



Oceans Day at Durban

Biliana Cicin-Sain, Miriam Balgos, and Joseph Appiott



Co-Organizer and Host

- Our deep appreciation goes to:

Honorable Mrs. Rejoice Mabudafhasi

**Deputy Minister, Ministry of Water and
Environmental Affairs, South Africa**

Great World Ocean Leader

**Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry
of Water and Environmental Affairs, South
Africa**

Co-organizers/1

- **Global Ocean Forum**
- **Department of Environmental Affairs of the Government of South Africa**
- **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**
- **United Nations Development Programme**
- **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)**
- **University of Delaware**
- **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**
- **Global Partnership Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA)**
- **Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project**
- **Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme**

Co-organizers/2

- **Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project**
- **Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) Project**
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**
- **World Meteorological Organization**
- **Plymouth Marine Laboratory**
- **World Ocean Network**
- **Organizing Committee of EXPO 2012 Yeosu, Korea**
- **City of Yeosu, Republic of Korea**
- **Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute**

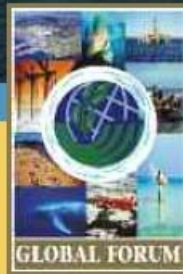
Why Oceans Day at Durban?

- **Build awareness of:**
 - **Oceans as essential to planetary survival**
 - **oceans absorb about 30% of the CO₂ released into the atmosphere**
 - **50% of the oxygen we breath is produced by ocean plankton**
 - **50% of pharmaceutical anti-cancer drugs is from marine organisms**
 - **Coastal areas and islands at the frontline of climate change**
- **The need for the UNFCCC negotiations to incorporate ocean and coastal issues**
- **The need to push for a significant ocean outcome at Rio+20**

Oceans Day at Durban

**This is the 3rd Oceans Day at a UNFCCC
Conference of the Parties**

Agenda and Summary



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
15th Conference of the Parties
Copenhagen, Denmark
December 7-18, 2009

Oceans Day at Copenhagen

*The Importance of Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island
Developing States in the Climate Regime*

December 14, 2009, 8:00 to 22:00
Venue: European Environment Agency, Copenhagen



Oceans Day at Copenhagen

- **44 co-organizers**
- **420 participants**
- **Many high-level**



The Oceans Day at Cancún

Oceans: Essential to Life, Essential to Climate

at the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCC COP 16

Cancún, Mexico • December 4, 2010

Co-Organizers:

Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
Global Environment Facility
Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources of the
Mexican States of Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan

Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources
(SEMARNAT), Mexico
Secretariat of the Convention on
Biological Diversity



Oceans Day at Durban

At the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 17)

December 3, 2011

Rio Conventions Pavilion, Climate Change Response Expo
Centrium Car Park, Bram Fisher Road, Durban, South Africa

ORGANIZED BY:

- Global Ocean Forum
- Department of Environmental Affairs of the Government of South Africa
- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)
- University of Delaware
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- Global Partnership Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaGA)
- Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project
- Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Programme
- Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project
- Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) Project
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- World Meteorological Organization
- Plymouth Marine Laboratory
- World Ocean Network
- Organizing Committee of EXPO 2012 Yosu Korea
- City of Yosu, Republic of Korea
- Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute



PURPOSE:

Oceans Day at Durban is the third Oceans Day at a UNFCCC Conference of the Parties. The Global Ocean Forum has previously organized:

- Oceans Day at Copenhagen at the UNFCCC COP 15, on December 14, 2009 (*first-ever Oceans Day organized at a UNFCCC COP*) <http://www.oceansday.org/pdf/summary.pdf>
- Oceans Day at Cancun at the UNFCCC COP 16, on December 4, 2010 http://www.globaloceans.org/sites/udel.edu.globaloceans/files/Cancun_Summary.pdf

Oceans Day at Durban will draw high-level attention to ocean issues at the climate talks at COP 17 in Durban. Oceans Day will highlight the direct link between climate change, the health of the oceans, and human well-being, as well as the need for sufficient funding to support bold mitigation and adaptation measures that will minimize climate change impacts on coastal communities and ocean ecosystems and resources.

Oceans Day at Durban will highlight the importance of linking the COP 17 deliberations to the Rio+20 Conference to achieve a significant ocean outcome.

