The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

Dr Cesar TORO IOC of UNESCO

International Seabed Authority
Kingston, Jamaica
10-12 March 2019

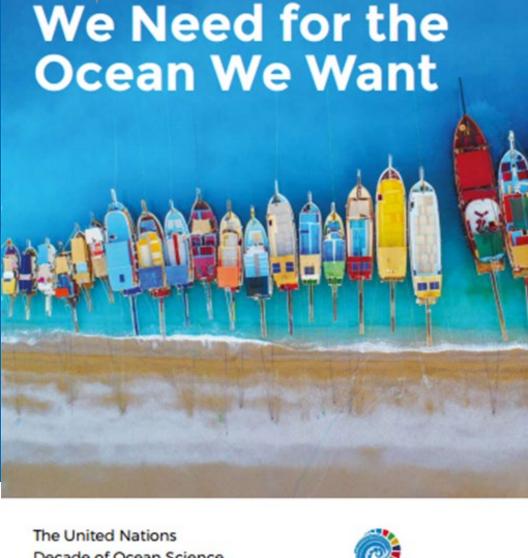


United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



tergovernmental Susta ceanographic Devel





The Science

The United Nations
Decade of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development
(2021-2030)



Ocean in the UN Frameworks





















16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

4 QUALITY EDUCATION





5 GENDER EQUALITY

⊜







6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION









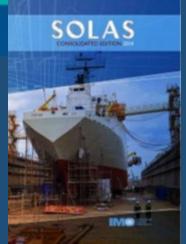


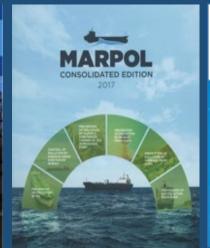


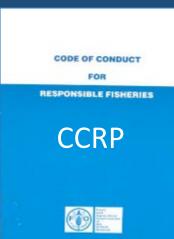
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

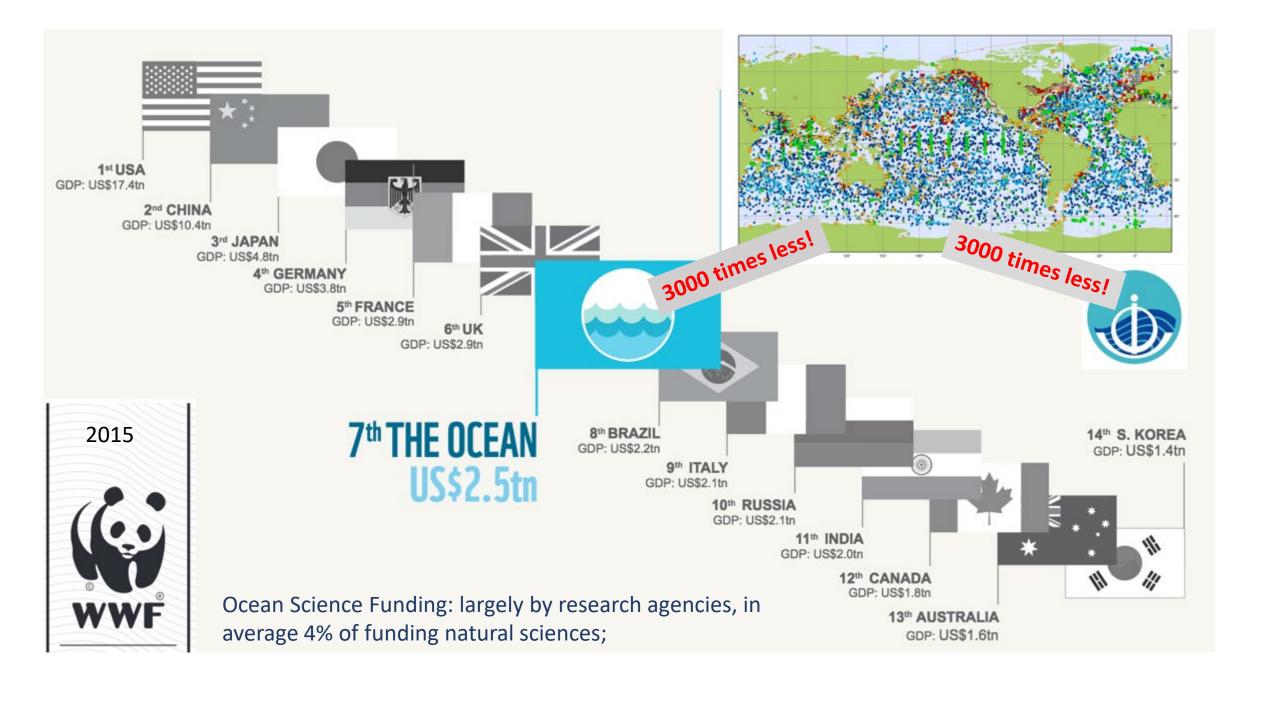


















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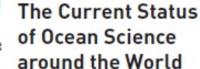
1- 2,50

