Discussion panel
"Oceans and sustainable development: integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, environmental, social and economic"

Abstracts of panellists presentations and biographies

Segment 1: The environmental, social and economic dimensions of oceans and progress made in integrating the three dimensions, including an overview of activities and initiatives promoting their integration

Monday, 6 April (3:00 pm – 6:00 pm)

Mr. Elliot Harris

"Utilising the ecosystem approach to protect the marine environment"

Bio

Mr. Harris joined UNEP as Director of the New York Office and of the Secretariat of the Environment Management Group in September 2013. Prior to joining UNEP, he worked as an Economist in the IMF from 1988 to 2013, gaining extensive policy and programmatic experience in African and Central Asian countries, as well as in the Fiscal Affairs Department on public expenditure policy issues. From July 2002 onward, Mr. Harris served as Advisor and Assistant Director in the IMF's Strategy, Policy and Review Department, including as Chief of the Development Issues Division. From September 2008 until May 2012, he was also the IMF's Special Representative to the United Nations, and was closely involved in interagency collaboration in the areas of social protection, the green economy, and fiscal space for social policy. From September 2009 until October 2013, he was the Vice Chair of the High-Level Committee on Programs (HLCP) of the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

Abstract

The marine and coastal areas host ecosystems that provide important goods and services that are of benefit to humans and that contribute to sustainable development. The United Nations Environment Programme has been promoting an ecosystem approach where these ecosystem services are sustainably used and incorporated into local, national and regional policies and programmes. These services include ecosystems functioning as fish habitats, carbon and nutrient cycle, coastal protection, and recreational and tourism sites. Such ecosystems therefore also provide important social and economic benefits.

UNEP has been coordinating the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans with a focus on land-based and sea-based sources of pollution, preserving coastal habitats, promoting integrated coastal zone management, and marine environment assessment and data management. They have all decided to introduce an ecosystem approach, which is clearly expressed in the Strategic Directions of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans: 2012-2017 although progress toward the achievement of the regional environmental or ecological objectives varied by region. In order to assess the state of the marine and coastal environment or in order to report to the Contracting Parties or member States, the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans are using various sets of indicators. Through these ecosystem-based indicators, the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans may contribute to monitoring progress toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, three major sources of pollution ate bring addressed-- nutrients, marine litter and wastewater. The approach adopted is to reuse and recycle these contaminants. From this perspective, two indicators are under development, measuring the efficiency of nutrient use and marine litter, which are expected to contribute to monitoring the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Mr. Brandt Wagner

"Integrating the environmental, social and economic dimension of oceans – an ILO perspective"

Bio

Brandt Wagner is the Head of the Transport and Maritime Unit of the Sectoral Policies Department of the International Labour Office, the secretariat of the International Labour Organization. He is a former merchant marine deck officer and engineering officer, and prior to his work at the ILO, worked for the maritime industry ashore and for various shipping and port interests in Washington. He joined the ILO in 1990, where he has been involved in all ILO shipping and fishing work, including the development and implementation of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, the Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (No. 185) and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188). Mr. Wagner frequently represents the ILO at meetings of the IMO, FAO , the Paris MOU on Port State Control and other international and regional bodies. Mr. Wagner is an ILO focal point for UN-OCEANS.

Abstract

UNCLOS, Article 94, Duties of the flag State, paragraph 1, requires, inter alia, that "Every State shall effectively exercise its jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters over ships flying its flag". The International Labour Organization (ILO) promotes rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues for all women and men. ILO's fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. These apply to all workers, including maritime workers. ILO has also developed standards specific to seafarers, in particular the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, and to fishers, in particular the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007, aimed to ensure those working on the oceans have decent work.

These standards are an essential part of the discussion of the "social dimension" of the oceans. If conditions of work of seafarers and fishers are not protected, likely consequences include increased maritime accidents, marine pollution, IUU fishing and other problems. ILO has had success in working with other UN system specialized agencies, as well as other organizations and its own tripartite constituents, on issues of shared concern. Yet problems persist and it is clear that there is room for further integration of international and national work on environmental, social and economic issues. Examples from recent ILO projects, including but not limited to work to address forced labour at sea, will be used to illustrate the challenges and benefits of improved integration.

Mr. Paul Holthus

"The Economic Dimension of Ocean Sustainable Development"

Bio

Paul is the founding CEO of the World Ocean Council, the international business leadership alliance on "Corporate Ocean Responsibility". The WOC brings together seabed mining, oil/gas, shipping, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, offshore renewables and other ocean industries – creating unprecedented ocean business community leadership and collaboration in addressing shared marine sustainability challenges. Paul has held senior positions with the UN Environment Program and international environment organizations. Since 1998, Paul has worked with the private sector to develop practical solutions to sustainable marine environmental development. He has worked in over 30 countries with companies, communities, industry associations, UN agencies, NGOs, foundations and governments.

Abstract

The ocean is increasingly crowded - with more users and a greater range, intensity and duration of use. This creates complex challenges for ocean businesses regarding potential environmental impacts, conflicts among users, and conflicts with other values. Many companies are undertaking efforts to understand the issues and impacts, support science, determine risk and develop and implement solutions to the effects that their activities may have on the marine ecosystem. However, many of the critical issues affecting the ocean use are cross-cutting and the best efforts by a single company, or an entire industry sector, are not enough. Collaboration can bring business benefits through synergies and economies of scale. Ocean industry leadership and collaboration is essential to addressing shared ocean challenges, e.g. ocean governance, marine planning, ecosystem impacts (e.g. marine sound, invasive species), sea level rise adaptation, collecting ocean data. The World Ocean Council brings together ocean industries to catalyze global leadership and collaboration in addressing shared responsibility, stewardship and science in support of a sustainable ocean development.

H.E. Ms. Lisa Emelia Svensson

"Healthy ocean, healthy planet, healthy people"

Bio

Dr. Svensson is a diplomat by training and has been in the diplomatic service since 2002, posted in New York, Washington D.C. and Brussels. As the Swedish Government's Ambassador for Oceans, Seas and Fresh Water, Lisa Emelia Svensson is advising the Minister for the Environment on a broad spectrum of marine and ocean affairs. As the Ambassador for Ocean, Dr Svensson works as an interagency function with Government offices in Sweden, enabling a consistent international ocean agenda supporting ocean health.

Earlier appointments include Ambassador for Corporate Social Responsibility. In this capacity she contributed to the Government of Sweden's efforts to further public-private engagement, developing an innovative platform for the Government's work with companies and other relevant stakeholders for Global Partnership on sustainable development.

