

**Regular process for global reporting
and assessment of the state of the
marine environment,
including socio-economic aspects**

Multi-stakeholder Capacity-building Event

**Synthesis of gaps and needs
identified for enhanced
participation in, and use of the
assessments and other outputs of,
the Regular Process**

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Importance of Capacity-building

Overall Objective:

Capacity-building

invited to cooperate with each other to identify gaps and shared priorities as a basis for developing a coherent programme to support capacity-building in marine

2009 Principles:

capacity, including the promotion and development of capacity-

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Capacity to do what?

Three possibilities:

1. Capacity for marine monitoring and assessment.
2. Capacity to benefit from the marine environment
3. Capacity to manage human activities sustainably

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Scale of our current knowledge

The ocean represents around 95% of the volume of the planet that supports life

Humans have explored in detail only a tiny fraction of this volume

Previously unknown species are continuously being identified especially at the microscopic level

Only a small fraction of the seabed has been mapped in detail

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Knowledge Gaps

Four headings:

The physical structure of the ocean

The waters of the ocean

The biota of the ocean

The ways in which humans interact with the ocean.

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Physical structure of the ocean

Knowledge of the seabed has improved markedly over the last 25-50 years, but large areas are not known in detail.

Countries are beginning to examine their Exclusive Economic Zones, but 45% of the ocean is beyond national jurisdiction

Mineral resources of the ocean floor will become more important as land-based sources are depleted

Ocean acidification means that we need to know more about carbonate formation

We need to know more about sea temperature (both at the surface and at depth), sea-level rise, salinity distribution, carbon dioxide absorption, and nutrient distribution and cycling

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The biota of the ocean

Fish species and populations

Threatened and endangered species

Critical habitats

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Human interactions

Fisheries

Shipping

Land-based inputs and effects on human health

Minerals extraction

Coastal development

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Capacity needs - things

Research vessels (including submarine units)

Satellite monitoring

Research floats

Coastal information-gathering

Input monitors

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Capacity needs - people

Organizing sampling

Laboratory-analysis skills

Taxonomic skills

Interpretation skills

Policy-development skills

Policy-implementation skills

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Integrated assessment

1. Develop the skills needed to bring a wide range of issues together
2. Develop understanding of what an integrated assessment needs

Maintaining a spread

Helping developing countries to develop the sets of skills that they need is a first step

We also need to think about how they can maintain those skill sets in a global economy