2,500 -

5,000

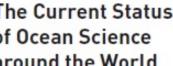
10,000

15,000



Global Ocean Science Capacity







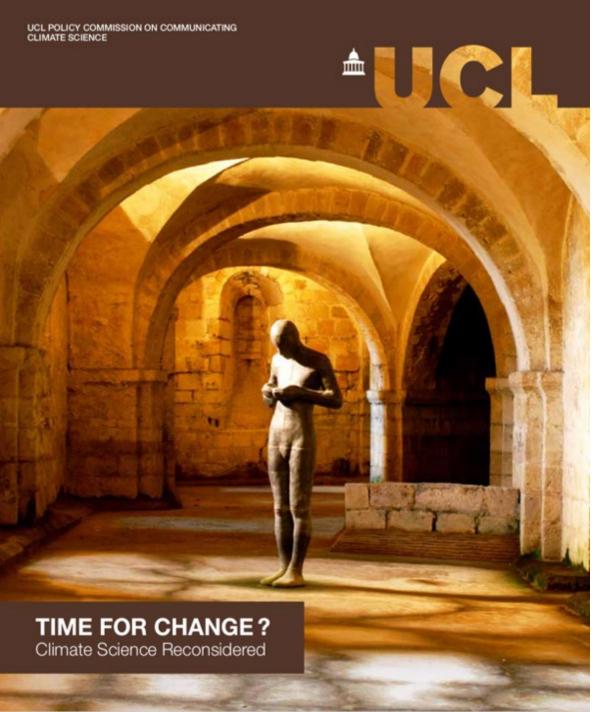














Jane Lubchenko

New social contract for natural science

The ocean science remains *voluntary*, while starting to support *legally-binding treaties* and address *existential issues*.

It is grossly under-resourced. The governance is weak. Capacity is very unevenly distributed.

Oceanography is fit for highlighting problems but is only starting to systematically provide solutions.

It needs mainstreaming.



Expected Societal Outcomes of the Decade



A clean Ocean



A healthy & resilient Ocean

A predicted Ocean



A safe Ocean

A sustainable & productive Ocean



A transparent & accessible Ocean



UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

Science breakthroughs

Resources Requirements

Mega **Projects** Solutions

- Mapping, digital atlas
- **Observing system**
- **Ecosystem knowledge**
- **Data and Information**
- **Multi-Hazard Warning Systems**
- **Ocean in Earth System Science**
- **CD**, Education, Ocean Literacy

Societal Applications



Coastal zone management



Marine Spatial Planning/ Blue economy



Aquaculture / **Fishery** management





Governance: **Policies** Peace Security



United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development







InSight NASA Mission to Mars 26 November 2018 successful landing USD 150 Million

Ocean Science accounts for only between 0,04% and 4% of total research and development expenditures worldwide







Educational, Scientific and • Oceanographic Cultural Organization · Commission



United Nations . Intergovernmental



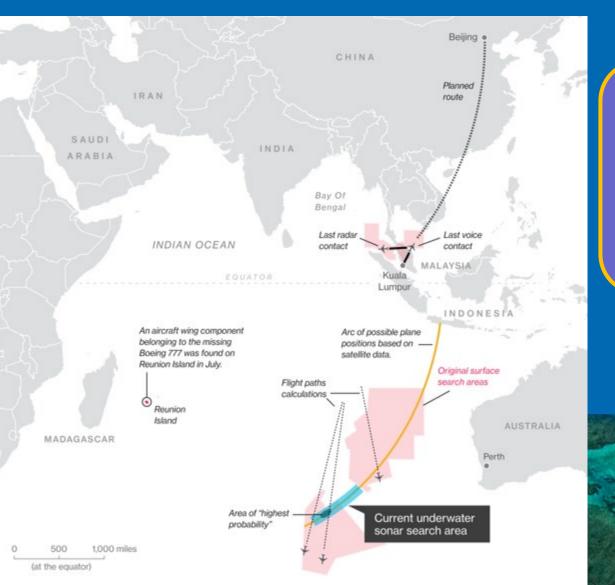
United Nations Decade of Ocean Science 2030 for Sustainable Development