Dr. Svensson had been Sweden's National Expert of Sustainable Development working in the European Commission, DG Trade, where she was the lead negotiator for the sustainable development chapters in the EU Free Trade Agreements.

She holds a PhD in Political Economy, Innovation Policies and Practice. Dr. Svensson has been a Diplomat-in-Residence at the Johns Hopkins University, (SAIS), where she conducted a book "Combating Climate Change", that offers recommendations on how to move forward and engage governments and business communities alike. She has received fellowships from: Sweden-American Foundation, the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and the Dr. Marcus Wallenberg Foundation.

Abstract

Key issues to be addressed in her presentation include:

- The link between land and seas – the importance of addressing land-based activities in planning, such as waste management and pollution up stream;
- Increased resilience to climate change;
- Reducing the incidence and impacts of marine pollution. Turning challenges into possibilities – by recycle, reuse and reduce waste – particular in the field of plastic;
- How to foster innovation in collaboration with the private sector to enhance the sustainable use of marine resources and enhance business opportunities – Blue economy, including guidelines for partnership agreements.

Tuesday, 7 April (10:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Mr. Sebastian Mathew

"Oceans and Sustainable Development: Adopting a Human Rights-based Approach in Small-scale Fisheries"

Bio

Sebastian Mathew is the executive secretary of International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), a network of supporters founded in India in 1986 acting to influence decision-making processes at different levels in fisheries in favour of the small-scale subsector, and to strengthen artisanal and small-scale fishworker organizations, especially in the global South. Representing ICSF he had participated in the processes leading to the adoption of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), the SSF Guidelines as well as in the Earth Summit and Rio+20 negotiations in relation to oceans and sustainable fisheries.

Abstract

The fisheries sector, particularly small-scale fisheries, is the largest employer of men and women in the maritime sector. It is also an important source of food security, nutrition, and livelihood, especially in many developing countries, notably small island developing States. Sustainable development of oceans can not only conserve living resources but also optimize the above benefits, particularly if there is effective integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development.

The 2014 *Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication* (the SSF Guidelines)—developed through a ground-up consultation process with active participation of civil society organizations particularly from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as through a negotiation process involving FAO Member States and other stakeholders—provides an example of seeking such an integration. It is articulated through the adoption of a human rights-based approach—an approach based on international human rights standards combining civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights of fishing communities, including men, women and indigenous peoples, with the right to sustainable development--in fisheries.

In addition to ensuring sustainable use of fisheries resources, a human rights-based approach can empower small-scale fishing communities to participate in decision-making processes, benefit vulnerable and marginalized groups in developing countries, address discrimination against women, forced labour and child labour in fisheries, and protect the rights of migrant fishers and fishworkers (both men and women). Adopting such an approach in fisheries would enhance social benefits, in particular, and bring greater visibility

to the contribution of small-scale fisheries and fishing communities to both local and global food security and social development and poverty eradication.

Mr. Simon Bennett

"Sustainable Shipping"

Bio

Following short spells with the UK Chamber of Shipping, the International Maritime Employers' Committee and the International Support Vessel Owners' Association, Simon has spent about 20 years working for the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), representing the industry at various regulatory fora which impact on shipping, including IMO, ILO, WTO and the OECD. Initially being involved with industrial relations, he is now responsible for policy and external relations within ICS. He is a graduate from Oxford University.

Abstract

ICS, as the global trade association for ship operators, will explain how the UN 'Rio +20' goals are applicable to shipping, arguing that all three pillars of sustainable development are equally important including economic sustainability, especially given that shipping is a driver for 'green growth'. With respect to environmental sustainability, ICS will explain efforts being made to reduce ships' CO2 and sulphur emissions and the unwitting movement of invasive species in ballast water, but how these measures involve multi-billion dollar economic costs. With respect to social sustainability, the presentation will touch upon the global nature of seafarers' employment and developments such as the ILO Maritime Labour Convention. The presentation will conclude by suggesting that governments might give more emphasis to economic sustainability, including cost benefit analysis, when developing future regulations that impact on shipping.

Mr. David Osborn

"Economic and social impacts of ocean acidification on coastal communities"

Bio

Mr David Osborn is Director of the Environment Laboratories of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Located in Monaco these are the only marine laboratories in the UN system and host the Ocean Acidification – International Coordination Centre. Formerly with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi and The Hague, Mr Osborn was Coordinator of the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities and Coordinator of UNEP's Ecosystem Management Programme. A national of Australia with qualifications in applied science and environmental law, his career has focussed extensively on the link between science and good governance. He has held director posts at the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Australian Government's Department of the Environment and Water Resources. He has served as an Advisor to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and was formerly an officer in the Royal Australian Navy.

Abstract

The accelerating and globally ubiquitous challenge of ocean acidification threatens to seriously undermine sustainable development. In response to recommendations from the scientific community and the increasing concern of its Members States, the IAEA launched the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC) at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, with the goal to communicate, promote and facilitate global activities on ocean acidification. Among its activities, the OA-ICC is helping to establish an international OA observing network, to stimulate collaboration between natural and social sciences, to promote best practices and international OA data management, to build science capacity especially in developing countries, and to communicate science to non-scientists. In 2010 the IAEA and the Scientific Centre of Monaco launched an international workshop series with the goal to examine the socio-economic impacts of ocean acidification. The third workshop in this series was held in January this year. Among the findings and key messages of this workshop was the conclusion that actions to actively address ocean acidification and build the resilience of both coastal communities and marine ecosystems must be urgently mainstreamed into global, regional and national policies, development plans and investment strategies, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. The presentation will expand on the findings of the workshop and consider what they mean for national development agendas.

Mr. Douglas Burnett

"Economic, social and environmental aspects of submarine cables"

Bio

Douglas Burnett, International Law Advisor for the International Cable Protection Committee (ICPC)(since 1999) www.iscpc.org, and Maritime Partner in the New York office of Squire Patton Boggs (U.S.) LLP, an international law firm with 44 offices in 22 countries. His practice focuses on international maritime law, submarine cables, and shipping. Douglas is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and University of Denver Law School and is a retired captain in the U.S. Navy. He argued before the U.S. Supreme Court and testified as an industry expert on submarine cables before the 2007 Senate Foreign Relations Committee on US accession to UNCLOS. He is the Co-Editor/author of *Submarine Cables The Handbook of Law and Policy*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers (2014) and over 30 other articles on submarine cables, including a co-author of "Submarine Cables and the Oceans: Connecting the World," Report of the UNEP and the ICPC (2009). He has frequently instructed at the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy, Greece.

