



WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE 2009 & CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE SUMMIT

Presentation at the World Bank
Jakarta, 30 Juni 2009





THE OCEAN

- **70% of the Earth's surface**
- **97% of the Earth's water**
- **80% of our rainfall**
- **>1000 times the heat capacity of the atmosphere**



WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE 2009

Why indonesia initiate the World Ocean Conference and Coral Triangle Initiative Summit?



GENERAL VIEW OF INDONESIA

- More than 60 percent of Indonesian people live along the coast line
- Coastal line of around 95 thousand kilometers
- Consist of more than 17 thousand islands.
- 2.5 million hectares of mangrove is under pressure;
- With the threats of climate change may lead to the loss of islands and coastal biodiversity
- Coral bleaching and ocean acidification.
- Two-thirds of animal protein consumption comes from fish and fish products.



WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE 2009

- **Date** : 11 – 14 May 2009 at Grand Kawanua Convention Centre, Manado, North Sulawesi
 - 11-12 May: Senior Official Meeting
 - 14 May: Ministerial/High Level Meeting
- **Objectives**: Adoption of *Manado Ocean Declaration* (MOD)



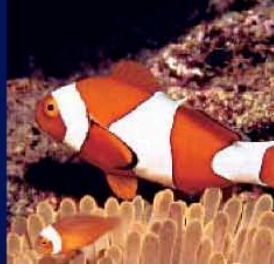
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- SOM and Ministerial/HLM are participated by delegates from 74 countries and 13 IGOs
- Side Events:
 - ▶ Global Ocean Policy Day (GOPD), attended by 500 local and international participants from 65 countries
 - ▶ International Symposium, attended by more than 2000 local and international participants from 37 countries discussing more 400 papers and 69 Posters.
 - ▶ International Exhibition, displayed 250 exhibitors from local and international participants.



BACKGROUND

- ▶ UNCLOS – To set the Legal Framework
 - But UNCLOS does not address climate change issues that could potentially result on *inter alia*:
 - Degradation of marine environment
 - Loss of biodiversity
 - Threatened Marine ecosystems
 - Ocean Acidification
 - Sea-level rise
 - Changing weather pattern
 - Long term effect on Food Security and poverty



BACKGROUND..... (CONTINUED)

- ▶ Realizing the detrimental effects and importance of climate change, it is crucial for **all marine stakeholders** to get involve in the discussion process of Climate Change
- ▶ United Nations on Framework of Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) is the place to bring the Ocean Issues



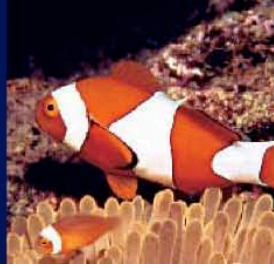
BACKGROUND..... (CONTINUED)

- ▶ At WOC, the global marine stakeholders agreed to discuss the commitments on how to increase the role ocean in reducing the impacts of climate change.
- ▶ Three main interests of states participating at WOC:
 - a. SIDS – very concern on Sea-level rise (Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world)
 - b. Tropical developing states – on Adaptation measures, food security and livelihood
 - c. Developed states – Observing the possibility that the ocean could function as “Carbon Sink” (need more Research)



OBJECTIVE OF WOC 2009

- To obtain political commitment to bring the ocean issues into climate change negotiation process and to mainstream ocean sensitive policies into climate change process
- To recognize oceans and coasts provide valuable resources and services to support human populations
- To recognize the role of the ocean as the component of the global climate system.



BACKGROUND CONSULTATION PROCESS

1st National Roundtable
Meeting
(March 2008)

**Policy Paper
Finalized**

Dissemination of
Policy Paper
(July 2008)

Aide Memoire

2nd National Roundtable
Meeting
(August 2008)

**First Draft
MOD**



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CORAL TRIANGLE
SUMMIT 2009



MAY 11-15
2009
MANADO
NORTH SULAWESI
INDONESIA

BACKGROUND..... (CONTINUED)

International Roundtable
Meeting
(October 2008)

MOD Text Improvement

Informal Consultation
IOC-UNESCO
(February 2009)

**Presentation of MOD at
IOC - UNESCO**

Informal Consultation
UNOG
(February 2009)

Informal Comments

High Level Discussion
Environment Ministers at the
UNEP Governing Council
(February 2009)

**Support by all UNEP's
Member on WOC 2009**



BACKGROUND..... (CONTINUED)