A global collective research and investment framework to close the knowledge gaps



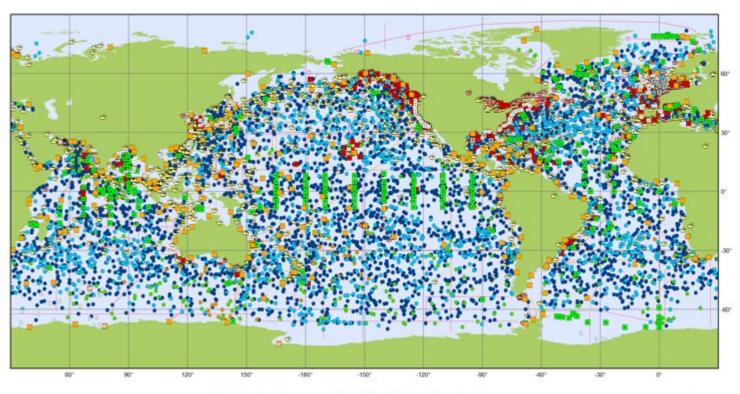






R&D Priority Area 1: Comprehensive map (digital atlas) of the ocean

(Scope: well beyond topography)



Main in situ Elements of the Global Ocean Observing System

Tide Gauges (252)

Profiling Floats (Argo)

Core (3815)

Data Buoys (DBCP)

Timeseries (OceanSITES) Ship based Measurements (SOT) Other Networks Interdisciplinary Moorings (338) stomated Weather Stations (248) HF Radars (270) Offshore Platforms (96) Repeated Hydrography (GO-SHIP) Manned Weather Stations (1767) Animal Borne Sensors (53) Research Vessel Lines (61) Ocean Gliders (3 eXpendable BathyThermographs (37

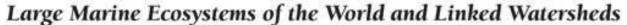
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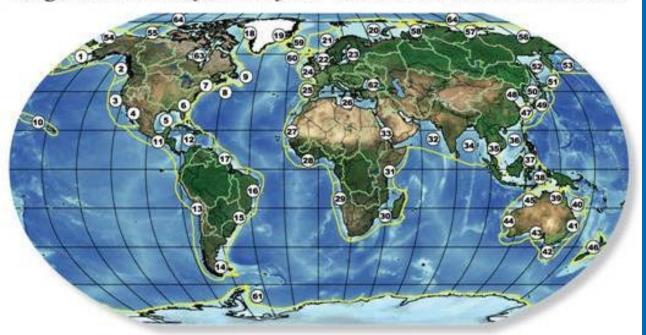
April 2018

R&D Priority Area 2: A comprehensive ocean observing system

(polar, bio, eco, BGC, eDNA, deep ocean, +)







- 1 East Bering Sea
- 2 Gulf of Alaska
- California Current
 California Current
- 5 Gulf of Mexico
- 6 Southeast U.S. Continental St. 7 Northwart U.S. Continental St.
- Northeast U.S. Continental
 Scotian Shelf
- 9 Newfoundland-Labrador Shelf
- 10 Insular Pacific-Hawaiian
- 11 Pacific Central-American Coastal
- 2 Caribbean Sea

- 13 Humboldt Current
- 14 Patagonian Shelf
- 15 South Brazil Shell
- 16 East Brazil Shelf
- 17 North Brazil Shelf
- 18 West Greenland S
- 19 East Greenland Shelf
- 20 Barents Sea
- 21 Nonwegian Shelf
- 22. North Sea
- 23 Battic Sea
- S Batic Sea 4 Cetic Biscay Sheff

- 25 Iberian Coastal
- 26 Mediterranean Se
- 27 Carary Current 28 Guinea Current
- 29 Benguela Curre
- 30 Aguites Current
- 31 Somali Coastal C
- 32 Arabian Sea
- 33 Red Sea 34 Ray of Rennal
- 34 bay or bengar 35 Gulf of Thailand
- 35 South China Sea

- tal 37 Sulu-Celebes Sea
 - 38 Indonesian Sea
 - 39 North Australian Shelf
 - Northeast Australian Sh Great Barrier Reef
 - 41 East-Central Australian Shelf 42 Southeast Australian Shelf
 - 42 Southeast Australian Shelf
 - Southwest Australian Shelf
 West-Central Australian Shell
 - 5 Northwest Australian Sheff
 - 46 New Zealand Shel

