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IOC in the UN

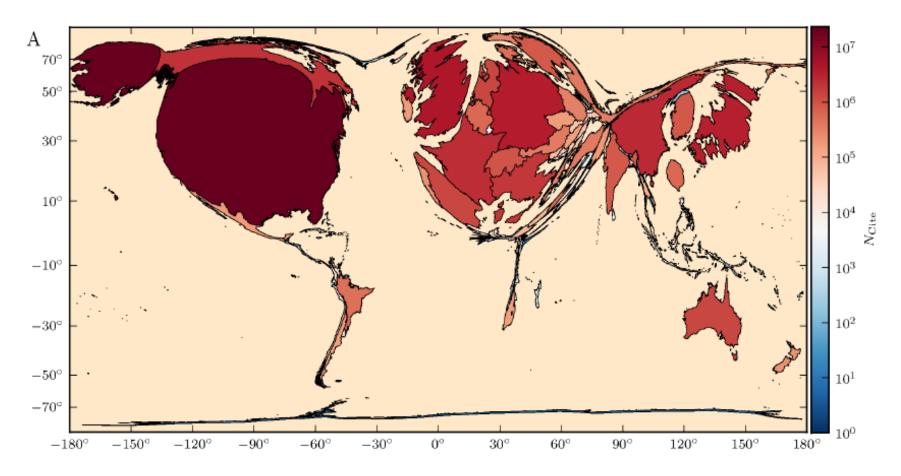


UNESCO is the only body of the UN system having the "E" of Education and the "S" of Science

Its Intergovermental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is the only body of the UN with a mandate in Ocean Sciences



Science today - transfer of knowledge?



Citation map of the world where the area of each country is scaled and deformed according to the number of citations received, which is also indicated by the color of each country



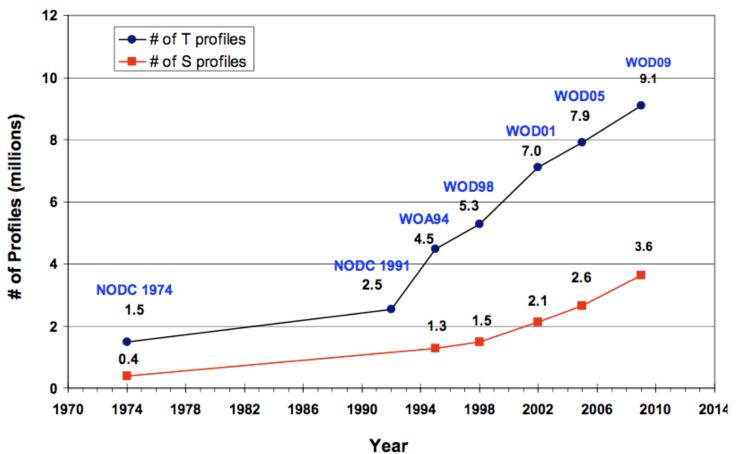


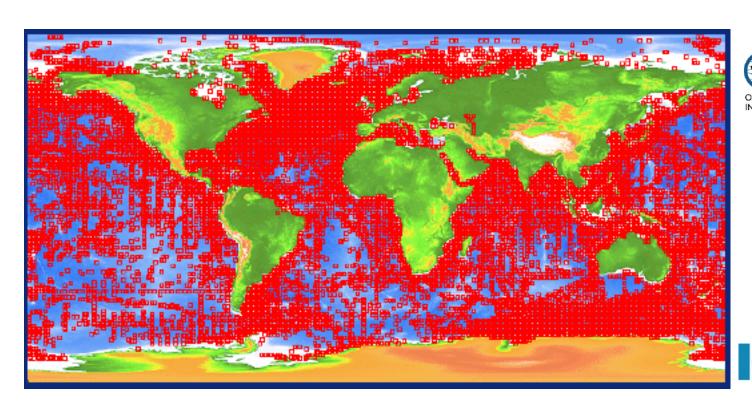
Figure 5: World Ocean Database growth of temperature and salinity profiles

