

**Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Oceans Strategy Workshop
Friday, April 4, 2008**

Workshop Report

• **Introduction**

A workshop was convened on April 4, 2008 to discuss the SIDS Oceans Strategy and identify issues in preparation for the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands. The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To provide a forum for high-level SIDS government officials and other leaders to discuss and consider information, approaches, and tools for addressing ocean governance and achieving sustainable development of oceans and resources including the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and other SIDS regional initiatives at the national level, specifically looking at potential appropriate institutional structures and processes for integrated ocean and coastal management in the SIDS regional context, and in the context of global climate change;
- To highlight the salient problem of formally delimiting the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf boundaries in SIDS nations as a prerequisite for effective EEZ management by establishing the legal boundaries for management interventions.

The workshop was co-chaired by Dr. Miriam Balgos (Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands) and Dr. Arthur Webb (Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)) with Dr. Rolph Payet as Chair of the Global Forum SIDS Working Group.

• **Opening Remarks**

In her opening remarks, Dr. Miriam Balgos, on behalf of Prof. Biliana Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair of the Global Forum, highlighted the objectives of the workshop and asked the workshop participants to consider this as an opportunity for SIDS leaders to come together and discuss approaches and methodologies for oceans and coastal governance, in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation. Particular emphasis should be placed on the sharing of successful models and how to manage in-country capacity to address priority island issues. The relevance of the Global Forum's 10-year plan and strategy, which includes a strong emphasis on SIDS, and the importance of the Working Group's policy brief, serves as an important contribution to this process. She also referred to the media strategy adopted by the Forum and the presence of the World Ocean Observatory, who is mandated with improving the visibility and effectiveness of the Forum and its activities at the global level. Two important outcomes that could be further discussed are the development of an annual high-level session to advance SIDS issues and a focus on capacity building in SIDS, in particular the strengthening of the SIDS University Consortium.

Policy Brief: SIDS and Implementation of Mauritius Strategy

Dr. Rolph Payet, lead author of the SIDS policy brief, made a short presentation on the contents of the brief and highlighted areas where participants could make contributions and further strengthen the contents of the document.

He highlighted the many challenges faced by SIDS and how sustainable management of resources is critical for the future of SIDS. He also emphasized that many forces outside the influence of SIDS, such as climate change and demand for marine resources, today pose significant impacts on SIDS. Better global governance and SIDS capacity building are important precursors in reversing these worrying trends.

Updates on SIDS Regional Initiatives and Implementation at the National Level

Regional updates:

Pacific – Dr. Arthur Webb

In his presentation, Dr. Arthur Webb clarified that SOPAC was involved in applying science and policies on the ground. The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) serves as a guide for regional coordination, integration and collaboration on ocean issues with the goal of improving ocean governance and ensuring sustainable use of the ocean and its resources. He noted that it is perhaps more appropriate to refer to Pacific islands as vast ocean states, as the combined area of these islands is enormous. He also highlighted the rich cultural and environmental diversity of the region.

The physical ecological integrity of the coastal zone in tropical Pacific SIDS is a matter of survival to island communities as they rely on reef systems to provide food security, as well as protect the island and supply material (sand and gravel) to maintain island building processes. Urban development is a major threat to coastal zones at the local level and climate change presents known and unknown challenges to all low lying islands and communities.

Whilst coastal management is obviously important at both the local and national level, the management of deep sea resources, e.g. migratory fisheries, deep sea minerals, etc. and the monitoring and early warning systems for natural hazards, e.g. cyclone and tsunami, require a coordinated regional approach.

As yet, no Pacific SIDS has deposited its EEZ and ECS delimitation coordinates. There are many reasons, including the need to review existing geographical baselines (many which are very old and inaccurate), data gaps, and insufficient technical and legal capacity. EEZ technical solutions are complete for Cook Islands, Nauru, Tuvalu and Niue. EEZ delimitation has important ramifications for ocean resources, e.g. management of the tuna fishery, development of regional hazard warning systems, regional ocean monitoring systems, etc. For ECS delimitation, the deadline for submissions is May 2009, and some of the potential areas are huge, representing an increase of up to 20% of existing EEZ seabed jurisdiction. Despite significant work on this issue, at present no island has completed their ECS submission and there is some question over the

ability to complete these by the deadline. There is a great need to secure additional support from regional partners and players to ensure the completion and preparation of submissions, otherwise islands may miss out on the chance for delimitation. Mentioning the 'Pacific Plan', Dr. Webb regretted there was no mention of the PIROP.