Abstract

The International Cable Protection Committee (ICPC) (www.iscpc.org) membership includes 146 members from 64 States that own/operate over 98% of the world's submarine telecommunications cables and the cable ships that maintain them, along with marine survey companies, power cable owners, and State governments.

The approximately 213 independent privately financed fibre optic submarine cable systems in the world's undersea submarine cable network are the means for successful use for over 97% of the world's international voice, data, video, and internet communications. These systems have flourished under UNCLOS. With the laying of fiber optic cables along the east coast of Africa in 2009-2010, the last major group of States now has access to these globally linked systems. The world's reliance on submarine cables cannot be underestimated. Each day the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) transmits about 15 million messages to more than 8300 banking organizations, securities intuitions, and corporate customers in 208 countries. The United States Clearing House for Interbank Payment System (CHIPS) process over USD 1 Trillion per day to more than 22 countries for all manner of commodity exchanges, investments, and securities. Industries such as shipping, airlines, supply chain, and manufacturing are all enmeshed in the global economy through submarine cables.

The dramatic increases in economic development when high speak international internet communications are introduced into a country are well documented. Political, diplomatic, and social cooperation thrives on the internet transmissions through submarine cables. Facebook, Twitter and other social media utilize submarine cables.

Submarine cables are frequently used for environmental research and monitoring of the oceans, including such projects that include 24/7 monitoring of the oceans and all manner of marine scientific research. As of 2012, there were at least 190 cabled coastal and deep-

ocean observatories world-wide and their use is growing both in numbers and in importance. Of particular note is the fact, as demonstrated by numerous peer-review studies and papers, that modern fiber optic cables, each about the diameter of a garden hose, in the marine environment are essentially benign-making their use in the Oceans both attractive and practical.

Tuesday, 7 April (3:00 pm – 6:00 pm)

Ms. Lorna V. Inniss

"Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Science for SIDS Coastal Tourism"

Bio

Dr Lorna Inniss is the Acting Director of the Coastal Zone Management Unit in Barbados for the past two years, and was the Deputy Director for the 10 years prior. Her research interests include innovative coastal resilience measures, submarine groundwater discharge in wetlands, coastal hazards risk and vulnerability assessments, as well as coastal climate change adaptation initiatives. She served as the elected Chair of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Caribbean Tsunamis and Coastal Hazards Warning System, and is the Joint Coordinator of a Group of Experts established by the United Nations General Assembly to deliver the first ever Integrated World Ocean Assessment, collaboration with the Division on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.

Abstract

Many tropical and sub-tropical coastal states have developed tourism industries as their main economic driver, locating infrastructure in areas that are vulnerable to intense coastal hazards, as well as the increasing erosion of beaches and coastal cliffs. In an effort to retain the international marketing power associated with wide, white-sand beaches in the face of increasing climate change impacts, the use of aesthetically intrusive and expensive shoreline stabilization structures is on the rise. However, these structures do not always function as intended, due to limited advanced data collection and modeling of coastal processes. The presentation explores how the integration of conservation, regulation and stabilization, based on sound science, represents a future in which economic development, social equity and ecosystem preservation are the pillars upon which coasts are sustainably managed, reducing human-induced impacts on precious coastal resources.

Segment 2: Opportunities for, and challenges to, the enhanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in relation to oceans

Mr. Andrew Hudson

"Restoring the Oceans – An engine for sustainable economic development, job creation and poverty reduction"

Bio

Andrew Hudson is Head of the Water & Ocean Governance Programme (www.undp.org/water) in UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support. He oversees and provides strategic, policy and technical guidance on all aspects of the development, implementation and evaluation of UNDP's work in water and ocean governance with a currently active portfolio of about US$200 million working in over 100 countries. He also serves as the "Green Team Leader" at UNDP leading efforts to move the organization towards environmental sustainability in its operations, including minimizing the organization's carbon footprint.

He received his BS and MS in Earth and Planetary Sciences from MIT, was a doctoral student in Oceanography at the University of Rhode Island, and received his PhD in Environmental Sciences from the University of Massachusetts-Boston, specializing in Environmental Economics and Policy.

Abstract

The global oceans face a number of environmental threats, including overfishing, invasive species, pollution (especially nutrients and plastics), and ocean acidification. As with all environmental issues, each of these threats to ocean health is due to one or more market and/or policy failures which are the 'root' cause of the environmental 'externality'. A concerted effort to reduce or remove such failures could not only result in substantial improvements in the environmental status of the oceans ('internalize' the externalities), but also deliver significant positive social and economic benefits, including in the area of (net) job creation. This presentation briefly reviews these key threats and demonstrates how a concerted global effort to restore and protect ocean ecosystems could be a major driver for job growth and overall socioeconomic development.

Mr. Robin Mahon

"Implications of the regional-global ocean governance nexus for sustainability: the example of the Wider Caribbean"

Bio

Robin Mahon (BSC University of the West Indies, MSc, PhD University of Guelph) is Professor Emeritus at the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. He is a citizen of Barbados and Jamaica. Before joining UWI he worked for Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the CARICOM Fisheries Programme and as a private consultant. His interests and research are on marine resource governance, particularly assessment of governance arrangements for transboundary systems. This includes governance architecture for sustainable use of transboundary living marine resources at the regional or Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) level, in particular the Caribbean LME. Prof. Mahon is involved in several regional activities in the Wider Caribbean Region, including the GEF funded Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project. He is also involved in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP), and its assessments of the Open Oceans and Large Marine Ecosystems globally.

Abstract

Fragmentation of ocean governance agreements at global and regional levels is one of the main impediments to integration of governance across the three dimensions of sustainability. Addressing this problem requires a perspective on ocean governance as a single global architecture or network comprising (1) global – regional subnetworks for various sectors and (2) crosscutting regional subnetworks. The global-regional subnetworks provide integration at the global level within sectors, but intersectoral integration is weak. The regional subnetworks are the building blocks of the architecture that give effect to governance at the regional level. Most of these regional subnetworks also lack integrative mechanisms. Developing this global perspective has been the focus of recent efforts of the GEF global Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP). At the regional sub-network level, the GEF Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project in the Wider Caribbean has had a primary focus on integrating fragmented governance arrangements by developing a Regional Ocean Governance Framework (ROGF). The framework seeks to promote rational coverage of sustainability issues by the many ocean governance arrangements in the Wider Caribbean, as well as interaction among them. Implementation of the framework will start by focusing on the marine resources that are essential for food security, tourism and cultural identity. In time it can be extended to address other issues such as oil and gas, shipping and seabed mining. The framework is the basis of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) endorsed by 22 Wider Caribbean Region countries. Successful implementation will depend on effective linkages with the global-regional sub-networks. It would also be facilitated by sharing experiences and best practices across regional sub-networks from other parts of the world. Thus attention is needed at the level of both the entire global system and its sub-networks.