MAJOR TOPICS:

Major topics to be addressed during Oceans Day at Durban include:

- Building a Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate
- Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Tying COP 17 Outcomes to the Rio+20 Process
- Urgent Action on Climate Change:
 - Ecological, Social and Economic Rationale
 - Evidence from the Large Marine Ecosystem Projects
- Climate Change, Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Progress on Major Issues: Ocean Acidification, Blue Carbon, Curbing Air Pollution from Ships
- Financing, Capacity Building, and Public Education
- Mobilizing a Coastal and Ocean Caucus of Countries within the UNFCCC
- Link Between Oceans, Inland Fisheries, and Freshwater Systems



OCEANS DAY AT DURBAN

OBJECTIVES:

- Raise awareness of the central role of oceans in global climate processes, and the fact that coastal and island communities are at the frontline of climate change, and will suffer disproportionate impacts from climate change, e.g. ocean warming, sea level rise, extreme weather events, and ocean acidification.
- Support the development of a coastal and ocean caucus of countries and support the countries in efforts to bring the ocean and coasts issues into the UNFCCC negotiations on mitigation, adaptation, financing, and capacity development/technology transfer.

OCEANS DAY AT DURBAN CO-CHAIRS:

Deputy Minister Mrs. Rejoice Mabudaftsi, Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa
 Dr. Billiana Cicin-Sain, President, Global Ocean Forum
 Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO



DRAFT AGENDA

9:00-10:10 AM

Session 1—Welcome and Opening Session

Oceans and Coasts at the UNFCCC and at Rio+20:
The Need for Concerted Action

Chair: Dr. Wendy Watson-Wright, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)

Why Oceans Day at Durban? Building a Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate

Dr. Billiana Cicin-Sain, President, Global Ocean Forum

Climate Change and Sustainable Development: Tying COP 17 Outcomes to the Rio+20 Process

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

Special Address—South Africa's Perspectives on Oceans and Climate

Deputy Minister Mrs. Rejoice Mabudaftsi, Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa

Special Address

H.E. Shantli C. Sutardjo, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia (TBC)

Special Address

Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Special Address

Ambassador Marlene Moses, Permanent Representative of Nauru to the UN, and Chair, Pacific SIDS (TBC)

Special Presentation—Yosu Ocean Declaration

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

10:10 AM-12:00 PM

Session 2—Climate Change and African Fisheries—Ensuring Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods

Co-Chairs: Honorable Mr. Djibo Ka, Minister of State, Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Senegal (TBC) and

Dr. Hassan Mayaki, CEO, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Special Address

Honorable Mr. Djibo Ka, Minister of State, Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection, Senegal (TBC)

Climate Change Impacts on the Biophysics and Economics of World Fisheries

Dr. Rashid Sumaila, University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Experiences from the Fishing and Fish Farming Communities

Dr. Daniel Jumu, WorldFish Centre, Malawi

Mr. Ndaga Dlop, West African Fisheries Policy Network (WAFPN)

Masifundise fishers groups representative

Fisheries and Aquaculture in the African LDC NAPA - What Have the Countries Identified?

Ms. Cassandra De Young, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The NEPAD FAO Fisheries Programme - A Roadmap for a Changing Climate

Mr. Sloans Chimatiro, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Capacity Development Needs for African Countries to Address Climate Change Impacts on Fisheries

Ms. Mumsie Gumedde, Chief Executive Officer, Wildlife & Environmental Society of South Africa.

UNFCCC and Rio+20



Oceans at Rio+20



How Well Are We Doing in Meeting the Commitments from the 1992 Earth Summit and the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development?

Summary for Decision Makers



Empower people.
Accelerate nations.

UNIVERSITY OF
DELAWARE

Topics Covered in the Global Ocean Forum Summary for Decision Makers/1

- **Ecosystem-Based Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management (EBM/ICM)**
- **Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities**
- **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)**
- **Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas**
- **Small Island Developing States**

Topics Covered in the Global Ocean Forum Summary for Decision Makers/2

- **Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture**
- **Addressing Critical Uncertainties for the Management of the Marine Environment and Climate Change**
- **Coordination of UN Activities on Oceans**
- **A Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socio-economic Aspects**
- **Capacity Development**

Report Card: Capacity Development

Extent of Efforts				Extent of Progress				Timing – Goals Reached		
Low	Medium	High	Data Unavailable	Low	Medium	High	Data Unavailable	On Time	Some Delay	Significant Delay
✓			✓	✓						✓

EXPLANATION:

Capacity development for ecosystem-based integrated coastal and ocean management is essential to achieve sustainable development of oceans and coasts and the development of suitable responses to address climate change, preserve biodiversity and resources, provide for sustainable ocean and coastal livelihoods, as well as respond to new and emerging challenges.