48 Yellow Sea

60 Faroe Plateau 61 Antarctic

62 Black Sea

- 49 Kuroshio Curre
- 50 Sea of Japan 51 Ovashio Curren
- 52 Okhotsk Sea
- 54 Chukchi Sea
- 55 Beaufort Sea 56 East Siberan Sea
- 57 Laptev Sea
- 58 Kara Sea
- 59 Iceland She

R&D Priority Area 3:

A quantitative understanding of ocean ecosystems as the basis for their integrated ocean

management

(multiple stressors, deep ocean, bottom, predictive, assisted adaptation, e.g. of coral reef ecosystem)

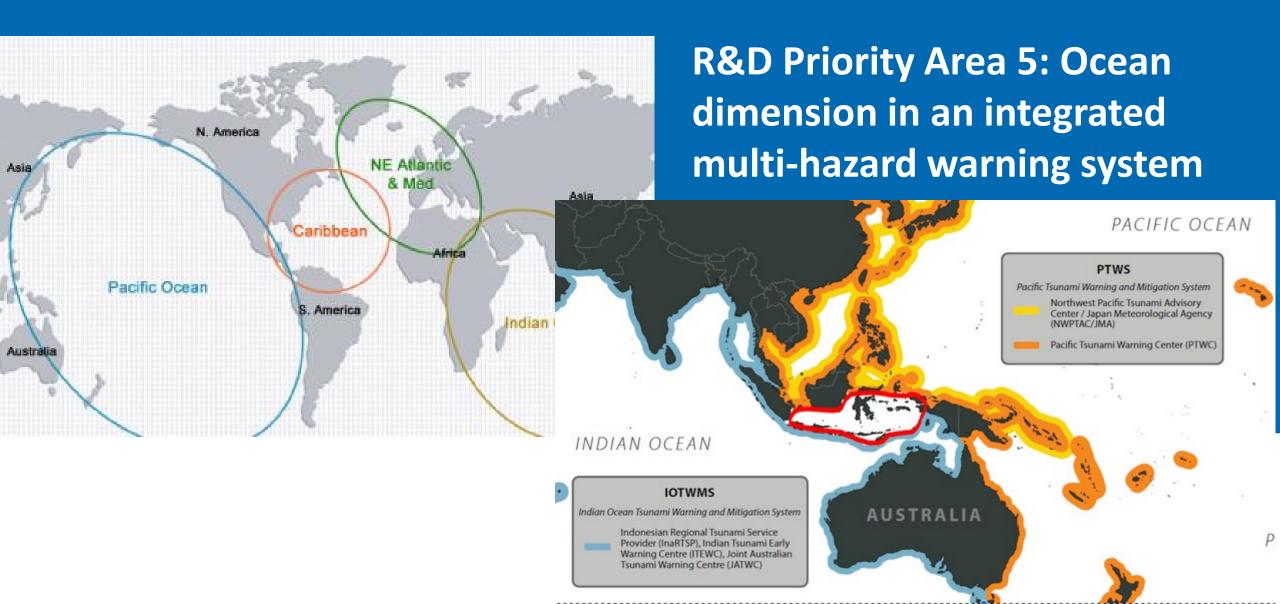


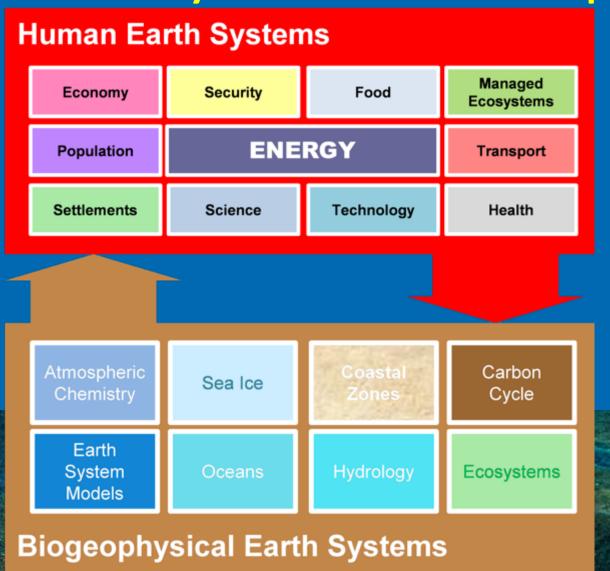


R&D Priority Area 4:
Data & information System









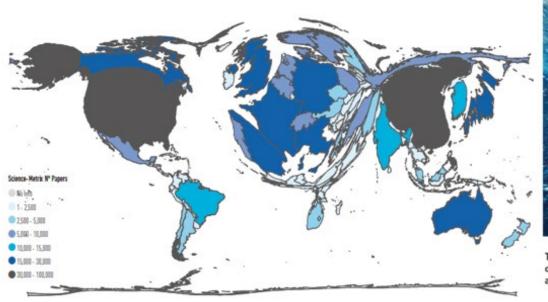
R&D Priority Area 6: Ocean compartment of the Earth System