**Informal Consultation
Meeting
(February 2009)**

**Open-ended small Working
Group discussion**

**MOD Text Revised
(February 2009)**

**Revised Text MOD
distributed**

**SOM - WOC
(11 – 12 May 2009)**

**Final Negotiation of
MOD Text**



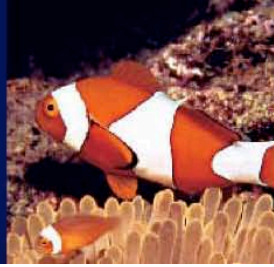
RESULT FROM WOC 2009

- Achievement of political commitment to bring ocean issues into climate change negotiation process
- Encourage the UN Secretary General to facilitate cooperation and coordination to address climate change relating to the ocean
- Agreed upon cooperation for marine scientific research and integrated ocean observation systems



RESULT..... (CONTINUED)

- Stress the need for financial resources and incentives to assist developing countries most vulnerable to climate change.
- Invite parties to the UNFCCC to consider climate change adaptation project proposals to the Adaptation Fund Board for consideration
- Recognizing the important of understanding of the impact of climate change on the ocean and the needs to consider ocean dimension to inform adaptation and mitigation strategies.



SUMMARY OF MOD

- Commit to long-term conservation, management, and sustainable use of marine living resources;
- Establish national strategies to sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems and enhance their resilience
- Reduce land- and sea-based pollution;
- Increase understanding and information exchange on coasts, oceans and climate change, particularly in developing countries;



RECOMMENDATION OF GLOBAL OCEAN POLICY DAY (GOPD) FOR UNFCCC PROCESS



1. MITIGATION

- A Precautionary Approach to Achieving Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Properly Regulating Mitigation Efforts Using the Oceans
 - ▶ *Carbon Capture and Storage.*
 - ▶ *Ocean Sequestration.*
 - ▶ *Ocean Fertilization.*
- Encouraging Ocean-Based Renewable Energy



2. ADAPTATION

- Ensuring the Resilience of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems
- Implementing Adaptation Measures
- The UNFCCC should further emphasize
 - ▶ National Adaptation Programs of Action
 - ▶ The shared vision for long-term cooperative action;
 - ▶ Post-2012 climate agreement;
 - ▶ Technology Development and Transfer.



3. FINANCING

- Financing provided by developed countries
- Research and development to better understand global ocean changes;
- Implementation of mitigation actions and adaptation strategies;
- Appropriate monitoring and early warning networks;
- Promoting carbon offset and CDM;
- Risk reduction strategies.



4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE

The UNFCCC should specifically provide capacity development for adaptation and mitigation in developing nations and SIDS.



5. CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

The UNFCCC should encourage measures, including financial, to inform, educate, and empower the public to mobilize people and communities toward a low-carbon future.



NEXT STEP OF WOC 09 & MOD



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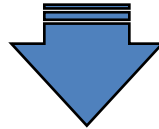
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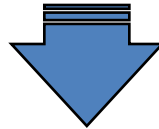
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1. UNFCCC

**Subsidiary Body for Scientific & Technological
Advise (SBSTA) UNFCCC, Bonn, Juni 2009**



**9th session of the AWG-KP and 7th session of the
AWG-LCA UNFCCC, Bangkok, September 2009**

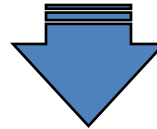


COP 15, UNFCCC, Copenhagen, Desember 2009

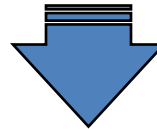


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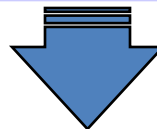
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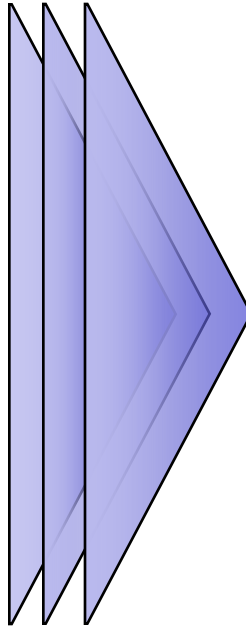


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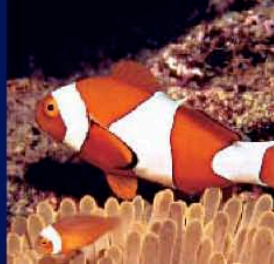


2. UN SYSTEM

1. UNEP
2. UNICPOLOS
3. IOC – UNESCO
4. FAO
5. WMO



**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY (UNGA),
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2009**



3. REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL FORA

- Major Economic Forum on Energy and Climate
- G-20 Meeting, Pittsburg, USA
- APEC: 17th LEADERS MEETING, SINGAPORE, 2009
- APEC: 3rd APEC OCEAN-RELATED MINISTERIAL MEETING, PERU 2010



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE SUMMIT



GENERAL VIEW

- One-third of the CT6 inhabitants within the CT
- The estimated annual value of natural resources US \$ 2.3 billion
- Healthy reef systems and mangrove belts protect coastal communities
- Tuna spawning and nursery grounds
- Wild-caught marine products generating hundreds million US dollars
- Estimated Trade US\$ 800 M of live reef food fish
- Estimated Trade US\$ 100 M of live reef aquarium fish



CTI SCOPE OF AREA ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE SUMMIT

- **Date:** 15 May 2009
- **Attended:** President of the Republic of Indonesia, President of the Republic of the Philippines, President of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, dan Prime Minister of Malaysia.
- **CTI Partners:** USA, Australia, ADB, Global Environmental Facility (GEF), The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International & World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and 15 others potential partners.



CTI LEADERS DECLARATION

- **Substance**: 1) Official launching of CTI; 2) Adoption of CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPoA); and 3) Launching the National Plan of Actions (optional).
- **RPoA**: Legally and non-binding, without prejudice to the sovereignty and sovereign rights of each countries, can be evaluated at anytime.

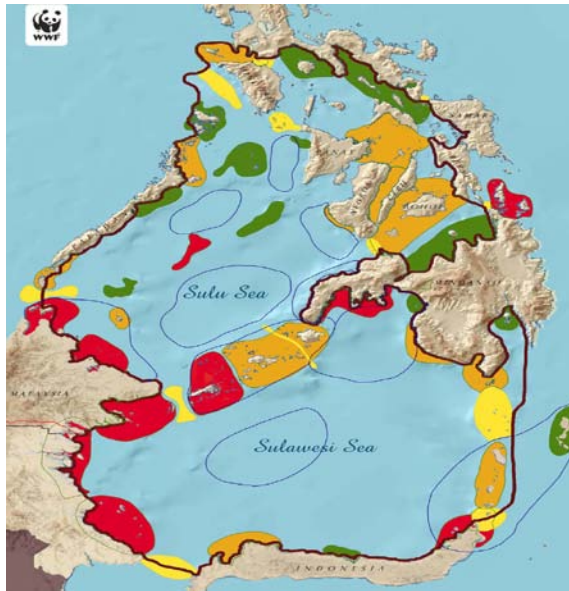


OUTCOMES

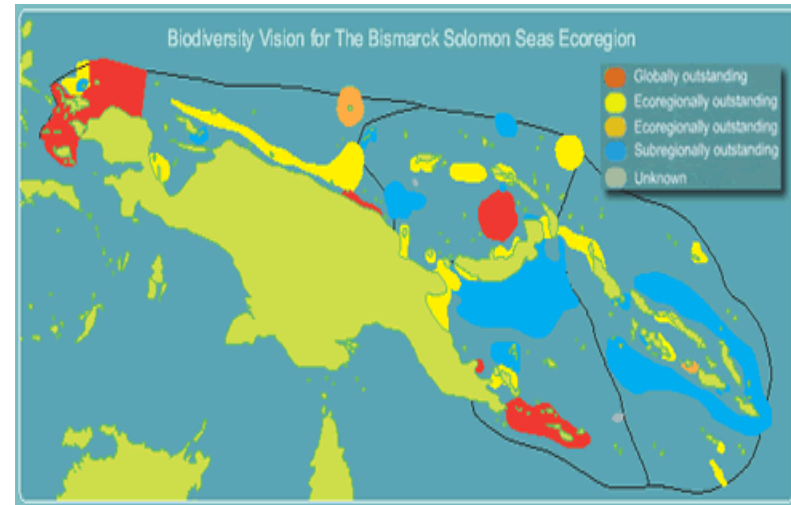
1. Priority Seascapes Designated & Effectively Managed
2. Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM) and Other Marine Resources Fully Applied
3. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) Established and Effectively Managed
4. Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved
5. Threatened Species Status Improving



OUTCOME #1: PRIORITY SEASCAPES DESIGNATED & EFFECTIVELY MANAGED



Sulu Sulawesi Seas



Bismarck Solomon Seas

Objective #1: Priority seascape programs identified, with investment plans developed and sequenced

Objective #2: Priority seascapes programs fully functional



OUTCOME #2: ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAFM) AND OTHER MARINE RESOURCES FULLY APPLIED

Objective #1: Launch a region-wide *Coastal Communities, Fisheries and Poverty Reduction Initiative (CCFPRI)*.