Questions from the floor focused on the importance of having a coordinated mechanism to address the above issues.

Caribbean initiatives on climate change – Ms. LaVerne Walker

Ms. LaVerne Walker presented on climate change initiatives being undertaken in the Caribbean Region. Ms. Walker indicated that the English speaking Caribbean through the Caribbean Secretariat, CARICOM, has established a Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC). The CCCCC role, amongst other things, is to coordinate the Caribbean's response to climate change, as well as to act as the official repository and clearing house for regional data related to climate change. The CCCCC also offers policy advice to Member States on matters related to climate change.

Ms. Walker highlighted some regional projects that are being undertaken in the region, relating to adaptation. They include the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) Project and the Implementation of Adaptation Measures in Coastal Zones Project, both funded by the Global Environment Facility.

She further noted that the Caribbean has learned from the Pacific experience that a regional approach is better than a national one to access funds via the GEF/Resource Allocation Framework. Another important ongoing activity highlighted was the preparation of the Second National Communications Report -Climate Change Integrated Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment being undertaken in a number of Caribbean islands.

The Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) – Mr. James Hardcastle

The Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) is a broad partnership involving governments, NGOs, INGOs and governmental organizations created at the Mauritius International Meeting on further implementation of the Programme of Action for the sustainable development of SIDS in January 2005. The goal of GLISPA is to get commitments, especially ones related to halting loss of biodiversity by 2010, down to implementation. The Micronesia Challenge was launched at the COP meeting in Curitiba. This builds on existing commitments. Fiji's leadership on effectively conserving 30 % of its biodiversity resources convinced FSM and other Pacific leaders to make commitments on their parts. In terms of financing, for the Micronesia Challenge, there is a trust fund and supplemental funding is coming from GEF. Currently, a GLISPA Strategy is being developed.

Interventions from the audience highlighted that the countries of the 'coral triangle' (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines) and Mediterranean (Greece, Italy, Spain, etc.) have also come on board,

indicating a successful ‘domino’ effect. Mr. Hardcastle clarified that indeed GLISPA focuses not only on SIDS, but nations with islands such as Japan, who have a stake and experiences to share.

Sea Level Rise Foundation – Dr. Rolph Payet

Dr. Rolph Payet introduced the Sea Level Rise Foundation. Recognizing the existence of various organizations and platforms, he explained that this Foundation has been established in view of the need for a SIDS driven platform to address adaptation, bringing together capacity and knowledge on adaptation and to develop integrated approaches. Dr. Payet stated that people have been facing changes, coping with changes on shores and coasts since history began. However, inappropriate development has increased coastal vulnerability. For instance, the Indian Ocean 2004 tsunami is a case in point, as it showed how coastal construction, especially concrete hard structures, has modified the coasts, diminishing their protective, buffering roles. Maladaptive development continues with people building in risk prone areas, thus feeding a vicious cycle of destruction and poverty. The impacts of sea level rise are complex and numerous and the Foundation aims to educate, engage, enable and empower islanders to address these impacts. He shared the url for a blog: <http://sealevelrise.blogspot.com> where experiences and lessons learned can be shared.

Discussion

A number of issues were raised in the discussion session: for instance, is there one organization or body responsible for climate change issues? In the Pacific region, SPREP has the main mandate while globally responsibility lies with the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through national governments. Mr. Peter Neill flagged the ‘World Ocean Observatory’ website where information on oceans and climate, and a “who’s who working in the area” is provided. While it would be useful to have one responsible body, as climate change is a cross cutting issue, it is no easy task. Dr. Anjan Datta emphasized that while adaptation is important, it is also necessary to take mitigation of climate change into account. Dr. Indu Hewawasam explained that from a financial perspective, the World Bank has a fund for carbon sequestration and has only recently included mangroves and sea grass/sea weed beds as potential means. Earlier, they were only considered in adaptation measures. She also highlighted the question of enforcement of strategies and guidelines for proper adaptation, e.g., in Sri Lanka housing is built which cannot address risks posed by climate change, as well as include bad sanitation plans, with the danger that the housing development will eventually become a slum.