Capacity development received great emphasis in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 with many detailed prescriptions on improving capacity for integrated ocean and coastal management, as well as for specific sectors (such as fisheries, land-based pollution), small island developing States (SIDS), marine science and monitoring, climate change adaptation. Emphasis was placed as well on the development of education infrastructure (such as regional centers of excellence), research facilities for systematic observation of the marine environment and disaster response; strengthening of institutions for integrated management, marine science monitoring and assessment; public participation and education. The WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation also emphasized capacity development needs, but in much less detail and with no timetables, including capacity for integrated coastal area management, small scale fisheries, land-based sources of pollution, biodiversity, and SIDS needs regarding biodiversity and climate change, traditional knowledge. Taken together, the UNCED and WSSD prescriptions put forward a rightly ambitious agenda on capacity development, highlighting its central role in achieving sustainable development.

Capacity development remains an issue of central importance to developing states and SIDS, which have continued to reiterate this pri-

MAJOR OBSTACLES:

Factors often cited as obstacles on the basis of anecdotal and incomplete information:

- UNCED and WSSD emphasized a range of areas where capacity needs to be developed, but the absence of strategies or guidance on addressing the problem combined with a lack of indicators or timelines resulted in too little attention to the subject by donors and governments
- The total level of funds expended on capacity development has been very small and UN agencies typically have very low budgets devoted specifically to capacity development
- Difficulty in tracking the funding for capacity development. The percentage of funding for capacity development in large donor programs

ority in various fora, such as the 2010 meeting of the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (11th Consultative Process), which focused on capacity development in ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including marine science. With the threats of climate change, the importance of capacity development of country leaders, current and future professionals in the field, local communities, and the public becomes even more important and urgent. Likewise, the strengthening of national institutions dealing with oceans and coasts to respond to the challenges of climate change adaptation and mitigation, represents an essential imperative.

Capacity development in oceans and coasts entails fostering country-based and regional knowledge and skills to respond to problems and issues. This is in contrast to the practice in previous decades, e.g., "technical assistance" in the 1960s and 1970s, and "capacity building" as "transfer of knowledge" in the 1980s and 1990s.

There have been a myriad efforts mobilized, since 1992, to respond to the capacity development needs expressed at UNCED and at the WSSD on the part of many entities: educational institutions, UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors, NGOs. But, unfortunately, no entity is tracking overall effort and expenditures, aggregate impact, factors of effectiveness, and the extent to which current and emerging needs are being met.

Given the dearth of information on this central issue, "extent of effort" has been marked both "data unavailable" and "low." Our observations are based on available information, which is generally anecdotal and partial, that the level of effort has been "low," that the level of progress has been "low," and that there are "significant delays" in implementation. The ambitious agenda on capacity development laid out by the UNCED and WSSD processes has not yet been realized.

In fisheries, ports development or marine parks conservation is often not captured.

- Capacity development is done by a wide array of actors—educational institutions, UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors, NGOs, but there is little communication/coordination among these efforts
- Much of the training that is carried out, although not all, is focused on relatively narrow sectoral issues
- There is a lack of long-term funding and commitment to institutionalize capacity in ocean and coastal management. There is an abundance of short-term courses on EBM/ICM and related subjects in which individuals from developing nations frequently participate, but there are very few targeted educational degree programs in EBM/ICM in developing nations. Consequently, many developing

nation individuals end up having participated in a string of courses on or related to ICM, but have no overall education or professional credentials to work in the field.

- There is no strategic targeting of the diverse needs of various audiences, e.g.: national ocean leaders, current professionals in the field,

training of future professionals in the field, local decision makers, the general public

- The education of the general public in ocean stewardship is given inadequate attention
- The prevailing problem of 'brain-drain' and the need to retain capacity in developing countries

SOME BRIGHT SPOTS:

Notwithstanding the problems noted above, one can also observe a range of examples of progress in capacity development:

- The new paradigm of ecosystem-based integrated ocean and coastal governance has been widely adopted and disseminated in educational institutions around the world.
- Some global assessments (e.g., in the 11th Consultative Process) and regional assessments (e.g., by regional entities, Global Ocean Forum) have been carried out, showing specific needs in marine science, planning, and management in particular regions.
- Important initiatives have been taken by SIDS countries, such as the creation of the University Consortium of Small Island States.
- Teaching of integrated ocean governance to mid-level professionals, carried out by the International Ocean Institute (and its network of 25 teaching centers) has reached 600 professionals from 90 countries.
- UN agencies, although with limited funding, have carried out specific training in marine science leadership (IOC), law of the sea matters

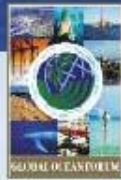
(UNDOALOS), ecosystem-based management and land-based sources of pollution (UNEP), maritime transportation issues (IMO), fisheries and aquaculture (FAO).

- Private foundations have made significant investments in training in the field (e.g., The United Nations - The Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme), and in public education efforts (e.g., Light-house Foundation, Germany).
- A network of practitioners has been trained in practical aspects of local integrated coastal and ocean management by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, with financial support from UNDP and GEF, and in regional trans-boundary marine analyses and management has been developed through the GEF LME programs.
- The world's museums and aquaria, organized in the World Ocean Network, have developed extensive public education and outreach efforts, to teach the general public about ocean stewardship.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- There needs to be greater collaboration and coordination among countries, donors, UN agencies, providers of capacity training and education, others, to provide an accurate assessment of needed financial investments, and to develop a strategic approach to capacity development at the global and regional level.
- Development and/or strengthening mechanisms for sharing of training materials and curricula, and lessons learned in capacity development among organizations involved in capacity development in ocean and coastal governance, including the development of a clearinghouse of information on capacity development activities, courses, training materials
- A strategic approach, supported by long-term financial support from a wide range of public and private donors, would encompass training in both the overall vision related to oceans/climate/biodiversity (the integrated approach) and training in specific sectors. Different levels would also need to be addressed, e.g.:
 - Enhancing the leadership capacity of national decision makers charged with managing oceans and coasts and of parliamentarians in developing and enacting ocean and coastal legislation;
 - Enhancing the capacity of professionals in the field;
 - Strengthening or creating university programs to educate the next generation of leaders;

- Strengthening marine science laboratories in marine science observations, monitoring, and applications
- Enhancing the capacity of local decision makers
- Educating and empowering the general public for ocean stewardship
- Development of a regional approach to fostering a national enabling environment, including capacity building, for integrated ocean and coastal governance through, for example, regional centers of excellence
- Development and/or further implementation of capacity building efforts in specific areas as identified at the regional, national, and sub-national levels
- Organizational development of institutions involved in ocean and coastal governance, including reinforcement of management structures, processes and procedures
- Policy development in capacity building in ocean and coastal governance to enable organizations and institutions at all levels to enhance their capacities
- Periodic assessment and tracking of the overall efforts and expenditures in capacity development, aggregate impact, the extent to which current and emerging needs are being met, and efficiency and effectiveness factors.



WORKSHOP SUMMARY

OCEANS AT RIO+20: Discussions with UN Delegations Convened by the Global Ocean Forum



(with support from the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme, and the University of Delaware)

Co-organizers:

Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of Seychelles to the United Nations
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO)

**September 12, 2011
New York, NY**





The Global Ocean Forum launched “**Rio+20 Friends of the Ocean**” to call on ocean leaders from governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, and the private sector to mobilize and seize the opportunity to achieve a significant ocean outcome at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) to be held on June 20-22, 2012, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Input to November 1 Rio+20 Compilation Document: Who did mention oceans?

SUBMISSION	NUMBER/NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS ANALYZED	PERCENTAGE
POLITICAL GROUPS	4/4	100%
REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING OUTCOMES	4/4	100%
COUNTRIES	36/69	52%
UN AGENCIES	17/67	25%
MAJOR GROUPS	80/491	16%

Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate/1

- 1. Enact stringent and immediate reductions in CO₂ emissions**
- 2. Deepen understanding and policy approaches to support “Blue Carbon”**

Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate/2

- 3. Accelerate progress on mitigation approaches using oceans and coasts**
- 4. Undertake climate change adaptation in vulnerable coastal areas**

Comprehensive Program on Oceans and Climate/3

- 5. Build the capacity of coastal and island areas to predict, understand, and respond to the risks posed by climate change**
- 6. Work with coastal countries to raise awareness about the implications of climate change impacts on ocean and coastal areas**