning

Organizer: Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos (CIBIO) Research Center, University of the Azores, Portugal

Session Number: 35

Objectives

This session presents the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) via short presentations by national and regional NGOs. Specifically, this session intends to generate recommendations such

as methods and guidelines for NGOs to efficiently and effectively contribute to MSP in Europe via exchanging and sharing of knowledge through roundtable discussion.

The session will begin with an introduction by the facilitator, followed by presentations from four keynote speakers of diverse backgrounds. They will share their knowledge and perspectives of NGO's involvement in MSP. In particular, they will provide their diverse, and national and regional experiences, including their contribution to the goal of achieving an integrated and ecosystem-based approach that will improve ocean governance. A roundtable discussion will follow and a summary document of best practice recommendations for NGO's involvement in MSP based on the roundtable discussion will be submitted to the organizing committee.

Panelists

Facilitator

Helena Calado, CIBIO, University of the Azores

Rapporteurs

Julia Bentz, CIBIO, University of the Azores

Kiat Ng, CIBIO, University of the Azores

Keynote Speakers:

David Johnson, OSPAR Commission, *Stakeholder Interaction*

Sandra Whitehouse and Anna Zivian, Ocean Conservancy, *NGOs and coastal and marine spatial planning in the United States*

Nicole Schaefer, Integrated Ocean Management / Maritime Spatial Planning

Colin Pringle, PISCES, *PISCES Project*

Contact: Helena Calado (calado@uac.pt)

Session Title:

Citizenship of the Ocean – mobilising the public towards stewardship of the World Ocean, a heritage of mankind – Public Education and Outreach

Organizer:

World Ocean Network

Session Number: 41

Objectives

Through a case study of success stories, best practices and experiences, the session will identify effective public outreach initiatives that foster individual and community behaviour and facilitate change at all levels in all sectors of society:

- The efforts to raise the national and international profile of the oceans and coasts resulting in the growth of World Oceans Day celebrations and the United Nations General Assembly having declared June 8th as World Oceans Day;
- Youth parliaments and forums for the ocean, a means to empower young generations to play a part in decision making as regards the ocean stewardship and governance;
- Technologies of information and communication at the service of the citizens of the ocean.

The results of the session will be further developed at the 4th International Meeting of the World Ocean Network.

Panelists

Moderator

Philippe Valette, Co-chair of World Ocean Network, General Manager of Nausicaá

Speakers

John NIGHTINGALE, President, Vancouver Aquarium, Canada, WON Board member, The latest North American public polling information and successful programmes: the development of the Shoreline cleanup and Ocean Wise campaigns, the promotion of World Oceans Day

Gabriele Goettsche-Wanli, Deputy Director, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Office of Legal Affairs United Nations, USA, World Oceans Day - The oceans as heritage for humanity

Cécile GASPAR, President, Non-profit Foundation “te mana o te moana,” French Polynesia, WON Board member, The efforts to raise the national and international profile of the oceans and coasts resulting in the growth of World Oceans Day celebrations and the United Nations General Assembly having declared June 8th as World Oceans Day

Christian BUCHET, Director, Centre d'Etudes de la Mer, France, The education and Journées de la Mer (French Week of the Sea)

Chu Hoi N'GUYEN, Deputy Administrator, Vietnam Administration of Seas and Islands

(VASI), Vietnam, The World Oceans Day and the Week for Seas and Islands in Vietnam

Guillermo Garcia MONTERO, Director of Acuario Nacional Cuba, President of Comité Oceanográfico Nacional, Cuba, Capacity building, education and information activities in link with marine biodiversity, or empowerment of all generations and the way mass media can be used to educate and inform the general public

Peter NEILL, President, World Ocean Observatory, USA, The potential for distance learning and web-based curriculum about ocean issues for student and teacher training formally in the classroom and informally in the field

Raphaël LOTILLA, regional Programme Director, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Philippines, East Asian Seas Youth Forums for the Ocean

Manuel CIRA, Coordinator of World Ocean Network, Head of Cultural Services, Nausicaá, France, Youth parliaments and forums for the ocean, a means to empower young generations to play a part in decision making as regards the ocean stewardship and governance