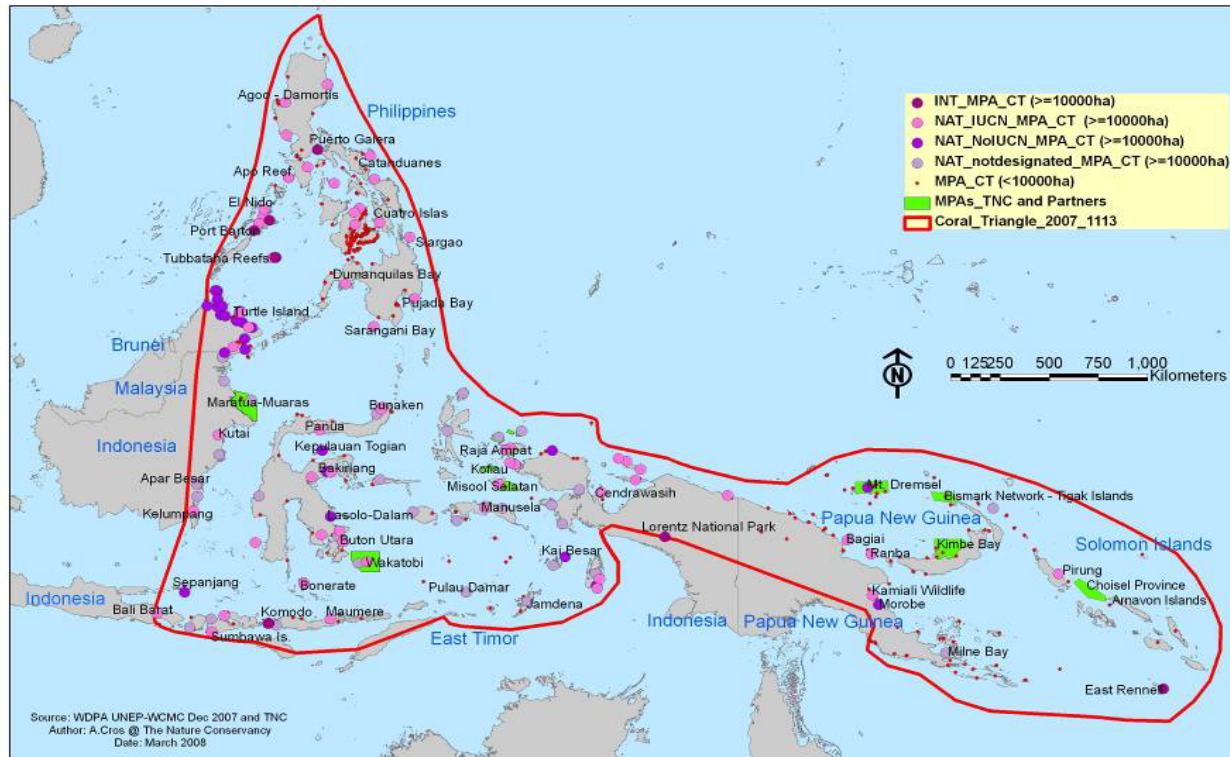
Objective #2: Develop strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework for EAFM

Objective #3: Sustainable management of shared tuna stocks

Objective #4: Sustainable Live-Reef (and other organism) Trade



OUTCOME #3: MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs) ESTABLISHED AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGED



Objective #1: Fully functioning region-wide Coral Triangle MPA Network (CTMPAN)



OUTCOME #4: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES ACHIEVED

Objective #1: Region-wide *Early Action Climate Adaptation Plan*

Objective #2: Networked *National “Centers of Excellence” on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems*.



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OUTCOME #5: THREATENED SPECIES STATUS IMPROVING

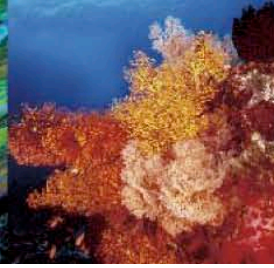
Objective #1: Sharks, sea turtles, marine mammals and other identified threatened species “downlisted” on IUCN Red List



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THANK YOU