

WORLD OCEAN DAY: IYMDS FOR OOC 2019

I. Background

World Oceans Day is a global celebration that takes place every 8 June. A healthy world ocean is critical to our survival. Every year, World Oceans Day provides a unique opportunity to honor, help protect, and conserve our world's shared ocean. The ocean is important because it generates most of the oxygen we breathe, helps feed us, regulates our climate, cleans the water we drink, offers a pharmacopoeia of medicines, and provides limitless resources and inspirations.

However, today the oceans are under threat from the effects of climate-change, over-fishing, pollution, and loss of biodiversity. Thankfully many individuals, institutions, governments, and NGOs have realized and put attention to these matters.

Looking at all the threats, Our Ocean Conference - a prestigious international level conference by the US Department of State, has formulated six areas of action to seek solutions through policy, governance, technology, and finance. These areas need to be understood in depth and taken into consideration while making action plans for the ocean. We need to trigger, amplify, and accelerate action for clean and healthy oceans, where production and protection go hand in hand.

Every Our Ocean Conference over the years has an integrated parallel event titled Our Ocean Youth Leadership Summit, organized by Sustainable Oceans Alliance (SOA). Divers Clean Action, and independent Indonesian NGO serving as the Indonesian chapter of SOA is also organizing Indonesian Youth Marine Debris Summit (IYMDS) 2019, where the best selected participants will be the Indonesian delegates for the upcoming Our Ocean Youth Leadership Summit 2019 in Oslo, Norway.

II. Event Schedule

Date: [REDACTED]

Time: [REDACTED]

Venue: @america Pacific Place

Session	Topic	Duration (minutes)	Additional Info
1	Opening	10	[REDACTED]
2	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	15	
	[REDACTED]	5	
3	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	15	
	[REDACTED]	5	
4	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	20	
	[REDACTED]	15	
	[REDACTED]	5	
5	[REDACTED]	10	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	10	
	[REDACTED]	5	
	[REDACTED]	5	

III. Themes and Potential Speakers

i. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Area-Based Management Measures

Our marine ecosystems must be protected from harmful human impacts. Integrated management of natural resources and the marine environment is crucial. SDG target 14.5 is to conserve at least 10 % of marine and coastal areas by 2020.

Area-based management tools, including marine protected areas (MPAs), are important for ensuring sustainable use of resources and protecting marine ecosystems. Area-based management means that different ecosystems are managed according to their particular needs. In some MPAs there are strict restrictions on human activity, while others can be used for production, depending on the need for protection and the cumulative effects of the activities in question.

A. Potential moderator:

[Redacted]

B. Potential speakers:

1. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

2. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

ii. Sustainable Fisheries

One billion people, largely in developing countries, rely on seafood as their primary source of animal protein. In addition, millions of jobs around the world depend on fisheries, aquaculture and their global markets. Seafood is the most traded food commodity in the world, and an integral part of many people’s livelihoods.

However, global fisheries are a limited resource, and a growing world population is increasing demand. Pollution and habitat degradation are putting fish stocks under further stress. This is threatening sustainability, global food security, and whole marine ecosystems, and valuable commercial species are disappearing.

All this is having a dramatic effect on traditional fishing and fishery-dependent communities. At the same time, the scourge of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) is siphoning off around EUR 10 billion annually (around 15 % of the global catch). In addition, transnational organized crime in the global fishing industry is undermining sustainable management of fish resources and is a threat against the development of a healthy blue economy. In addition to illegal fishing, these crimes include exploitation of human trafficking victims on vessels and fish processing factories, corruption, money laundering, tax and customs fraud and other crimes committed through the whole value chain.

A. Potential moderator:

[Redacted]

B. Potential speakers:

[Redacted]

2. USAID SEA

[Redacted]

iii. Maritime Security

Many human activities take place at sea. For example, 90 % of world trade is supported by maritime transport. That means that safety and security at sea are vital for prosperity and peace.

There are many threats to maritime security, such as pollution, natural disasters, irregular migration and illicit trafficking, piracy, smuggling and armed conflicts.