Contact: Philippe Vallette
(generalmanager@nausicaa.fr)

Session Title:

Strengthening Implementation of Integrated Watershed and Coastal Management

Organizer:

International Program Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Session Number: 42

Objectives

- Follow-up recommendations from the 2008 Forum's Freshwater-to-Ocean working group by highlighting specific national and/or regional case studies on implementation of integrated watershed and coastal management
- Identified lessons learned from current projects and/or programs and their funding mechanisms, institutional arrangement, stakeholder participation and integration, demo projects and

replications, transboundary cooperation, interagency integration, and policy formulation

- Provide examples of successful national and international partnerships for watershed and coastal management integration

Panelists

Clement Lewsey, International Program Office, NOAA-NOS

Gonzalo Cid, International Program Office, NOAA-NOS

Vincent Sweeney, Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) project

Donna Spencer, IWCAM project

Ralph Cantral, NOAA-Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM)

Bui Thi Thu Hien, IUCN-Vietnam

Dr. Letitia Obeng, Chair of the Global Water Partnership

One of the following (TBC): UNDP; UNEP/Global Program of Action; GEF

Contact: Clement Lewsey

(Clement.Lewsey@noaa.gov) and Gonzalo Cid (gonzalo.cid@noaa.gov)

Session Title:

Development of an International Label of Responsible Fishing for Small-scale/artisanal/coastal fisheries

Organizer:

Responsible Fishing Alliance

Session Number: 43

Objective

To introduce the project to the public and to stakeholders of the fish supply chains

Summary

I. Introduction:

The WFF Initiative

The World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF) is an international organization that defends the interests of artisanal, coastal, small-scale fishers and fish workers in the world. The WFF is working with willing partners, like the Responsible Fishing Alliance and Eurofins

Certification on an international label that will certify responsible fishing for the artisanal, coastal, and small-scale fisheries. The intention is to make it possible for those fisheries to distinguish themselves from industrial fisheries on the market.

Why 'one more fish label' on the market?

Existing ecolabels do not differentiate between fishing gears, nor do they consider the social and economic impacts of management systems. The international label of responsible fishing for artisanal, coastal, small-scale fisheries, is not meant to be an ecolabel. It is meant to provide consumers with a means for choosing products from small-scale, rather than industrial fisheries. Unlike other labels this one will be based on environmental, social, and economic criteria, as recommended in the UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The artisanal label will be unique because the fishers will design it themselves, rather than being branded by a third-party organization.

II. Status of the issue:

The sustainable fishing concept embraced by leading certifiers takes a purely quantifiable sustainable development approach to the world's fisheries, attempting to proclaim them sustainable or not. But fisheries are characterized by many uncertainties (climate change, species interaction, habitat degradation, etc.), and ongoing controversy about the validity of existing ecolabels has revealed that sustainability is a moving target. That is why the international label for artisanal, coastal, small-scale fisheries will be specifically based on the idea of best efforts within fisheries. This is the holistic approach of responsible fishing, which introduces qualitative components to the measurements of best environmental, social, and economic efforts under existing circumstances within the considered fisheries. The label will be based on principles set up on UN FAO texts of reference: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries & Guidelines for the Ecolabeling of Fish and Fishery products from Marine Capture Fisheries. The labeling program will comply with the following requirements:

1. *Precise, objective and verifiable technical criteria*
2. *Independent third-party audits and certification process*

3. *Open access*

4. *Strict controls*

5. *Transparency*

North America, Latin America, Africa, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, Asia: several fisheries have shown high interest for the international label of responsible fishing for artisanal, coastal, small-scale fisheries.

