

GRILLE DE RESTITUTION

THEME DE L'ATELIER :

Nom de l'animateur : Margie Janiva

Nom du rapporteur : Luis Felipe Artigas

Nom de la personne ressource / intervenant : Christophe Lefèbvre

Nom du relecteur : Tonny van Lier Ribbink

Nombre de participants à l'atelier : 20

Langues de travail : English

Nota : faire remplir la feuille d'émargement

Principaux enjeux soulevés par l'intervenant :

1) Christophe Lefèbvre

After Jonannesbourg meeting, engagement of the French Government to a national strategy on biodiversity d one of Marine Biodiversity. Secretariat Général de la Mer : Général Information. Threats : maritime and terrestrial (invasive species, destruction of habitats and species, pollutions). Threats in climatic change.

France in 4 oceans present with a great shore line. Responsibility of France is quite important in diverse habitats. More than 11 000 000 km² of maritime zones. Needs of an international strategy for marine biodiversity.

International level. European level. National level. U.N. conventions, and also transregional conventions.

OSPAR, Barcelone, Nairobi, Carthagène, Nouméa, CCAMLR.

Exemple : fisheries. Responsibility from professional fisheries are european (OPANO/NAFO, CICTA/ICCAT).

Promoting tools at different levels. Application of European and National decisions.

Proposal : ZPE (Zone de protection écologique) in the Mediterranean. Project of Zone Maritime Particulièrement Vulnérable with England (Bay of Biscay and English Channel).

Invasive species : ballast waters. 7 000 species transported around the world.

Pollution.

Illegal fishing.

Control in marine transport.

Developping Marine areas.

Interated Coastal Zone Management.

Better knoledge and monitoring of marine biodiversity.

Professionals to change professionnall practices and skills if necessary.

2) Tony Ribbink

African Coelacanth Ecosystem "Programme window to the past, door to the future".

Move together to the future of the blue planet. Message not to forget some regions of the world and to build partnerships.

Living fossils : Coelacanth. How many other animals would ebe in deep zones. Icon for marine conservation Panda fish. Unifying animal in an ecosystem study.

Large number of countries together : NEPAD : launching programs in Africa, meeting pledges. A networks of parks, improved parks, etc. National management committee (NMC) and we meet in Regional management Committees. Unifying processes S Equatorial Current oligotrophic...Mozambique channel satellites with rings : information si fundamental for global warming, primary productivity and ecosystem functioning. Unique oceanographic patterns and processes.

Monitoring stations to pick up the information. Mozambiquev : first 12 month of data. Global Warming also.

WIO Africa has a vision for a better future. High Biomass in west coast of South Africa but higher biodiversity in east and Mozambique channel countries.

Economic growth should focus on biodiversity also. Hundreds of new species discovered.

World's biggestrt transfrontier natural resource management/conservation area (56 million people alongcoasts and islands over 140 million people) URGENCY!

Economy based on biodiversity and conservation on land and we need to move that to the marine areas. We need to tell that to the children of the world.

Sceptics lets learn from failures : make an issue of previous failures. Give economic value to resources beyond that which currently exists.

Coelacanths live in caves during the day.

Curation of nhjational ntreasure of global importance : they do not even have the formalin they need for that conservation!

Preparing voucher specimens for museums.

Museums : governments not accord importance because of big poverty. Resoyrces too lilited to conduct research or curate.

Struggle to meet costs of electricity and staff, but some have great buildings.

Materials for display unavailable. Enthusiastic staff. Cut out one conference trip and you would float a museum in 9 countries partnering 70 organisations and reach millions.

Social sciences and education / Socio-economics and indigenous knowledge / Capacity building support / Learning

Oceanographers not havving work done since they graduated. Four imperatives of capacity building : attain, train, retain, sustain.

Youc an all be partners in capacity building and benefit too.

At each portn the ship is open to children. Ship is a floating school.

Potential for capacity building in more disciplines than any other project in Africa. Project in a variety of disciplines.

Together we have an amazing opportunity to mpake a difference to people who depend upon the sea.

New vehicle to fund initiatives in Africa which ensures that funds go where they are meant to go and is self sustaining.

Principaux domaines sur lesquels le public peut avoir un impact :

1) How to communicate about biodiversity : French National Strategy

- to talk about problems and threats, climatic change, invasive species, pollutions
- but people are aware here on many problems
- living value of marine life : more positive message about all the values of the marine life

To communicate about four "values" of marine life :

- one that public will easily understand (uses, consumption, production or reproduction in aquaculture, recreational value)
- ecological value (place of each species in the marine ecosystem functioning), species are well known but not all the ecosystems functioning are well described.

Ecological value : education should carry on vulgarisation about diversity of ecosystems.

Option resource value : marine life not used now but that could be used in order to get pharmaceutical useful molecules...Potential use of any species is important. Caution principle.

Two hidden values : cost of restoring systems as mangroves...Economical and ecosystemal lost.

Last value, subjective but not neglectable : the right to exist and the right of marine diversity to exist.

General idea to give positive messages to rise awareness about living.

2) Discussion :

Methods on how to pass the messages in our regions : approaches being different depending on cultural diversity in regions.

Having local examples.

Own language, own message and own priorities.

But message quite universal.

There is no partnership if you tell the others what to do exactly...

But in France an effort is done to communicate with the Festival Mondial de l'Image Sous-Marine.

Easier to communicate if you know about what you're talking about. To show the animals in schools also not only in museums or aquariums. Knowledge about the sea. And ability to see by yourself.

From a developing regions : use value, and intrinsic value. Deeper than that : a species is important for itself, should be communicated to the people. Should be a sustainable use. Icons and symbols are powerful tools . We must find alternatives if one

activitie collapse. How is going to feed me today and tomorrow. Things need to be done, and we need to move to action.

Largely ignored by the public. Whole ecosystem is preserved if you preserve the wild species (as turtles with seagrasses and littoral).

Other kind of fishes and fish consumption...

Way we have to communicate : to bring information and knowledge where it is lacking. People to take over this information. Very important part and difficult part.

In some regions they are very effective with communication in schools and also with private, and also to help populations to move to a much more sustainable way of living on their resources. Big challenge to communicate and how people will use this information. Last step : to make people take consideration about they way of living.

Attitude and ethics = committments in accordance to the situation and necessity, more than only information. People need to manage them selves. Huge amount nof effort for another perspective : other backgrounds. Education, learning is not enough.

We must obtain a change in the comlmunity attitude and behaviour.

Les priorités pour chaque grande région du monde :

TONY RIBBINK

If we are to act together for the future of the Blue Planet, then poor countries and islands need to be brought into the act through partnerships. Millions of people in much of the world are dependent upon marine resources have been overlooked. Now is the time to act together to include them, their museums.

Dr. Andre-Serge MIKOWIZA, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE OPERATION CENTER OF CASPIAN SEA

"That which we dream, we achieve". "Tous unis autour du World Ocean Network, nous sommes 1 » Comme le dit un adage au Congo, « La Mer n'a pas l'autre rive, donc nous revenons encore au chiffre mystérieux 1 ». Unissons-nous autour du WON pour l'air futur de l'océan. « One World, One Ocean and One Network = WON ». Let act together to leave a better Ocean than we received as an heritage for future generation. Pour un Océan sans frontière.

SENEGAL

La restauration des écosystèmes : une solution à notre survie. Au fur des année, nous avons assisté à une dégradation notoire des écosystèmes mangroves. Cela a eu des conséquences sur les espèces mais aussi sur notre économie.

Les leviers de communication sur les thèmes de travail :

Les principaux messages pour communiquer vers le grand public :