Dr. Payet reiterated the need to raise awareness, promote long term education and the need to instill in people from a young age the importance of sustainable resource use and climate change issues.

On the question of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Dr. Hewawasam expressed her concern about the lack of a dedicated CDM for SIDS. SIDS cannot take part meaningfully in it otherwise and as SIDS should be credited for their mitigation and sequestration efforts. Agencies such as the GEF and World Bank need to look into this. She suggested that this be a specific recommendation coming out from this meeting. This was strongly supported by Janot-Reine Mendler de Suarez (GEF IW:LEARN) and she noted the lack of coherence in policies, for

example, financing polluting and unsustainable practices on one hand and talking about assisting SIDS on the other. The International Institute for Environment and Development is trying to address this issue to some extent.

Peter Neill commended the Sea Level Rise Foundation initiative, noting that global communication, education and outreach are most important. This kind of meeting, which is mainly networking, is really the most unproductive in that sense. And the smallness of SIDS is not a disadvantage – SIDS are excellent examples where implementation of sustainable resource and environmental management is taking place. Developed countries have a lot to learn from them.

Session: Opportunities, challenges

Tonga – international water management: Rennie J. Vaiomo'unga

The objective of this presentation was the demonstration of sustainable water resource assessment and protection in Neiafu, Tonga, particularly its groundwater resources.

The presentation hoped to provide participants with an improved understanding of the quality and quantity of surface water, groundwater and rainwater and their vulnerabilities in Tonga.

Issues of concern in Tonga include lack of sound water policies and a Water Resource Management Bill that is yet to be enacted, lack of management and no regulation, and the unavailability of baseline data on the aquifer.

In addressing the management of water, scenarios need to be developed based on science and major proposed developments and their expected impacts, etc. Financial sustainability mechanisms are another priority.

In conclusion, Mr. Vaiomo'unga noted that all the activities identified above will be depend on foreign aid. There is also a lack of local trained staff and equipment. These problems need to addressed in order to be able to manage underground water for future generations.

During the discussion that followed, he clarified that there was a preliminary draft water policy drawn up, but it was rejected by the Cabinet, as some ministries felt they were not consulted, especially with regards to access to water (e.g., the Ministry of Agriculture). A new policy is now being drafted. On the question of land ownership and access to water, he responded that they were separate issues, and governments also need to consult and seek cooperation from land owners under customary land ownership.

Addressing Coastal Vulnerability in SIDS: Practical Solutions – Arthur Webb

Dr. Webb presented on some of the work that SOPAC is undertaking in the Pacific through data collection and analysis to inform policy decisions related to the coastal vulnerability of SIDS. Dr. Webb indicated that:

- The role of science in developing sound practical solutions for adaptation is very important for SIDS.

- SOPAC work is very closely linked to adaptation to climate change.
- Developing an Island System Approach, looking at bathymetry, satellite imagery, etc. such work also supports data needs for EEZ delineation.
- Adaptation policies that are developed have to be specific to an area. For example a policy developed for an urban area would not necessarily be applicable to a rural area.
- It is important to undertake scientific research to guide development and management decisions on islands. In the past many management decisions were made in the absence of sound assessments which provide information to ensure best practice and environmental sustainability.
- Dredging impact on beaches -- usually leads to the loss of beaches.
- Coastal engineering can exacerbate erosion.
- Water quality can impact coral reefs and other ecosystems.
- Potential solutions, dredging of sand in lagoon basins and transport sand to the islands.
- Mangroves are important in protecting beaches from erosion.
- Understand the environment before reacting with expensive and complicated hard engineering technologies.
- In order to develop appropriate policy, approaches must be informed and guided by targeted science. Likewise, appropriate adaptation responses must be guided by; appropriate planning and policy, targeted science, community outreach and capacity building – this will allow appropriate actions to be developed and build sustainability.