III. Next steps:

2nd semester 2010: release of the standard, selection of 4 pilot fisheries (2 in developing countries, 2 in developed countries)

End of 2010: 1st fisheries' pre-assessment

End of 2011: 1st certified and labeled fisheries

IV. Recommendations to decision makers:

1. To help identify fisheries interested in the international label of responsible fishing;
2. To support initiatives for the collect and diffusion of traditional know-how within fisheries;
3. To require more 'eco metrics' (e.g.: Life Cycle assessment, Ecological footprint) in order to help demonstrate the ecological efficiency of small-scale fisheries;
4. To make sure that all existing labels fully comply with UN FAO texts of reference (e.g.: due attention given to socioeconomics)

Panelists

Moderator

Bruno Corr ard, Coordinator, Responsible Fishing Alliance, France

Speakers

Arthur Bogason, co-President, World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF), Iceland

Nedwa Nech, General Secretary, West-African Association for the Development of Artisanal Fishing, Mauritania

Contact: Bruno Corr ard (correardb@c-b-consulting.com)

Session Title:**Progress on the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy in the EU****Organizer:**

European Commission, DG Mare

Session Number: 53

Objectives

The session will focus on presenting the achievements of the IMP since its creation in 2007 and how the IMP allows the EU Member States and their regions to turn the economic and environmental challenges of today into opportunities for tomorrow through better knowledge, planning and surveillance in the European sea basins. The objectives of the session are:

- Presentation of the progress of the Integrated Maritime Policy of the European Union
- Views on the practical aspects of its implementation presented by the representatives of stakeholders of the European Integrated Maritime Policy.

Panelists

Paul Nemitz, European Commission

Christophe Le Visage, Secrétariat général de la mer, France

Johan Vande Lanotte, Stakeholder Platform

Francis Vallat, Cluster Maritime Français

Pierre Erwes, Chairman, BioMarine

Jean-Yves Perrot, Président-Directeur Général, IFREMER (TBC)

Contact: Daniela Chitu

(Daniela.chitu@ec.europa.eu)

Session Title:**Approaches and Tools for Integrated Management of the High Seas and Seabed beyond National Jurisdiction****Organizer:**

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Session Number: 54

Objectives

- To review the challenges of managing human activities in the high seas and seabed beyond national jurisdiction
- To analyze a range of options for achieving conservation and sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction
- To provide a practical perspective on next steps for operationalizing integrated management for the oceans beyond national jurisdiction

Panelists

Kristina Gjerde, High Seas Governance Group of the Oceans, Coasts and Coral Reefs Specialists, IUCN Commission on Environmental Law

David Freestone, Lobingier Visiting Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, The George Washington University Law School, *Problems, progress and processes at the United Nations related to the high seas and seabed beyond national jurisdiction*

Fernanda Millicay, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations, *The protection and conservation of vulnerable marine ecosystems and of biodiversity in the seabed and ocean floor beyond national jurisdiction. Some jurisdictional issues*

Albert Bossar, Steve Capanna, Chiara Lucchini Gilera & Johanna Von Der Weppen, students of the John Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), *Weighing governance options to improve the conservation and management of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction*

Robin Warner, Senior Research Fellow, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), University of Wollongong, NSW Australia, *Tools and approaches for applying environmental impact*

assessment processes to activities affecting the high seas and seabed beyond national jurisdiction

Rosemary Rayfuse, Professor of International Law, University of New South Wales, Mechanisms for advancing marine spatial management and protection in the high seas and seabed beyond national jurisdiction

Contact: Kristina Gjerde (kgjerde@eip.com.pl)

Session Title:

Evolving Effective Governance Through Adaptive Management within Large Marine Ecosystems: The Role of Reliable Scientific Knowledge and Prediction in Adjusting to Climate Change and Ecosystem Vulnerability

Organizer:

UNDP GEF Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME)

Session Number: 55

Objectives

This session aims to discuss the imperative need that has now arisen to ensure effective translation of baseline and on-going data and information collection and analysis into flexible governance and policy on an adaptive management basis. The Outputs needed from this session are:

- A definition of the most effective way forward to develop and prove a mechanism(s) for effective governance through adaptive management within LMEs that will help countries to address priorities issues for climate change and ecosystem variation
- A clear recommendation to the Policy Conference on the need for Science-to-management-to-policy mechanisms as a critical component of reacting and adapting to climate change in relation to oceans and marine ecosystem variability

Summary

The linkages between marine ecosystem interactions and climatic variability are clear and

irrefutable. Yet little attention has been given to the need to translate the results of monitoring and measurement mechanisms at the regional and local level into accurate indications of specific variability related to climate change at the ecosystem level in a manner that can identify the scale and distribution of expected impacts. This then needs translating into reliable predictions and policy guidelines which countries can act upon so as to adapt and mitigate/avert the negative impacts. Without such science-to-governance linkages it is impossible for policy makers to arrive at justifiable prioritisation of resources for effective management and governance actions, or to adopt credible policy decisions for adaptation.