(The only way to climate prediction)





R&D Priority Area 7: Capacity Development Education and Training Ocean Literacy





The Current Status of Ocean Science around the World



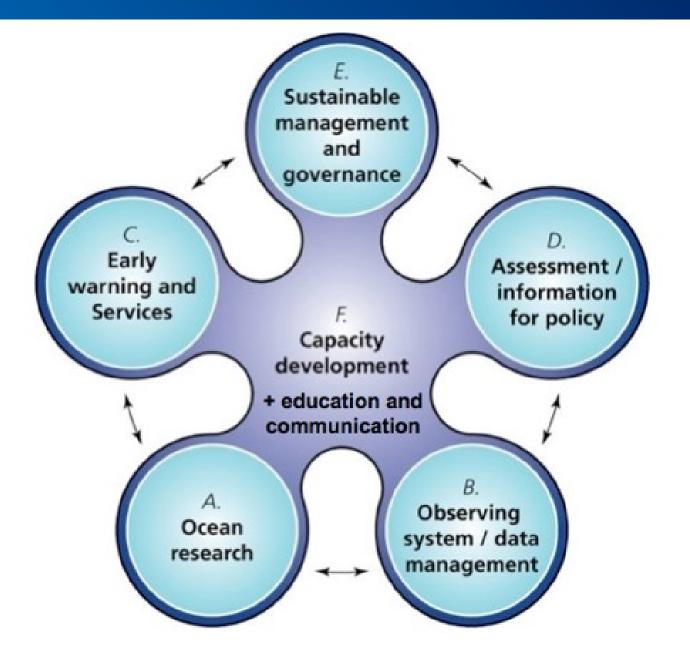


IOC Functions and Portfolio





Nations Intergovernm ific and Oceanograph nization Commission



IOC of UNESCO and ISA have a unique opportunity of partnering with the INDUSTRY

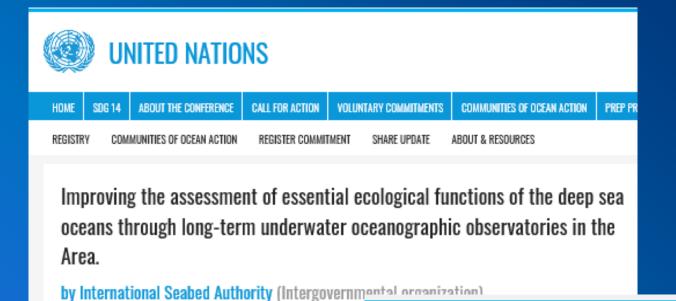


Major players in ocean sciences research & development:

- Universities and research institutions
- Government
 - National and local departments
- The industry
- NGOs
- Regional inter-governmental organizations (IGOs)
- UN organizations and their regional offices
- International Organisations

IOC and ISA Partnerships & Cooperation







HOME SDG 14 ABOUT THE CONFERENCE CALL FOR ACTION VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS COMMUNITIES OF OCEAN ACTION PREP PROCESS

REGISTRY COMMUNITIES OF OCEAN ACTION REGISTER COMMITMENT SHARE UPDATE ABOUT & RESOURCES

Enhancing deep sea marine biodiversity assessment through the creation of online taxonomic atlases linked to deep sea mining activities in the Area.

by International Seabed Authority (Intergovernmental organization)