Maritime security challenges are often transnational, and cannot be met by any one country alone. It is only by working together that the international community can respond to these global challenges and improve the safety and security of our oceans. Global maritime security is closely related to international governance. Common rules and frameworks and joint enforcement of these rules are crucial. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea sets out the legal framework for all ocean-related activities and is thus a vital instrument for ensuring peace, security, cooperation and friendly relations between nations. We also need to invest in managing risks, building capacity and expanding our understanding of these issues through research and innovation.

A. Potential moderator:

[Redacted]

B. Potential speakers:

1. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

2. Mas Achmad Santosa/Ota (Satgas 115)

[Redacted]

iv. Sustainable Blue Economy

The output of the world’s ocean economy is estimated at around EUR 1.3 trillion and is expected to more than double by 2030. At the same time, environmental problems are one of the main obstacles to realizing the opportunities for growth in the ocean economy.

The blue economy could become an important driver of prosperity and job creation, not least in some developing and middle-income countries where this sector already represents an important share of the overall economy.

If we are to achieve the international community’s ambitions set out in the UN Sustainable Development Goals, we need to increase our use of the oceans in a sustainable manner that contributes to food security and also reduces global warming and environmental degradation. Sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, offshore energy, blue biotechnology, green shipping, coastal tourism and marine mineral resources offer significant opportunities for fostering blue growth and promoting inclusive development.

New partnerships between governments, local communities, researchers and private investors are needed, as well as a whole new set of blue skills to drive innovation. Businesses have an independent responsibility, alongside governments and civil society, to take action to safeguard the oceans.

A. Potential moderator:

[Redacted]

B. Potential speakers

[Redacted]

v. Marine Pollution

Virtually all the world’s ocean areas are affected by pollution. Pollution harms life in the sea, threatens human health and livelihoods, and reduces the availability of clean and healthy seafood. Marine pollution is causing major ecological shifts, serious losses of biodiversity and reduced commercial yields. The amount of plastic litter in the oceans is rapidly increasing. Higher levels of nutrients and wastewater are leaking into the oceans because of climate change and coastal degradation. The result is large dead zones where there is no oxygen. Contaminants such as heavy metals, which accumulate through the food chain, or bacterial loads in coastal waters directly affect the health of millions of people. Larger items such as lost containers and fishing gear also cause a range of problems.

Still, there are large areas of the ocean with an abundance of marine life. Through global cooperation and local action, significant progress has been made in reducing the levels of some harmful substances. At the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2017, the world agreed on a long-term goal of eliminating all discharges of plastic into the oceans. However, if we are to achieve this goal, we need a global framework to coordinate and guide our common efforts. More action is also needed to reduce other pollutants, such as nutrients and wastewater.

A. Moderator: Divers Clean Action

B. Potential speakers:

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

vi. Climate

Our atmosphere and our oceans are undergoing drastic changes as a result of rapidly increasing temperatures. This is having consequences on a global scale. Many of these are becoming increasingly obvious: rising sea levels, extreme weather conditions, ocean acidification, dead zones and invasive species. The impacts on coastal communities are dramatic.

Our oceans have absorbed 90 % of the excess heat caused by greenhouse gases accumulating in the atmosphere, as well as 30 % of the CO2 generated by humans. This has altered productivity and biodiversity patterns. This in turn is putting our supply of fish and seafood at risk, and threatening food security. Rising sea levels have caused coastlines to recede hundreds of meters, and extreme weather is causing major disasters, endangering whole communities and traditional livelihoods. Small island states are particularly vulnerable, as are coastal lowlands where trade, wealth and most of the world's population are concentrated.

A. Moderator: [REDACTED]

B. Potential speakers:

1. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

IV. About Divers Clean Action

An Indonesian youth NGO and Community focusing marine debris issues, we've been researching on marine debris data with various partner universities, coastal community development facilitators, environmental collaborating program with diving institutions, campaigns and training since late 2015 with more than 1000 volunteers across Indonesia.

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