It is therefore essential to develop mechanisms that can bring in the interplay of science and knowledge at the LME level translated into “weight-of-evidence” priorities for management actions and policy decisions. Interaction between science and policy is now an imperative and will require special skill-sets within both the scientific community and the political arena. This entire process needs to be interactive and have feedback loops that ensure that scientists are focusing on the critical issues that are urgent for management and policy makers. Predictive modelling will be an essential link in this two-way chain. Feedback from adaptive management processes will drive the inputs to such predictive mechanisms.

An effective mechanism will not only provide policy-makers and managers with a means to prioritise limited resources on the basis of reliable prediction, but it will also provide feedback to the scientific community on what the priorities are for decision-making (and therefore which areas of science are most likely to receive support). The feedback loop between science and policy needs to give equal relevance to political realities as it does to scientific predictions.

The Outputs needed from this session are:

- A definition of the most effective way forward to develop and provide a mechanism(s) for effective interplay between science and governance through adaptive management within LMEs that will help countries to address priorities issues for climate change and ecosystem variation;
- A clear recommendation to the Policy Conference on the need for Science-to-management-to-policy mechanisms as a critical component of reacting and adapting to climate

change in relation to oceans and marine ecosystem variability.

Please note that this session is intended to be interactive with emphasis on discussion rather than presentation. Therefore the presentations have been limited to allow an introductory background before opening up the floor for facilitated discussion.

Panelists

David Freestone, Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, The George Washington University Law School

Magnus Ngoile, Policy and Governance Coordinator - Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project, *Introduction to the Session*

Rashid Sumalia/Nick Polunin, *Climate Change and Ecosystem Variability: Expected impacts within LMEs*

Rolph Payet, Special Advisor to the President of the Seychelles, *Socioeconomic and Political Implications of Variability at regional/national level*

David Vousden, *Regional Director - Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project, Possible Governance Mechanisms for Adaptive Management based on continuous Monitoring and early warning systems*

Contact: Helen Mackenzie
(Helen.Mackenzie@asclme.org)

Session Title:

Improving Governance of Large Transboundary Marine Ecosystems: Lessons Learned and Good Practices from International Experiences

Organizer:

Good Practices and Portfolio Learning in Transboundary Marine and Freshwater Legal and Institutional Frameworks Project, University of British Columbia, Canada

Session Number: 58

Objectives

Strengthen learning by sharing global experiences that have enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of LME governance initiatives. This session will examine marine experiences through identification, collection, analysis, adaptation and replication of beneficial practices found in legal and institutional frameworks. The objectives are to strengthen and promote multicountry cooperation, and to enhance regime development in an eco-systemically sustainable manner in order to increase the understanding and knowledge of the frameworks necessary for conservation, good governance and wise decision-making.

Summary

Good Practices and Portfolio Learning in GEF Transboundary Freshwater and Marine Legal and Institutional Frameworks

This Global GEF project, managed by the University of British Columbia, examines both fresh and marine experiences through identification, collection, analysis, adaptation and replication of beneficial practices found in legal and institutional frameworks. The objectives are to strengthen and promote multi-country cooperation, and to enhance transboundary regime development in an eco-systemically sustainable manner. This session will report on some of the findings related to marine ecosystems in order to increase the understanding and knowledge of the legal and institutional frameworks necessary for conservation, good governance and wise decision-making. The project has brought together networks of peers from all parts of Asia, Latin America and Africa in order to share learning and experiences of what criteria is required to create successful governance institutions, and what obstacles need to be overcome. The project also incorporates gender mainstreaming and climate change and adaptation as cross-cutting themes. Several presentations will outline case studies from each of the regions. The primary output will be to discuss the importance of building networks in order to enhance best practices. Building collaborative research networks will also be discussed in the following presentation.