Mr. Transform Aqorau

"Reshaping international fisheries management – instituting a programme of restructuring and phase out"

Bio

Transform Aqorau is a Solomon Islands national who is CEO of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Office based in the Marshall Islands. The PNA countries waters account for about 70-80% of the tuna's caught in the Western and Central Pacific region, and about 35-40% of the raw material for the world's canned tuna. They have been driving innovative management and conservation measures in the Pacific including pushing for Highs Seas Closures, FAD closures, instituted 100% Observer coverage on purse seiners, FAD tracking and monitoring, and developing of an integrated Fisheries Information Management system (FIMS). As CEO of the PNA, he is Administrator of the Longline and Purse Seine Vessel Day Scheme. The latter is one of the most complex and largest fisheries management systems in the world. He was previously Deputy Director and Legal Counsel of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries. He holds a PhD in law from the Centre for Natural Resources and Policy at the University of Wollongong, Australia.

Abstract

There is an opportunity for the international community to reshape international fisheries management paradigm by integrating the rights in the EEZ fisheries into the domestic economies of the developing countries, and developing a programme to phase out foreign fishing in the waters of developing countries and replacing these with alternative innovative arrangements, that empower developing countries and their nationals; that create strong market based incentives, and create jobs for their nationals. The reshaping of international fisheries should involve closing off the high seas to commercial fishing and preserving those areas for the common heritage of mankind, and allowing developing countries fishing industries to supply all the raw materials and canned fish products for the developed countries thereby integrating their economies into the world trading system. These fisheries management arrangements should involve creating incentives for participation by resource owners and rights holders in all facets of the value chain, not as spectators but as participants in the development of their resources. The challenge for the integration of the three dimensions of social, economic and environmental aspects of ocean management is the failure of the international system and architecture for decision making as reflected by the inability of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOS) to be effective conduits for fisheries management. They have instead become conduits for neo-colonial subjugation of developing countries efforts to integrate their EEZ resources into their domestic economies by blocking, good, sound, responsible and innovative fisheries management decisions.

Ms. Wanfei Qiu

"Integration of the three pillars of sustainability in ocean development in China"

Bio

Dr. Wanfei Qiu is a research associate at the China Institute for Marine Affairs (CIMA), the State Oceanic Administration of China. Wanfei's work focuses on policy and governance issues relating to the conservation of marine ecosystems. Before joining CIMA, Wanfei was a researcher at the University College London. She holds a PhD in Geography from the University College London.

Abstract

This presentation aims to provide a brief introduction to the efforts in promoting sustainable development in the marine realm in China. The presentation focuses on the following three areas: 1) an overview of national ocean policy and regulations in China, and their roles in supporting the three pillars of sustainable development; 2) tools and initiatives in promoting the integration of the three pillars, including the setting up of multiple-use marine protected areas, coastal restoration, development of a blue economy and integrated marine planning; 3) challenges and future prospects for sustainable ocean development in China.

Wednesday, 8 April (10:00 am – 1:00 pm)

Mr. Rémi Parmentier

"SDG 14: Proposals of the Global Ocean Commission"

Bio

Currently Deputy Executive Secretary of the Global Ocean Commission www.globaloceancommission.org, Rémi Parmentier is also Director of the Varda Group for Environment and Sustainability www.vardagroup.org. He has been an ocean advocate for forty years, playing a leading role on behalf of NGOs in many environmental campaigns, often in synergy with the UN system. In 2012, his essay Role and Impact of International NGOs in Global Ocean Governance was published: http://goo.gl/FSrsse - Twitter: @RemiParmentier and @GOceanC

Abstract

The Global Ocean Commission is made up of 17 Commissioners who have deliberated for 18 months in 2013 and 2014 on the challenges of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Areas beyond National Jurisdiction. The Global Ocean Commission published in June 2014 its report "From Decline to Recovery – A rescue Package for the Global Ocean", which contains eight proposals including a call in favour of a stand-alone SDG for the ocean as proposed initially by the Pacific SIDS. The Global Ocean Commission supports the targets for SDG14 identified last year by the Open Working Group, provided that they are guided by a set of indicators that are practical, measurable, policy-relevant and action-oriented. To this end the Global Ocean Commission has published on its website a set of indicator elements relevant to the high seas which UNICP participants are invited to consider. The Global Ocean Commission also supports the call made by several countries at the most recent meeting of the Post2015 Intergovernmental Negotiation, to include the Ocean as one of thematic issues for the high-level dialogue at the Post2015 Summit in September 2015. The Global Ocean Commission also welcomes discussions within UNICP on the need to restrict or prevent industrial fishing within the high seas, an issue that is relevant to the Commission's proposal to establish an independent Global Ocean Accountability Board and to consider the creation of high seas regeneration zones. The full text of the presentation is available at: goo.gl/Tzm0zZ

Ms. Biliana Cicin-Sain

"Enabling Factors in Achieving Sustainable Development of Oceans: Experiences with National and Regional Ocean Policies and Implications for the Implementation of Goal 14 on Oceans and Seas"

Bio

Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain (PhD in political science, UCLA, postdoctoral training, Harvard University) is Director of the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy and Professor of Marine Policy at the University of Delaware. An expert in the field of integrated coastal and ocean governance, she has authored over 100 publications in the field, and has forged international collaboration among all sectors of the international oceans community to advance the global oceans agenda, as founder and president of the Global Ocean Forum. Dr. Cicin-Sain's international ocean work has been recognized through a number of awards, including: 2010 Laureate for the Elizabeth Haub Award for Environmental Diplomacy; 2010 honorary doctorate in maritime law by Korea Maritime University; 2007 Coastal Zone Foundation Award, US; 2007 Elizabeth Mann Borgese Meerespreis (Prize of the Sea, given by the Ministry of Science, Economics and Transport of the Land Schleswig-Holstein, Germany); 2002 co-recipient of the Ocean and Coastal Stewardship award (given by California and the World Ocean Conference).