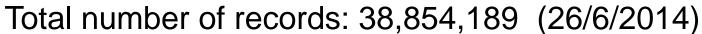




Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS)

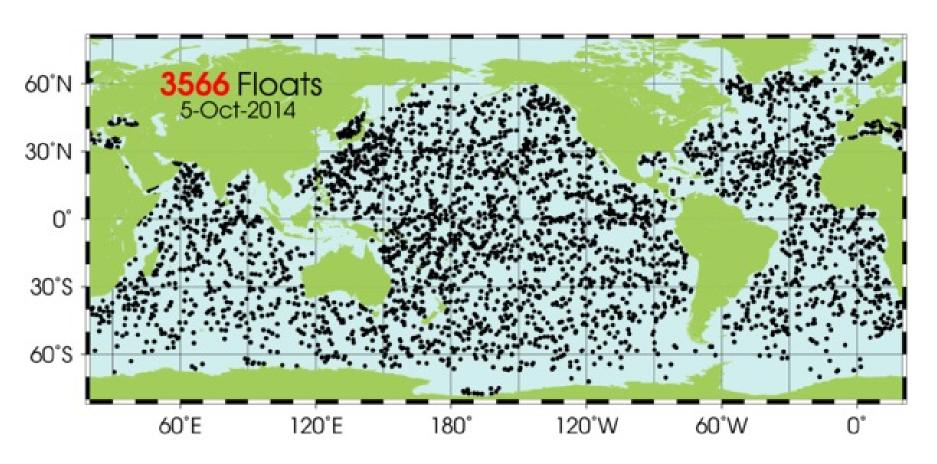
Web-based provider of global geo-referenced information on marine species





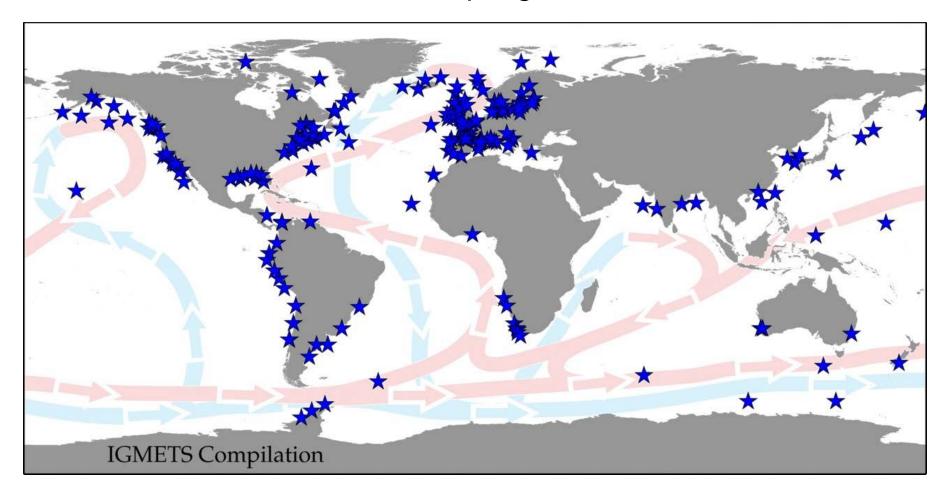


GOOS – Argo floats





Time series sampling sites 2014



Sampling once... using data multiple times

- (i) Evaluate the statistical significance of the ranges of variability of many parameters and environmental variables and biological communities.
- (ii) Established reference baselines to evaluate the magnitude of environmental perturbations and estimate recovery times on biodiversity and productivity of specific trophic levels.
- (i) Quantify and evaluate the dimension of the interactions between key physical/chemical oceanographic processes and biological rates in plankton communities.
- (ii) Estimate warming rates and trends as well as the effects of global change on biota.