Australia's National Climate Change Adaptation Research Network for Marine Biodiversity and Resources

This session will Australia's National Climate Change Adaptation Research Network for Marine

Biodiversity and Resources (ARN-MBR) is an interdisciplinary network – one of eight national adaptation research networks that report to Australia’s National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) – aiming to build adaptive capacity and adaptive response strategies for the effective management of Australia’s marine biodiversity and natural marine resources under climate change. The network is leading Australia’s efforts to foster and facilitate collaborative interdisciplinary research for today’s emerging climate change needs, as well as provide the training ground for the development of tomorrow’s interdisciplinary climate change researchers. A key focus is networking for improved communication and collaboration across sectors with an interest in MBR (governments, industry, research institutes, peak groups and university researchers). Outputs are focused on developing adaptive capacity across MBR sectors, and include improvements in applied and prioritised research in MBR and enhanced communication and information sharing about climate change adaptation and MBR issues throughout the MBR community.

The path ahead—next steps that should be taken

Introduction to GEF funded GCLME project and the institutional framework within which a Guinea Current Commission (GCC) shall be established by the project. Outlook on Strategic Action Plan (SAP) and National Action Plan (NAP) process to overcome the environmental pressures identified in the SAP with focus on an iterative process for revolving planning and adaptive management. Presentation on the process to establish the Guinea Current Commission and outlook on the regulatory instruments required for the establishment of this Commission

Recommendations for national and international decision-makers in the next phase

The GCLME provide valuable environmental services and constitute an important source of livelihood and food for a large part of the coastal population of each of the sixteen countries sharing this ecosystem. Unless if uncoordinated and sometimes utilitarian management approaches followed by individual countries without considering impacts beyond the countries jurisdiction impose serious externalities on other countries and the ecosystem as a whole, which will lead to a loss of environmental services and the related economic benefits. A transboundary

institution like the GCC is a pre-requisite for the sustainable management of the GCLME.

Multilateral trust funds like the GEF can play a catalytic role in the establishment of such institutions. Nevertheless a sustainable solution for the joint management of the GCLME can only be achieved if national decision makers as the owners of shared aquatic resources remain aware of the economic values at stake and are prepared to cover the lion share of the costs for the continuous operation of a joint management structure. With the riparian countries showing this level of commitment and ownership it will become much easier to mobilize additional support to overcome environmental problems of transboundary significance. On one hand the scope of the observed environmental issues is of such magnitude that the GCLME countries will need international support to overcome these issues but on the other hand international decision makers must also insist on the countries to show political and economic commitment in order to allow national and international decision makers to overcome environmental problem in a strong and well balanced partnership.

Panelists

Moderator

Richard Kyle Paisley, Project Director, University of British Columbia, Canada

Speakers

Susan Bazilli, University of British Columbia, Canada

Christian Susan, Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project Manager, Water Management, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Austria

Neil J. Holbrook, Adaptation Research Network for Marine Biodiversity and Resources, University of Tasmania, Australia

Julie Davidson, School of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Australia

Jackie Alder, Coordinator of the Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Branch, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Kenya

Contact: Susan Bazilli (susanbazilli@gmail.com)

Session Title:**The State of Large Pelagic Species
in the Face of High Seas
Governance Gaps****Organizer:****The Pew Charitable Trusts****Session Number: 59****Objectives**

Identify the ramifications of ineffective or non-existent international or regional conservation and management measures that benefit keystone pelagic species. Discuss potential solutions for preserving pelagic species, including the need for precautionary, science-based management and an ecosystem-based management approach through the use of time and area closures or other ecosystem-based in addition to species-specific tools to conserve marine biological resources.

Summary

The Pew Environment Group will present, “The State of Large Pelagic Species in the Face of High Seas Governance Gaps”, involving a panel discussion, with time for audience questions and answers.