Discussion

The ridge to reef link was discussed. Particularly how activities occurring in watersheds can impact on coastal areas and as such studies on coastal areas cannot happen in isolation of what is occurring in the watershed.

Mainstreaming Adaptation in SIDS: Doing Something New – Dr. Rolph Payet

Presentation Summary

Dr. Payet presented his findings on a study he had undertaken in the Seychelles on mainstreaming adaptation in SIDS. In many cases, it is difficult to economically value many natural resources a result of data gaps. However he indicated that traditional knowledge combined with hard science generates important policy inputs. SIDS need to start linking science and policy together in order to ensure that adequate planning and management plans are in place to protect natural resources.

It is often difficult to give an economic valuation of natural resources. Most countries are interested in looking for hard cash and move towards developments such as hotels, etc. In light of this governments often do prioritize resilience building for coastal habitats.

Mr. Payet presented how this is done in the Seychelles through the development of national sustainable development strategies that address:

- Enforcement
- Policy and Guidelines

- Dialogue with the private sectors
- Local government influence

By investing in the management of a site, the resilience of the site increases, thereby increasing its environmental quality and its value. An example of beaches was given. By ensuring that adequate setbacks are in place and that destruction of mangrove forests and sea grass beds do not take place, governments are able to save more money in the long term, than building hard engineering structures such as groins and seawalls to protect a beach after all the natural ecosystems and processes have been destroyed. As such, better management of natural resources improves a country's ability to adapt to climate change

Discussion

The question was raised as to how does one convince governments to move towards niche tourism which is often high-end and smaller density, than mass tourism which is often higher density. It was indicated that the issue is not really whether governments move towards mass or niche tourism but instead the process of implementation for the type of tourism development prevalent in a country.

It was also discussed that there is a need for politicians to start thinking more long term. This can be done by presenting governments with alternatives that can ensure viability of natural resources for future generations.

The conflict that often occurs between fishers and the tourism industry was raised, including the sharing of experiences of cases where the two sectors have learnt to work together. In a similar situation in Zanzibar, there was an agreement with the fishers on the use of certain areas, however now they are complaining and there is conflict in these areas. The tourism sector needs to support the fishing industry.

Dr. Payet indicated that we need to get the message out that we are using our natural resources faster than we can replace them. He went on to indicate that we have to learn from the lessons of countries in the Mediterranean, which did not include an environmental management plan as part of their tourism development plan. Yet, today these same countries are spending millions of dollars trying to clean up their environment. We need to ensure that SIDS do not follow in the footsteps of the Mediterranean islands but instead begin to invest today in the conservation of our natural resources.

Challenges SIDS face in implementing Article 76 Continental Shelf of the UNCLOS - Mr. Rudolf Dorah

Mr. Dorah's presentation focused on the issue that, despite the May 2009 deadline for States party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to make a submission to the CLCS for extended continental shelf claim, no SIDS to date has made any such submission. He indicated that the criteria for making a claim for an extended continental shelf set out by the CLCS is difficult to follow. In light of this fact, Mr. Dorah raised a number of questions as part of his presentation, including:

- Is the current legal, scientific & technical requirements regarding extended continental shelf reasonable for SIDS?
- What are the options available to SIDS?
- Should SIDS present a partial claim?
- Should SIDS and other developing countries be trying to lobby the UN General Assembly for an extension of the deadline date?
- If a State is unable to meet the deadline of May 2009, will they lose the right to access and use those resources?

Discussion

There was a very animated discussion emanating from Mr. Dorah's presentation. Participants were curious as to what the repercussions are for not meeting the agreed deadline of May 2009. There was also much discussion regarding options. Many felt that SIDS and other developing countries should begin exploring means of meeting the May 2009 deadline, by submitting partial claims, which would allow for a review of the claim by the CLCS to ensure that they do not lose access to the continental shelf.

For many SIDS the constraint they face in delineating their continental shelf is financial and capacity related, however, it was also indicated that even with the required resources, it would be impossible to produce complete submission by the deadline as in some cases sufficient data is not available. However, there may be sufficient data to develop partial or provisional submissions.