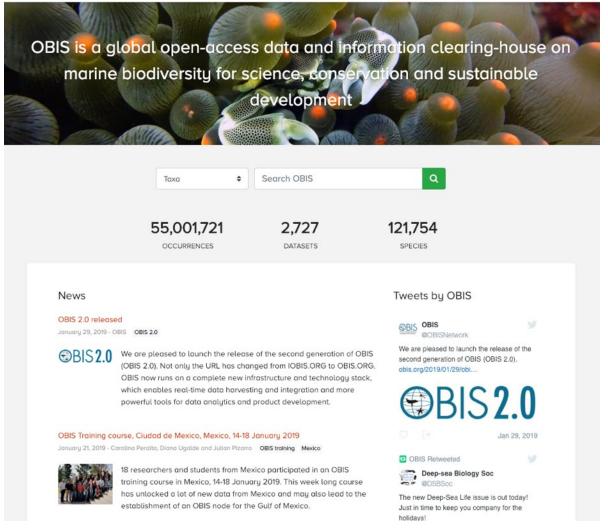
Ocean Biogeographic Information System

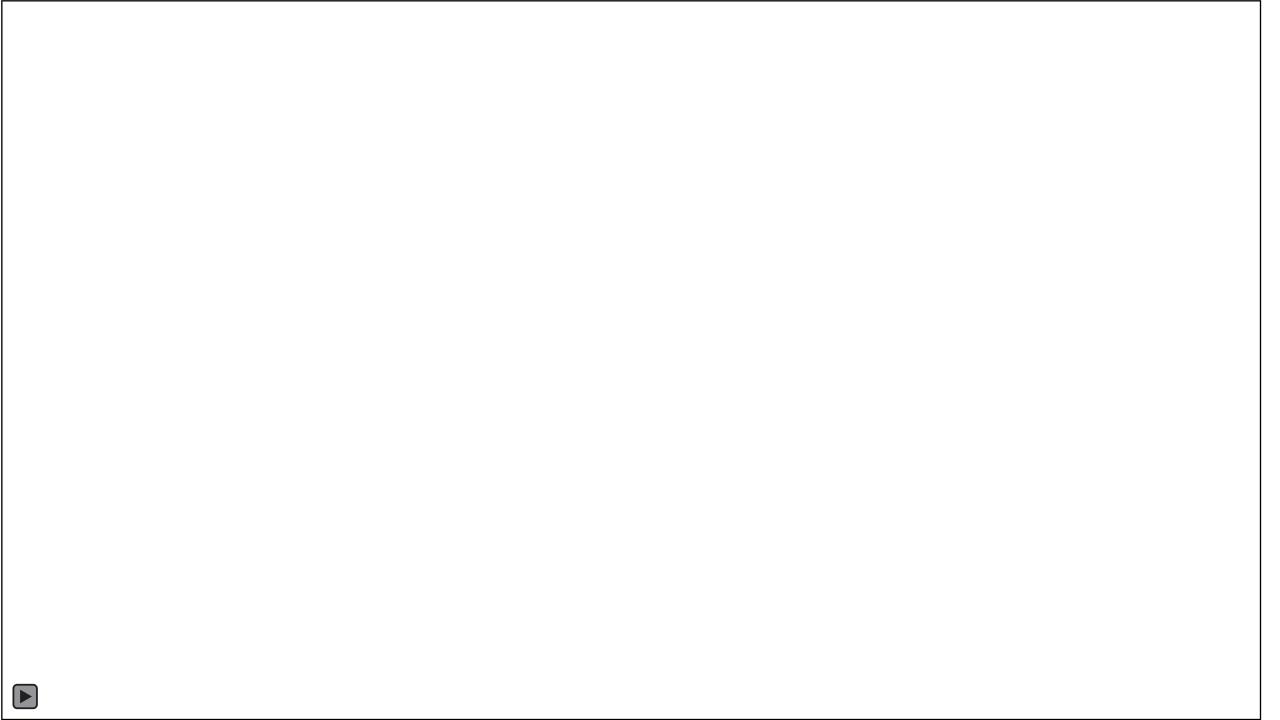
BIS OCEAN BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

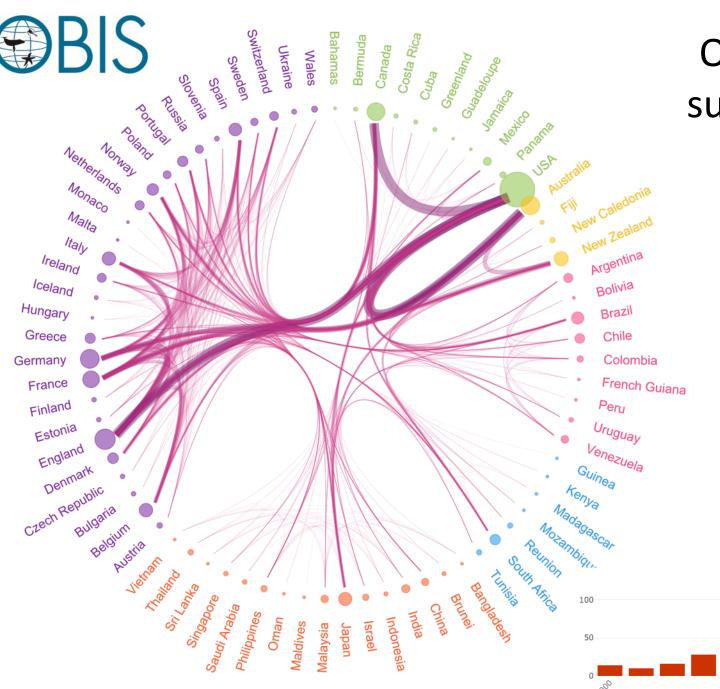
Provide the world's largest scientific knowledge base on the diversity, distribution and abundance of all marine organisms in an integrated and standardized format