The future of life in the oceans is uncertain. With the onset of industrialized fishing, there have been marked population declines in some of the ocean’s most iconic species. Many species of whales were hunted virtually to extinction until a global moratorium was put in place in 1986. Although this moratorium is still in effect, over 1,000 whales are targeted and killed each year including endangered and vulnerable species. Scientists estimate that large predatory fish such as tuna and sharks have declined by as much as 90% from pre-industrial fishing levels. The consequences of removing these species from the marine ecosystem are largely unknown. Yet, despite these declines, adequate management is lacking for virtually all large pelagic species. Each of these species is highly migratory and travels across jurisdictional boundaries; adequate international governance and management are urgently needed to ensure their future survival. The presentations will focus on what international governance systems are available for these species, what the gaps are, and what is needed to effectively fill these gaps. Speakers will focus on

what is needed to fill the governance gaps, and invite discussion from the audience and panel members as to what steps are needed by governments and international organizations to address these gaps.

Whales: Duncan Currie, Advisor to Greenpeace International, the Pew Environment Group, and the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition will discuss the current status of whale conservation and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), and associated governance gaps. In spite of the enactment of the international moratorium on commercial whaling in the 1980s, thousands of whales continue to be killed annually, and none of that whaling is currently under the management of the IWC. Mr. Currie’s presentation will focus on the current status of whale conservation including reflections on the proposed “deal” that is being discussed by Parties to the IWC. He will discuss the prospects for the international governance of whaling, and for whale conservation, at the upcoming IWC meeting in Morocco (June 2010). He will also discuss other opportunities for improving whale conservation over the next year, with a focus on governance gaps and how to fill them.

Tuna: Some populations of bluefin tuna, through failures in international fisheries management, are being driven to the edge of commercial extinction. Other species of tuna, due to additional management failures, are in danger of following that same path. As international trade is a major driver of depletion of bluefin tuna, Mr. Leape will talk about recent efforts to protect Atlantic bluefin tuna through unsuccessful attempts to prohibit international trade at the most recent CITES meeting, and the intersection of this with other international governance options and opportunities. He will talk about next steps toward further conservation of bluefin tuna and other tuna species, the potential for strengthening tuna management at the upcoming review of the UN Convention on Highly Migratory and Straddling Fish Stocks, relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), and other upcoming opportunities.

Sharks: Up to 73 million sharks are killed every year in global fisheries for the fin trade alone. Yet, many regional fisheries management organizations do not manage sharks at all. Dr. Heithaus, taking into account conservation considerations at the most recent meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species (CITES) where proposals to increase monitoring of international trade in 4 species of sharks were considered but were not adopted, will talk about the continuing challenges facing shark populations globally and next steps that need to be taken in shark conservation. His presentation will include options for international governance solutions benefiting sharks, in light of the recent CITES meeting's failure to provide protection to depleted shark species.

Panelists

Facilitator

Sue Lieberman, Deputy Director for International Governance, Pew Environment Group, US

Speakers

Gerald Leape Director Global Tuna Conservation Campaign, Pew Environment Group, US, *Next steps toward further conservation of bluefin tuna, the potential for strengthening tuna management at the upcoming review of the UN Convention on Highly Migratory and Straddling Fish Stocks and other upcoming opportunities*

Duncan Currie, advisor to the Pew Environment Group, , New Zealand, *The prospects for significant new conservation for whales at the upcoming IWC meeting in Morocco and other opportunities for improving whale conservation over the next year*

Michael Heithaus, Director, School of Environment and Society, Florida International University, US, *The continuing challenges facing shark populations globally and next steps that need to be taken in shark conservation*

Jean-Marc Fromentin, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France

Contact: Brittany Baschuk
(bbaschuk@pewtrusts.org)

Session Title:

Protected Planet: How IUCN WCPA Marine's Protect Planet Ocean and UNEP WCMC's WDPA Have Combined to Help Integrate and Outreach Knowledge on Protected Areas, and Track Protection Progress

Organizers:

IUCN and UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)

Session Number: 60

Objectives

This session will serve as the post-launch notification of the collaboration between Protect Planet Ocean (WCPA-Marine, IUCN) and WDPA (UNEP-WCMC) to create a new platform that will allow for high data standards and open-source wiki software to allow updates to global protected area data in real time. The access to peer-reviewed, accurate MPA data allows for countries and regions to better track their progress towards CBD and other protection commitments, as will be discussed by both users and developers. Session will serve as notification of the launch of the new WDPA, wiki, PPO portal and latest Google Earth Ocean Layer. This new platform will evolve how the world reports and communicates about progress towards on marine protected areas.