The Global Ocean Forum (GOF) was first mobilized in 2001 to help the world's governments place issues related to oceans, coasts, and small island developing States (SIDS) on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa. Since 2001, the GOF has brought together ocean leaders from governments, non-governmental organizations, international and intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, and scientific associations from over 110 countries. The GOF fosters cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues; is a constant advocate for oceans at the highest political levels (such as in the Rio+20 process and in the UN Sustainable Development Goal process); and emphasizes the imperative of taking an ecosystem-based integrated approach to ocean governance at national, regional, and global levels. The GOF has carried out many policy analyses, especially focusing on the extent of implementation of global commitments on oceans; organized five global ocean conferences; and carried out multistakeholder policy dialogues on current and emerging global ocean issues. A major emphasis of the GOF is on oceans and people issues, with emphasis on the problems and challenges of developing countries and SIDS.

Abstract

(forthcoming)

Ms. Helena Motta

"Small Scale Fisheries in the development world: the need for equitable access, tenure rights and sustainable fisheries. Africa focus"

Bio

Helena Motta is a Marine Biologist who worked for fourteen years in the fisheries sector and then for six years in the environment ministry in her native country, Mozambique. She joined WWF – the international conservation organization - in 2001 as the Mozambique Country Director, position that she held for eight years. She then joined the WWF Africa Office, as Conservation Manager, in Nairobi. Since then, she has been supporting the WWF offices in Africa, on both conservation and operational issues. More recently she took a position as Leader for the marine action plan on small scale fisheries and aquaculture within the Global Marine Programme. She holds a BSc in Fisheries, an MSc in Food and Fisheries and a second MSc in Biodiversity Conservation and Management.

Abstract

Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) are at the heart of the Post 2015 development agenda. They represent an important, valuable livelihood for millions of people around the World. According to FAO, they employ more than 90% of fishers and fish workers, half of which are women. They also represent 50% of global catches and contribute to more than 60% of human consumption. If we take into consideration that in 2012, marine capture fisheries landed 80 million tons, the importance of SSF needs special attention. However, SSF landings and contribution to GDP is larger than recorded in official figures. Specifically in Africa, it is estimated that more than 10 million Africans rely on SSF for their livelihoods and more than 90 million people have fisheries as part of their diversified livelihood strategies. In terms of food security, more than 200 million Africans have fish has their source of animal protein. Women are mostly involved in post-harvest activities such as the processing, transport and selling. In 2011, the value of African fisheries was estimated at 24 billion USD, one third of which come from the SSF sector.

However, the sector is confronting many challenges. The governance of the sector is weak in many instances, regions and countries. Participation of women is mostly marginalized. Conflicts exist with other industries, namely industrial fisheries, tourism and infrastructure (oil and gas, mining). Natural resources – the fisheries and their habitats – are often open access with the result of over-exploitation and habitat degradation.

There are also positive practices which show the way. This presentation focuses on real experiences of improving the management of fishery resources through secure access, better participation in the governance of fisheries, and improved natural resources management that have resulted in better fisheries and habitat recovery.

In countries like Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, SSF are usually targeting open-access fisheries resources. Long-term work by governments and civil society has demonstrated that co-management approaches (where governments and fishers share some level of responsibility) need to address further empowerment. This needs to be translated into

passing more access and more guarantees of tenure rights to organized communities of fishermen. Equitability including the enhanced role of women also needs to be addressed. Here the Post 2015 agenda needs to be actively pursued with clear indicators on **access, equitability, gender balance and resources (fisheries and habitats) recovery**. Namibia's examples of indicators will also be shared.

WWF, through its local offices, has been involved in many of these initiatives. WWF strongly supports the Post-2015 Sustainable Development agenda. We have been involved, from the beginning, with negotiations around this new development framework, in New York, in regional consultations, and in national capitals.
WWF is trying to ensure that environmental protection is fully integrated into economic and social decision-making, so that the global development framework can deliver poverty eradication, prosperity and well-being not only for this generation, but for future ones as well.

Mr. Vasco Becker-Weinberg

"Portugal's legal regime on marine spatial planning and management of the national maritime space: integrating the environmental, social and economic dimensions"

Bio

Vasco Becker-Weinberg, Dr iur (Hamburg), Masters of Laws (Lisbon), is currently legal adviser to the Portuguese Secretary of State of the Sea and occasionally lectures at several universities, both in Portugal and abroad. Before joining the Government of Portugal, he practiced law for several years and was a full-time scholar at the International Max Planck Research School for Maritime Affairs at the University of Hamburg. He has a law degree from the Portuguese Catholic University, a Masters of Laws from the University of Lisbon and a PhD in Law from the University of Hamburg. He has published several works in public international law and the law of the sea and his research has mostly focused on: maritime disputes and international dispute resolution; flag, coastal and port State obligations; international environmental law; marine scientific research; the use and development of marine natural resources; maritime security and the use of force at sea. Vasco Becker-Weinberg took part in the preparation of the Portuguese legal regime on marine spatial planning and management of the national maritime space.

Abstract

The past years have witnessed dramatic changes in Portugal's approach to its immense national maritime space. Amongst such changes, one of the most significant was the approval of this country's legal regime on marine spatial planning and management of the national maritime space.

In 2014, Portugal approved Law n. 17/2014, 10 April ("LBOGEM"), which established the legal basis for this country's policy on marine spatial planning and management. It was the first time that Portugal enacted legislation applicable to the whole maritime space adjacent to its mainland and archipelagos, including the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. In so doing, LBOGEM introduced a new and larger concept of the Portuguese territory while recognizing, at the same time, that uses and activities in the national maritime space must be subject to coherent and efficient spatial planning and management. These included integrating the environmental, social and economic dimensions.

The entry into force of LBOGEM and for its developing legislation in Decree-Law n. 38/2015, 12 March, was also innovative at the level of the European Union, placing Portugal at the forefront of ocean governance, together with only a handful of Member States, some of which with significant experience. Together with Portugal's impressive track-record on creating marine protected areas, the new regime introduced the legal framework that allows for the implementation of marine spatial plans in the whole national maritime space, including the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

Another fact about LBOGEM is that it was published three months before the approval of the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, 23 July 2014, establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning, which determined that it should be

transposed before 18 September 2016. This Directive was the result of a remarkable work undertaken by Member States and in which Portugal was profoundly involved.

Until LBOGEM and its developing legislation there was no effective legal implementation of an integral spatial planning and adequate management of the maritime space in Portugal, particularly which took into consideration, at the same time, the environmental, social and economic dimensions. In fact, authorizations, concessions and other rights of use of the maritime space were granted without much concern for the safeguard of two fundamental aspects that characterize the maritime space and differentiate it from land: its interconnectivity and tri-dimensionality, divided between surface, water column, soil and subsoil. Indeed, as recognized in the preamble of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS"), "the problems of the ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole".