Sampling once... using data multiple times

The UNESCO IOC advocates that:

- (i) An observation not made today is lost forever.
- (ii) Existing observations are lost if not made accessible.
- (iii) The collective value of data sets is greater than its dispersed value.
- (iv) Open access to standardised time series data must be pursued as a common, coordinated international goal.

Barriers to implementation

- (i) Conflicting priorities and policies, particularly at national level.
- (ii) Lack of monitoring and lack of systematic environmental data exchange across nations and the international community.
- (iii) Capacity gap between many developed and developing countries (capacity building, technology transfer).
- (iv) Limited educational, training and technical capacity and financial resources.
- (v) Ineffective enforcement of obligations at the national level.

















HORIZON 2020



Intergovernmental Oceanographic





SYSTEM FOR EUROPE

IUCN



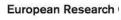
myOcean





Cultural Organization





















INTERNATIONAL MARITIME

ORGANIZATION

Periodic Table of the European Marine/Maritime Elements

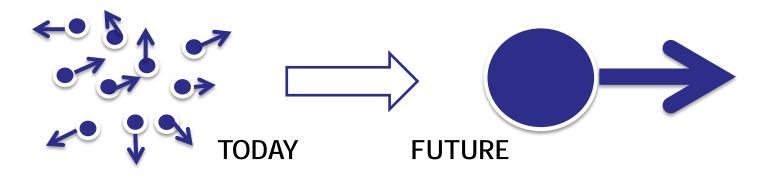
Esf		_		U Marine Int			cils		Databases International	Programme	s (IPO in Eu	rope)		Ar	Ices	Cies	Bsc BLACK
МЬ	Eea	EU Regional Conventions UN conventions and treaties EU legal framework on marine/maritime affairs Think tankers							Funding inst Reporting Pr UN specializ	ruments ocesses ed agencies Internationa	with marine	/maritime ma	Af NEAFC	Mf	As	At	
Erc	Msa	European Maritime Clusters Other main International NGOs UN Funding instruments										Os ospar	He HELCOM	Ba BARC	Bc BUCA		
Jpi	Fc EFCA	Mse EMSEA	Myo MYOCEAN	Ges	Mar	Bef MARBEF	Cor	Eco	Euo EUROCEAN	Efa EFARO	Msp _{E∪}	Acc	Bg	Bs _{₅∪}	Re _{E∪}	Msf _{E∪}	Imp
Df DRAEGER	Jrc JRC	Wise	Vos	Odr	Eng	Clu Y ENMC	Meg	Og	Sp	Fish	Ms E	Bw Eu	Wf EU	⊕ Ha _{Eu}	Na _E	EU	Cfp
Pa PRINCE	Era	Cr	Gb	Bd diversitas	Hd	Oo soos	Geo	Oc	SI	Hab	UNCLOS	UNFCCC	Lp	BW BALLAST	© Cb ceo	St Stockolm	Ci cites
Gul	Esa	Fp7	Ot OCEAN TOM	H20 HORIZON 202	Nsf 0 NSF-MS	Enet	SI PSMSL	Obis	lode	Ices	CC	Fa sofia	Bs IPBES	Woa	NAt OSPAR SR	Bal	EuW MSFD

Cbd	† Fao	★ laea	Imo	Isa	De UN-DESA	Do	Dp	Ep	loc	Ido	Wmo	Wb	lho ⊪∘	Oec
lcsu	lucn	Pogo	ldi IDDRI	Won					Gp GREENPEAG		Pew	Sca SCAR	Sco	Gof





Prospects and opportunities



The EU as a key player in Ocean Governance:

- Joint directions towards an integrated maritime policy/marine strategy
- > Enhance communication between the clusters to ensure a broad ecosystem focus
- > Combine marine and maritime interests for a better development of coastal regions
- ➤ Prepare ourselves to use the science policy landscape in our own benefit as a vehicle to reinforce and add value to marine scientific research and to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology to third parties