Panelists

Louisa Wood, Technical Advisor on Marine Protected Areas, Global Marine Program IUCN, *History of WDPA (including challenges, successes, purpose)*

Dan Laffoley, WCPA-Marine, IUCN, *History of PPO (purpose, technology, future)*

Charles Besancon, Head of Protected Areas Program, UNEP-WCMC and Louisa Wood, *The New Platform: Best of Both Worlds (including timeline, functionality, examples)*

Caitlin Toropova, MPA Coordinator, IUCN, *The Real World: How PPE can help in the Wider Caribbean*

Colleen Corrigan, Senior Program Officer, UNEP-WCMC

Contact: Caitlyn Toropova
(caitlyn.toropova@iucn.or)

Session Title:

Climate-induced Population Movements in Coastal Regions and Small Island States: An Assessment of Policy Options

Organizer:
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), France

Session Number: 61

Objectives

The session would bring together researchers who conducted field studies, representatives from affected regions and policy-makers from international organization in order to examine and review the different policy options that could address such population movements.

Panelists

Moderator:

Dr. François Gemenne, IDDRI, Paris

Speakers

H.E. Panapasi Nelesone, Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the European Commission, Brussels

Thomas Binet, University of Portsmouth

Philippe Boncour, International Organisation for Migration, Geneva

Eric Jadot, Member of the Belgian Parliament, Brussels

Roger Zetter, University of Oxford

Contact: François Gemenne
(francois.gemenne@iddri.org)

Session Title:

Improving Governance to Combat IUU Fishing: A Contribution to Protecting Marine Ecosystems

Organizer:
Pew Environment Group

Session Number: 62

Objectives

The session will give an overview on challenges and opportunities to strengthen international ocean governance by ensuring an international effort to implement port State measures, and in particular the Port State Measures Agreement. On the basis of research undertaken by Pew Environment Group on the compliance of port States to existing international regulations, an evaluation of the role of intergovernmental institutions, including Regional Fishery Management Organizations, to support their effective implementation, and the assessment of capacity needs to combat IUU fishing and implement port State measures in developing countries, the session portrays a roadmap to avoid the repetitive failure of international ocean governance, particularly due to the lack of adequate implementation of international rules.

Summary

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing undermines management efforts to control overfishing and poses a major threat to the global ocean ecosystem and marine biodiversity. A set of policies and measures to combat IUU fishing are in place. Among them, and to address problems derived of flag States being unable or unwilling to control vessels registered under their flag, the “Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing” (PSMA) has been adopted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in November 2009. This internationally binding agreement will, once in force, establish the duty of port States to inspect fishing vessels and to deny port entry or port use to illegally operating vessels.

This session will provide an overview of the challenges and opportunities to strengthen international efforts to implement port State measures. It will address in particular the

contribution that the PSMA can make to curbing IUU fishing and consider key aspects related to its implementation, such as transparency, enforcement, and the role of developing countries. The first presentation will describe the impact of IUU fishing on the global marine ecosystem and its biodiversity with a special emphasis on the two “U”s in the term IUU as these fisheries have particularly detrimental effects on the marine environment. Subsequently, a presentation of research results from a study undertaken by The Pew Environment Group on the compliance of port States with existing international regulations on port controls will provide the opportunity to evaluate the role of intergovernmental institutions, including Regional Fishery Management Organizations, in the effective implementation of port State measures. The third speaker will discuss the role of the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network to assist in the effective implementation of port State measures. Bringing in the perspectives from developing countries, our final presentation will outline, on the basis of a set of case studies in six African countries, the demands on human resources and institutional capacity to implement the PSMA. By integrating the various requirements for an effective fisheries management to eliminate IUU fishing activities, the session will portray a roadmap to avoid some of the failures of international ocean governance, particularly due to lack of adequate implementation of international rules.