It was also indicated that for many SIDS, coastal areas have received more attention than deep ocean areas, due to the obvious importance of coastal areas to fishing and tourism. As such, ocean governance has often suffered. It has been difficult to engage developing countries to put their financial resources into areas that they have difficulty in valuing.

The meeting agreed that the SIDS, to be led by Solomon Islands, should draft a resolution on the issues raised above regarding the extended continental shelf, particularly regarding an extension of the May 2009 deadline, which should be brought before the UN General Assembly by November 2008.

On the Frontlines of Climate Change: A Global Forum for Indigenous Peoples, Small Islands and Vulnerable Communities, Ms. Fathimath Ghina, UNESCO

Ms. Fathimath Ghina indicated that the mandate of UNESCO is very wide and undertakes a number of initiatives including science and technology, education and cultural issues. Climate change initiatives under the organization are facilitated via the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Through their climate change science program, IOC/UNESCO undertakes the global ocean observing and sea level monitoring systems, the world climate research program, and other similar programs. Other activities focusing on adaptation and mitigation and education and training are carried out within the framework of culture, communication and information and education for sustainable development.

Ms. Ghina stated that her work with the Sciences for Society Section (formerly Coasts and Small Islands Platform) is two-fold: primarily implementing the Mauritius Strategy for sustainable development of SIDS through enhancing viability of small island communities, mobilizing youth action for sustainable communities and, via the Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) component, promoting the transfer of local and indigenous knowledge between elders and youth and assisting in bridging the gap between local knowledge holders and state resource managers. Based on the successful Small Islands Voice internet forum, UNESCO is about to launch a forum that focuses on islands indigenous peoples and vulnerable communities in the face of climate change. The rationale behind the creation of this forum is as follows: until now, scientific models and predictions have dominated the climate change debate; there is a current shift in focus towards local level impacts and adaptation, as many indigenous and island communities are suffering early impacts due to the particular vulnerability of their territories and their reliance upon resource-based livelihoods. It is hoped that the forum will provide an opportunity for communities to voice and share observations, experiences and concerns, as well as heighten the profile of islanders and indigenous peoples, and their knowledge in international climate change debates and thereby feed into the wider international policy and research community.

Ms. Ghina noted that islanders have been coping with change for centuries, however it is feared that the changes that they are currently experiencing are occurring too rapidly for them to adapt successfully without the assistance of international cooperation.

Capacity Building – Dr. Indu Hewawasam

Dr. Indu Hewawasam, Marine Policy Specialist, presented on the findings of a study that was undertaken for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands on capacity building needs for eight regions. She indicated that this presentation was really meant to be thought provoking and would welcome comments and recommendations from the meeting on the way forward. Ms. Hewawasam presented the findings for the SIDS study. Although there were some differences among the three SIDS regions, for the most part the needs were very similar across regions.

However, Dr. Hewawasam indicated that the challenge that the SIDS face is prioritizing their needs in such a way that they will be able to successfully approach donor organizations for funding. She suggested three main headings that included:

- Governance
- Scientific Agenda
- Poverty, Local Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods

Dr. Hewawasam informed the meeting that there is funding available for capacity building initiatives; however, it is essential when approaching these donors that States speak the language of the donors. She further went on to indicate that in order to ensure the sustainability of an investment, it is essential that governments look into establishing partnership with the private sector, as well as look towards developing sustainable financing mechanisms.

Discussion

A number of issues were raised after the presentation. The representative from the Ocean Conservancy indicated that he noticed that Education and Outreach were not included as part of the Capacity Building and it was recommended that it was integral to successful Capacity Building and as such should be included.

The representative from Papua New Guinea indicated that there should be more exchange programs to assist in capacity building. The point was raised that it was difficult to build capacity as there is usually a large leakage of skills from national to regional organizations once national capacity is enhanced. This is a challenge faced by a number of SIDS.

The point was also raised that an increase in the number of trust funds does not necessarily equate to increased availability of funds. In many instances many NGOs, who have their own agendas, get governments to endorse their projects. However, once the funds are available the governments often do not benefit from these trust funds. In light of this, Mr. Hardcastle indicated that this issue of accountability was a real one that needs to be incorporated into most NGOs' mandates. He further went on to recommend that mechanisms are needed in the country to define a code of conduct regarding what happens with donor funds.