The EU Commission identified as one of its main goals the need to adopt an integrated maritime policy of the EU, in view of the planning of the maritime space and the adoption by Member-States of maritime policies that recognize the interdependence of all matters connected with the sea and that safeguard its treatment as a whole. It underlined the need for coordinated planning of competing maritime activities and the strategic management of the different maritime areas.

The EU Commission further identified the fundamental aspects for an efficient planning of the maritime space: a predictable legal regime, internal coordinating structures for maritime affairs, avoidance of duplication of regulatory powers of different national or regional authorities, and replacing overlapping and double-track decision-making by a one-stop-shop approach.

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization ("UNESCO") also recognized that the governance of the maritime space must be integral and not merely sectorial or restricted to the preservation of the marine environment in certain areas. UNESCO expressly referred the need for the adoption of governance models that include, on the one hand, planning measures that allow for sustainable development in time and space of different uses and activities, and on the other hand, implementation measures, control, monitoring, evaluation, research, stakeholder participation and identification of financial resources. Likewise, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity underlined the importance of implementing area-based management that addresses multiple management objectives and that improves decision-making.

In Portugal, for some time, entities of both private and public sectors have acknowledged the need for the development of integration mechanisms of different activities taking place at sea. The lack of coordination is often considered as one of the main reasons for the small number of offshore activities and consequently for the feeble expression of the sea-economy in Portugal's gross national product. As a result, the Government of Portugal expressly referred in the National Ocean Strategy 2013-2020 that the entry into force of LBOGEM and its developing legislation would be decisive for the increase of the country' sea-economy, by creating "an effective legal framework for reconciling compatibilities between uses or competing activities, contributing towards a better and more economic use of the marine environment, allowing for the coordination of public authorities actions and private initiative, minimizing the impacts of human activities in the marine environment, en-route towards sustainability."

Prior to the adoption of LBOGEM, attempts had been made to organize and coordinate the different uses and activities of the maritime space, the most prominent being the proposal of a plan for marine spatial planning. However, this plan was not legally binding, nor was it enforceable as a sectorial plan. It was furthermore not able to adequately plan the different uses and activities taking place at sea, particularly considering the said tri-dimensionality of the maritime space and the fact that a certain area or volume may encompass, simultaneously, different uses or activities.

Therefore, the approval and implementation of Portugal's legal regime on marine spatial planning and management of the national maritime space is indeed a notable achievement for Portugal with respect to ocean governance, and one that can significantly contribute towards a sustainable use of the oceans.

The presentation will focus on the analysis of the legal regime recently approved by Portugal, taking into consideration the context of existing national, European and international law, while discussing the lessons learned and examining the challenges ahead.

Hon. (Ms). Silvia Velo

"Marine Protected Areas and Sustainable Development: a Mediterranean approach to contribute to the sustainable development and blue growth of the Small Island Developing States"

Bio

Silvia Velo was born in 1967 at Campiglia Marittima (Livorno, Tuscany). She graduated with summa cum laude from the University of Pisa in 1992 with a Degree in Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Technology and holds a PhD in Chemistry and pharmacology.

Municipality's councilor in Campiglia Marittima since 1995, in 1999 she was elected mayor with a list of center-left and then reconfirmed in 2004. As mayor and head of Agenda21 program, she promoted an original and positive policy for sustainability, creating numerous initiatives to contrast loss of marine biodiversity.

After these local political experience, in April 2006 she was elected member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. She was re-elected in 2008 and again elected in 2013. She was member of the Parliamentary Committee for Transport and Telecommunications: from 2010 to 2013 she was deputy president of the same Committee. With this assignment, she presented various parliamentary initiatives on sustainable development, maritime transport, sea navigation, sustainability of small Islands.

On 28 February 2014 Silvia Velo was appointed Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Environment Land and Sea in the Renzi government, delegated to the policies of the sea. In this role, she participated to the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States and to the 69th UN General Assembly, taking part to the High Level Meeting on “Healthy Oceans and Seas: paving the way towards a sustainable development goal”. On 2014, during the Italian Presidency of the European Union, she promoted the "Carta di Livorno per il mare sostenibile", an international chart to support marine biodiversity in the context of the European Union marine strategy.

She speaks fluently English.

Abstract

The keystone goal to achieve a sustainable development, keeping in balance its three dimensions (environmental, social, economic) through the implementation of the ecosystem approach, needs, to be reached, feasible and effective governance models and operational tools and this is particularly relevant and complex in a special context as small islands are. The Mediterranean Sea and Italy have plenty of small islands, where the fragility of the marine environment and the tight interactions with the multiple human activities, both social and economic and their impacts on the environment, need an effective and well-aware governance. For these reasons, the "Italian" approach with small islands could represent a good example to be considered for the Small Island Developing States.

Italy has chosen, since a number of years, to focus, as one of its priorities, on the two elements represented by Marine Protected Areas, considered as a network, and small islands, as pillars to develop a realistic and effective model for sustainable “blue” growth of its seas and their relevant communities. The main goal is to jointly address the environmental aspect, represented by the protection of the vulnerable and fragile ecosystems included in the MPAs, the social element, aware that the Italian Small Islands are an historic, cultural and archeological treasure that is a fundamental value for the Italian people, and the economic aspect, as the unique connection between MPAs and Small Islands represents a real and significant added value for the economic growth of all the coastal communities, in particular for sustainable tourism and traditional fishery.

This objective has been pursued through a number of operational and effective initiatives that could be seen as best practices, as the ISEA project, aimed to promote an efficient and standardized management of MPAs. Those initiatives might be taken into account as reference examples and considered for application in other similar contexts within the SIDS. This contribution, therefore, has the aim to synthetically describe the main initiatives implemented by Italy and foster a fruitful debate on this matter.

Wednesday, 8 April (3:00 pm – 6:00 pm)

Mr. Kwame Koranteng

"Strengthening the knowledge base for sustainable development in fisheries - experience from EAF implementation in Africa"

Bio

Kwame Koranteng (Ph.D. Biological Science, University of Warwick, U.K.; MSc. Fisheries Biology & Management, University of Wales, Bangor, U.K. and BSc Fishery Science, Plymouth University, U.K.) joined the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN as the Coordinator of the Norad-funded EAF-Nansen Project. The Project offers an opportunity to coastal countries in sub-Saharan Africa to receive technical support from FAO for the development of national and regional frameworks for the implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management and to acquire additional knowledge on their marine ecosystems for their use in planning and monitoring. Dr Koranteng has over thirty-four years working experience in aquatic resources assessment, management and conservation; extending scientific advice to local communities, governments and non-governmental organisations.