Panelists

Moderator

Adriana Fabra, Pew Environment Group, Pew Charitable Trusts

Speakers

Dirk Zeller, Project Manager, Senior Research Fellow, Sea Around Us Project Fisheries Center, University of British Columbia, *The impact of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on the global ocean system and on biodiversity*

Kristin von Kistowski, Researcher, The Pew Environment Group, *Lessons on Port State Performance research: On the effectiveness of IUU vessel lists and port State measures from 2004 to 2009*

Marcel Kroese, International Monitoring and Surveillance Network (IMCS), *The role of the international MCS network to assist in the implementation of port State measures*

Peter Manning (Stop Illegal Fish Program of NEPAD’s Partnership for African Fisheries), *The Port State Measures Agreement: its potential contribution to improved governance and Africa’s capacity needs for implementation*

Contact: Adriana Fabra (SFlothmann@pewtrusts.org) and Kristin von Kistowski (Kristin@kistowski.de)

Session Title:

Moving Forward on Long-Term Capacity Building in Ocean Governance

Organizer:

Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, USA

Session Number: 64

Panelists

Chair

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

Speakers

Guillermo Garcia Montero, Presidente, Comité Oceanografico Nacional, Cuba

Indumathie Hewawasam

Gabriele Goettsche-Wanli, , Deputy Director, United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS), US

Session Title:

Towards Results-based Integrated and Ecosystem-based Ocean and Coastal Governance: Planning for Evaluation and Use of Indicators

Organizer:

Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, USA

Session Number: 65

Objectives

To provide a venue for sharing of ideas and concepts towards the development of a plan for the systematic assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management;

To provide an opportunity for sharing experiences on the use of indicators in evaluating EBM/ICM projects and programs and to come up with recommendations on what type of indicators are needed in order to assess the effectiveness of EBM/ICM initiatives, in the context of current and future funding thrusts and priorities as reflected in the four thematic themes of the forthcoming Rio+20/Earth Summit 2012 (The Green Economy as it relates to poverty eradication and sustainable development; Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Governance – SDG); Emerging Issues; and Review of Commitments).

Expected output

Concrete recommendations on next steps in the development of a plan/program in assessing the implementation of ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management, especially in the preparation of a report on progress achieved as an input to Rio+20 and the way forward, in view of the Summit's thematic themes, which will provide the basis of negotiations and debate prior to and at the Summit.

Focal areas and issues

Evaluation of ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management programs

Panelists

Chair

Miriam Balgos, Program Coordinator, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, US

Speakers

Andrew Hudson, United Nations Development Program

Harold Levrel, Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, IFREMER, France
LaVerneWalker, St. Lucia

Liana T. McManus, University of Miami
Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric
Science.

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

Contact: Miriam Balgos (mbalgos@udel.edu)

Session Title:

Mini Session on Yeosu Expo exhibition on Ocean and Coastal Best Practiced Areas (OCBPA)

Organizer:

**Korea Ocean Research and
Development Institute (KORDI)**

Session Number: 66

Panelists

Chair

Dosoo Jang, Korea Ocean Research and
Development Institute (KORDI)

Speakers

Dr. Kee-Hyung Hwang, Korea Maritime Institute
(KMI), Korea, *Blue Economy as a Key Principle
of Yeosu Expo*

Dr. Seungmin Choe, Korea Ocean Research and
Development Institute (KORDI), Korea, *A
Preparatory Stage of Ocean and Coastal Best
Practiced Areas (OCBPA)--A Update*

Dr. Tom Gross, IOC/UNESCO, France, *A Present
Status and the Future of GOOS*

Billy Causey, NOAA, USA, *A Present Status and
the Future of the US Florida Keys National
Marine Sanctuary Management*

Philippe Vallette, NAUSSICAA, France,
International Marine Education Networks

Jacques Rougerie

Announcement of OCBPA's International
Selection Committee (ISC) members reunion