Dr. Balgos cautioned the meeting that capacity building can have negative social repercussions that are often not taken into consideration. The example of the seaweed industry in the Philippines was presented. Dr. Balgos informed the meeting that in order to ensure the success of seaweed farms, children were sometimes co-opted into the business and often did not have the opportunity to go to school. She also indicated that many mothers, in an effort to focus on ensuring the viability of their business, neglected the nutrition needs of their children.

In response to this, Dr. Hewawasam indicated that this is an example where the one size does not fit all scenario applies. In many instances, each initiative has to be unique to the region where it is being implemented. What works in the Philippines may not work in Africa and vice-versa.

Closing Summary

The meeting Co-Chairs thanked participants for their participation in the meeting despite the fact that many may have been jetlagged. Dr. Payet summarized the main outputs from the meeting and invited Dr. Balgos on behalf of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to give the closing remarks.

Adjournment

With no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at 5:15pm.

4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: *Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 in the Context of Climate Change*
Hanoi, Vietnam, April 7-11, 2008

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Oceans Strategy Workshop
Friday, April 4, 2008, 9:00AM - 5:00PM

Objectives:

- To provide a forum for high-level SIDS government officials and other leaders to discuss and consider information, approaches and tools for addressing ocean governance and achieving sustainable development of oceans and resources including the implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and other SIDS regional initiatives at the national level, specifically looking at potential appropriate institutional structures and processes for integrated ocean and coastal management in the SIDS regional context, and in the context of global climate change;
- To highlight the salient problem of formally delimiting EEZ and continental shelf boundaries in SIDS nations as a prerequisite for effective EEZ management by establishing the legal boundaries for management interventions.

Agenda:

- 9:00-9:15** ***Welcome and Introduction***
Co-Chairs: Miriam Balgos, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
Arthur Webb, Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
- 9:15-9:30** ***Policy Brief: SIDS and Implementation of Mauritius Strategy***
Rolph Payet, Seychelles, Leader, Global Forum Working Group on SIDS
- 9:30-10:45** ***Updates on SIDS Regional Initiatives and Implementation at National Level***
- The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) and the PIROF-ISA
Arthur Webb, SOPAC
 - Caribbean Climate Change Initiative
LaVerne Walker, St. Lucia
 - Global Island Partnership (GLISPA)
James Hardcastle, The Nature Conservancy
 - Sea Level Rise Foundation
Rolph Payet, Seychelles
 - Other Regional Initiatives
 - Discussion
- 10:45-11:00** ***Coffee Break***

11:00-12:30 ***Opportunities, Challenges and Innovative Approaches to Addressing Ocean Governance and Achieving Sustainable Development of Oceans and Resources in SIDS***

- Lessons from International Waters Management in SIDS
Rennie Vaiomounga, Ministry of Lands, Survey, Natural Resources and Environment, Tonga
- Addressing Coastal Vulnerability in SIDS: Practical Solutions
Arthur Webb, SOPAC
- Mainstreaming Adaptation in SIDS: Doing Something Now
Rolph Payet, Seychelles
- Discussion

12:30-1:45 ***Lunch Break (No host)***

1:45-3:30 ***Opportunities, Challenges and Innovative Approaches to Addressing Ocean Governance and Achieving Sustainable Development of Oceans and Resources in SIDS (Continuation)***

- Challenges SIDS Face in the Implementation of Article 76 Continental Shelf Delimitation of the UNCLOS
Rudolf Dorah, Solomon Islands
- On the Frontlines of Climate Change: A Global Forum for Indigenous Peoples, Small Islands and Vulnerable Communities
Fathimath Ghina, UNESCO
- Capacity Building
Indumathie Hewawasam, Consultant to the World Bank
- Discussion

3:30-4:00 ***Workshop Summary***

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4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
SIDS Oceans Strategy Workshop, Friday, April 4, 2008
Participants List

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SEYCHELLES

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South Pacific Applied Geoscience
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FIJI

Mr. Rudolf Dorah

Former Assistant Secretary, Ministry of
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