Dr Koranteng joined FAO from the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) where he was the Eastern Africa Regional Representative, leading multi-disciplinary conservation programmes. He has been the Director of the Marine Fisheries Research Division of Ghana, the UNEP Task Manager for the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem project, Chairman of IOC-UNESCO's Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Coordinating Committee for Africa, member of GOOS Capacity Building and Living Marine Resources panels and Chairman of the FAO Advisory Committee on Fishery Research.

Kwame Koranteng has managed research and development grants for multi-national, multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary collaborative research and has published widely in international scientific journals.

Abstract

Implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), which takes into account the wellbeing of the ecological assets as well as the social and economic outcomes and wellbeing of the resource users, is a total embodiment of the three dimensions of sustainable development. As part of the EAF, it is recognized that appropriate governance systems are required if ecological, social and economic objectives are to be achieved. Through the efforts of the EAF-Nansen Project of FAO many African countries have adopted EAF and have taken giant steps in its implementation. The knowledge base for EAF implementation by the countries is being strengthened through ecosystem surveys, training and mentoring. The EAF-Nansen project is promoting EAF as a comprehensive management approach and is assisting fisheries administrations in Africa to put in place actions required to make sure that fisheries are managed according to the priorities and related objectives

identified in an EAF management plan. Some of the activities carried out, the outcomes and lessons learnt are presented.

Mr. Julian Barbière

"Technology Transfer and Marine Science as Enabling Measures"

Bio

Julian Barbière is with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO where he is heading the Section for Marine Policy and Regional Coordination. He has been involved for the last 15 years in the development of ICZM projects globally, indicators for ICZM, development of technical guidelines on coastal hazards, vulnerability, shoreline change, adaptation measures in coastal areas, as well as Marine Spatial Planning. From 2006-2009, he coordinated on behalf of IOC the preparation of the Assessment of Assessments leading to the establishment of the UN World Ocean Assessment under the UN General Assembly in 2011. He is leading other global ocean assessment activity such as the GEF Large Marine Ecosystem Component of the Transboundary Water Assessment Programme (2013-2015). Much of his work focuses on strengthening the science-policy interface in support of ocean governance at multi-scales.

Abstract

International programmes in ocean science and services are important in informing the ocean priorities that have been identified in the Rio+20 outcome document and more recently in the proposed ocean SDG. Most of these priorities, if not all, require a strong scientific underpinning. However, there is a gap in scientific capacity among countries in relation to advance relevant ocean science, and in this respect, capacity development and technology transfer is critical for countries to achieve sustainable development of the oceans. In 2003, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) adopted the "IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology" (CGTMT) in response to the mandate established in Article 271 of the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The CGTMT includes the guiding principle for the transfer of marine technology and provides a possible scheme for an international mechanism to facilitate the transfer of marine technology, including the establishment of a clearinghouse mechanism on the transfer of marine technology. Marine science can be promoted at a global and regional level together with components of related capacity development and technology transfer, provided that these needs are clearly identified and regional/global cooperation frameworks are put in place. The newly established Global Ocean Science report may provide useful in documenting existing level of ocean scientific capacity in regions.

Ms. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted

"Capacity Building for enhanced integration of the three dimensions: focus on coastal communities"

Bio

Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted is presently senior nutrition scientist at WorldFish. She represents WorldFish in the CGIAR Research Program (CRP) on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) and contributes to the CRPs on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS) and Livestock and Fisheries (L&F). Her broad area of research and expertise is food-based strategies for improved food and nutrition security in low-income countries. She has carried out work in Bangladesh, Cambodia, West Bengal and Nepal, together with government institutions, universities and NGOs, focusing on the potential of nutrient-rich small fish in combating and preventing vitamin and mineral deficiencies, in particular, vitamin A, iron, zinc and calcium, especially in women and children. She has an intensive global, regional and national network of research partners and collaborators in the area of agriculture - nutrition linkages and is actively engaged in setting the global agenda for nutrition-sensitive aquatic agricultural systems. She is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee, the IMCF Project (Improving the dietary intake and nutritional status of infants and young children through improved food security and complementary feeding counselling), implemented by the Nutrition Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Institute of Nutritional Sciences, Justus Liebig University (JLU) Giessen, Germany; the Nutrition Innovation Laboratory, funded by Feed the Future, USAID; the HarvestPlus China Advisory Committee; and the Board of Directors of Aquaculture without Frontiers.

Abstract

Capacity building for enhanced integration of the three dimensions: environmental, social, economic of sustainable development in relation to the oceans can be termed as "multi-" in all respects: multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional and multi-levels, for example, global, regional, national and community. These multi-dimensions offer opportunities for strengthening capacity building but at the same time present challenges. At the global level, many of these "multis-" are addressed, as in these annual meetings of the Informal Consultative Process and these fora provide a solid framework for overall discussions and recommendations for strengthening capacity building.

At the global level, the discussions of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) further heighten the three dimensions of sustainable development in relation to the oceans in the proposed SDG 14: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development". At the same time, SDG 14 bears strong relations to some of the other proposed SDGs, for example, SDG 12: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns" and SDG 5: "Achieve gender equality empower all women and girls". Alignments between SDGs must be pursued in relation to capacity building.

The focus on capacity building to date seems to be very much related to resources and ecosystem services. With this presentation, drawing on my work in Bangladesh and other low-income countries in Africa and Asia, I propose that capacity building for enhanced

integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development includes a more people-centred, community approach, based on principles of human rights and equity, at multi-levels.

I will not present the well-known maps, graphs, bar diagrams and tables that we are accustomed to seeing on global, regional and national trends in fish capture and fish stock and the economics of these trends in terms of monetary value.
Using examples from the dried fish value chain in Bangladesh, I wish to illustrate the importance of including a people-centred approach to capacity building in the deliberations. Dried fish, mainly small-sized species is the most important fish category in the diet, especially of the poor, in Bangladesh. Without this dried fish, many poor will not have an animal-source food in their diets, albeit, the quantity consumed is small. Diets of the poor are heavily dependent on one staple food - rice in Asia, maize in Africa - and have very little dietary diversity. The poor can access dried fish as it is sold in small portions at little cost. Around 85% of dried fish stem from marine fisheries, and the remaining 15% from inland water bodies.