obis.org

HOME ABOUT * DATA * MANUAL MEDIA * ACTIVITIES * CONTACT







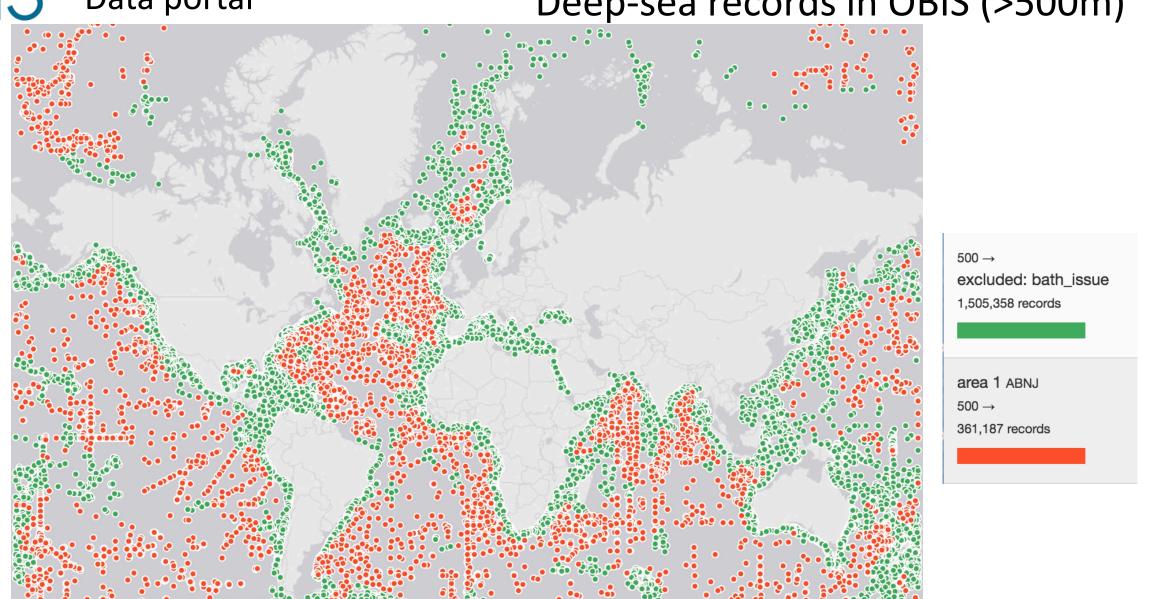
Open-access to research data supports equitable access and benefit sharing and enhances international collaboration