Marine fishing is carried out by men only. It is both physically demanding and dangerous work, with high risks of injury and death. Piracy is a common occurrence. Many young men and boys work at the landing sites and in transporting fish to the drying sites.
Nazirartek, close to the city of Cox's Bazar in southeast Bangladesh on the Bay of Bengal is the second largest marine fish drying site in Bangladesh. Mostly women and their children are engaged in fish drying and they work and live under extremely poor conditions. Many of these women are Rohingya, undocumented refugees from Myanmar and therefore are "invisible". Their children are excluded from attending school.
Dublar Char is a remote island at the southernmost tip of the Sundarbans Reserve Forest; a protected area which contains the largest intact mangrove ecosystem in the world. The island which is a 10 hour boat journey from the nearest urban centre, the port of Mongla has no permanent residents. The greatest concentration of fish drying operations in Bangladesh is found in Dublar Char. Fishing camps run for around five months, from October to February, and there are around 20,000 seasonal inhabitants, all males. Young boys are recruited with false promises of well-paid work and good working conditions, taken to the island and handed over - a transaction known as puya bikri - literally meaning, "selling a boy". The plight of these boys is well-documented in the book: Slaves for a Season, by the anthropologist, Thérèse Blanchet and co-authors.

In our recommendations regarding strengthening capacity building, I wish to suggest that we use tools and indicators to monitor labour, well-being and equity of coastal populations, depending solely on fisheries from their livelihoods. These indicators must be sex and age disaggregated. This aligns well with some of the other proposed SDGs. This means that capacity building must take place at both national and community levels, involving a range of stakeholders from different sectors, for example, government institutions, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector. Many of the issues facing coastal population groups are common across low-income countries in different regions of the world, and therefore, partnerships among these countries should be fostered to develop common tools and indicators. These must encompass all three dimensions: environmental, social, and economic, for example, a measure of fish species

diversity and size in relation to access of fish by the poor; the cultural importance of the ecosystem resources and wages - both in-kind and monetary - for females and males. Innovative communication and dissemination approaches are needed to build the capacity of communities to use the tools and understand what the indicators are showing in relation to their livelihoods and well-being. In this respect, capacity building of field workers from government and NGOs must be strengthened to be able to work with communities - to be able to listen and learn. In this way, communities will be empowered to share their traditional practices and local knowledge and engage openly in decision-making. In Bangladesh, coastal communities have shared valuable knowledge on, for example, sanctuaries, fishing ban, habitat conservation in relation to rebuilding of ecosystems in the Sunbarbans. Another example from Bangladesh on the collaboration and partnership between government and communities in capacity building is seen in the use of new technologies, including cell phone - which has transformed access to knowledge in Bangladesh - for reliable early warnings systems and the growing awareness of communities to make full use of these systems for ensuring their safety.

For a long-term sustained effect, there must be emphasis on capacity building of youths, both through school curricula and informal education. In other sectors, for example, nutrition and health, this avenue has proven effective in achieving positive change. As seen in the photo used for the proposed SDG 4 on education and learning, boys like these will soon become fishermen or work in marine fisheries activities.

The role of the national and local governments in all aspects of sustainable development in relation to oceans and seas rests on many different facets of capacity building such as the capacity to fulfill responsibilities; sustain and maintain capacity of national and local institutions and individuals and having resources to invest in capacity building. Many low-income countries, including small island states cannot achieve optimal levels of capacity building without partnerships. In this respect, strategic regional collaboration and partnerships are paramount. In addition, wider collaboration and partnership with countries with expertise, know-how, resources and active promotion of a rights-based approach towards development such as Norway is vital for strengthening capacity building.
The role of international organisations and institutions in facilitating capacity building in relation to the oceans cannot be downplayed, especially as the interests and development of nations are so interlinked. A good example of this is the International Tribunal for the Law of the Seas. Through this international system, Bangladesh has been able to make a case, be heard and receive judgement on maritime boundaries with India and Myanmar. The data bases on national fish supply which are generated by FAO are another good example of capacity building by international organisations. Working with government officials and overcoming many local limitations, FAO has developed the capacity of states to monitor and report on annual fish supply.

A major area for capacity building, as highlighted in the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) is development and promotion of measures to reduce waste and loss in food systems. To reduce fish waste and loss requires capacity building at multi-levels. It is important that policy makers are capacitated to recognise the importance of fish as an animal-source food for human consumption - its value for nutrition and health of individuals, especially young children and thereby for national development - which can be

translated into policies and strategies for better handling and processing of fish and fish products. This will result in greater proportions of fish catches being used for direct human consumption, especially of the poor and smaller amounts for animal feed. It is reassuring to note that this year, the United Nations University, Fisheries Training Programme, in Iceland will be offering a series of lectures on fish processing, handling and safety as a tool for development. Another example of international collaboration includes capacity building efforts to promote low-income countries to adopt the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.

To ensure capacity building for enhanced integration of the three dimensions: environmental, social, economic of sustainable development in relation to the oceans, the approach must include considerations of human rights, equity and a focus on people who depend heavily on the oceans for their livelihoods, food and income. Good governance and an enabling legal environment which is just and equitable must underpin all policies, strategies and actions. Dissemination of and easy access to the documentation of international meetings such as this one are very useful for the capacity building of stakeholders from multi-sectors, discipline, institutions and levels and the formation of meaningful partnerships for achieving integrated sustainable development in relation to the oceans.

Ms. Nicole Glineur

"GEF contribution to sustainable oceans: addressing drivers of environmental degradation & integration of socio-economic & environmental dimensions"

Bio

Nicole Glineur was with the private sector prior to joining the World Bank Group. She has 30 years of managerial operational experience in Natural Resources Management including in: oceans; fisheries; marine and coastal zone management (CZM); biodiversity and protected area management; water and rural development. She also managed tourism infrastructure, water use, and adaption to climate change projects. She sponsored numerous public-private partnerships in these operations. She led regional operations including the Environmental and Water Work for the Environment Group of the Multilateral Middle East Peace Process. She has been working with governments, the private sector, and NGOs in Africa; Asia; Europe; the Middle East and North Africa; South America; and USA. She has managed the design and implementation of numerous coastal zone management plans and marine strategies, in partnership with private and public decision makers and integrating the climate change dimension, including in: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, France, Jordan, Israel, Japan, Korea, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, the Pacific Coral Triangle and Caribbean. She also managed regional CZM programs for the Gulf of Aqaba of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. She participated in the Arctic, Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian, Caribbean, Danube, Florida Keys, and North and Wadden sea regional programs. She currently is GEF program manager for the Indo-Malay Pacific region, including the Coral Triangle Initiative and the High Seas program in areas beyond national jurisdiction. She is a member of the IUCN WCPA-Marine senior advisory group and an advisor to the Korean Government for oceans.

Abstract

(*forthcoming*)