- ➤ 1300 papers
- > 2700 authors
- > 72 countries

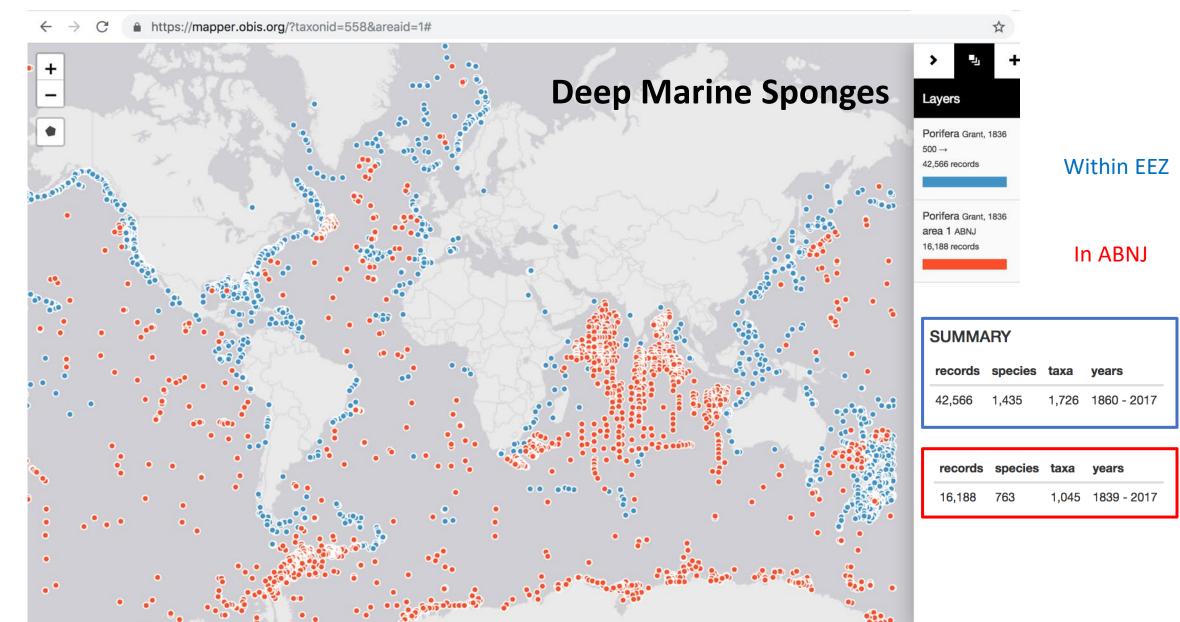


Data portal

Deep-sea records in OBIS (>500m)





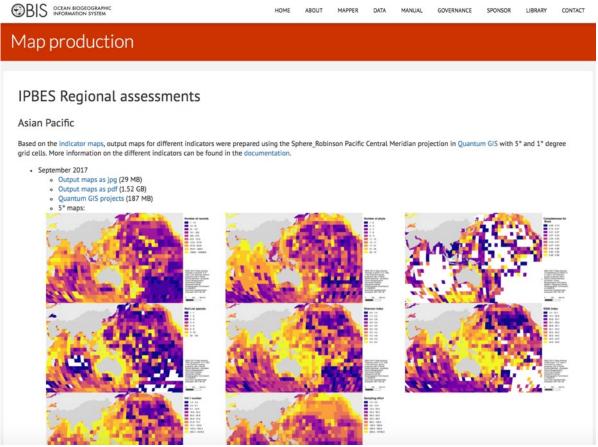




B S Supporting international processes

The 27th IOC Assembly (2015) encouraged increased participation of IOC in the work of IPBES through OBIS and other relevant IOC programmes (IOC-XXVIII/Dec.6.1).



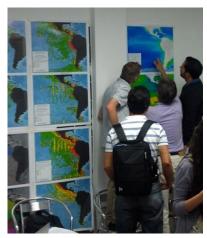


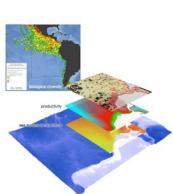


B S Supporting international processes

CBD decision X/29, para 35

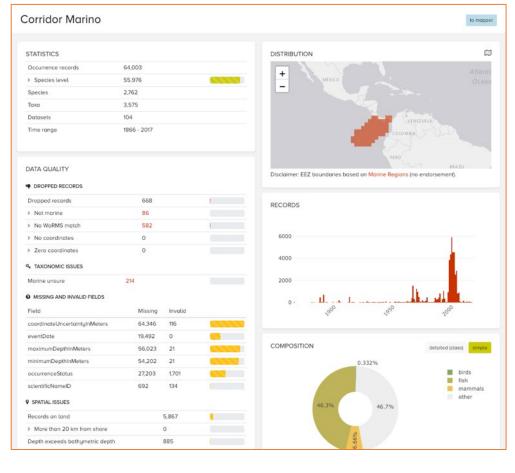
Requests ... UNESCO-IOC, in particular the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS), .. and others... to facilitate availability and inter-operability of the best available marine and coastal biodiversity data sets and information across global, regional and national scales.





















The Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project

Deep ocean bathymetry is important for resource exploration and exploitation, cable routes, fisheries management, the juridical extension of continental shelves, military and defence applications, and is a fundamental data set for confronting the growing challenges associated with climate change.











The Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project

Bathymetry from the deep ocean is critical for a wide variety of scientific applications including:

- marine geology and geophysical studies of global tectonics and sediment transport,
- habitat, biodiversity and biogeography studies,
- understanding circulation patterns that relate to regional and global ocean-atmosphere (climate) processes, and
- numerical modelling for forecasting at different temporal and spatial scales including tsunami propagation.

Only a small portion of the ocean has been mapped with direct measurement;

About 50% of the world's coastal waters remain unsurveyed--
IOC of UNESCO and ISA have a role in increasing

contributions to the Seabed 2030 initiative:



