OCEAN LITERACY: CURRENT APPROACHES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

MSPGlobal Forum, Riga, 19-21 November 2019
MOSE PROJECT

- IS THIS THE ONLY SOLUTION FOR VENICE?
OCEAN LITERACY: A HISTORY

History of Ocean Literacy

- 2002: The first online conference
- 2004: A workshop on Ocean Literacy and Definition of the 7 principles
- 2003: Pew Commission and US Commission on Ocean Policy stressed the need to expose students to ocean issues
- 2011: Portugal and EMSEA started working to make European citizens more ocean literate
- 2012: First Conference on online workshop Ocean Literacy in Europe Bruges
- 2013: EU-Canada-US Research Alliance
- 2015: Two Horizon 2020 projects started (Ses Change and Response Able) CanOE and AMEA
- 2016: First Global Ocean Science Workshop at UNESCO
OCEAN LITERACY PRINCIPLES

The essential principles of Ocean Literacy

1. The Earth has one big ocean with many features
2. The ocean and life in the ocean shape the features of the Earth
3. The ocean is a major influence on weather and climate
4. The ocean makes the Earth habitable
5. The ocean supports a great diversity of life and ecosystems
6. The ocean and humans are inextricably interconnected
7. The ocean is largely unexplored

THE ABC OF OCEAN KNOWLEDGE
THE ESSENCE OF OCEAN LITERACY

Understanding the importance of the ocean, being able to communicate about the ocean, and being able to take informed and responsible decisions
THE ESSENCE OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

- MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IS A PROCESS THAT BRINGS TOGETHER MULTIPLE USERS OF THE OCEAN — INCLUDING ENERGY, INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT, CONSERVATION AND RECREATION — TO MAKE INFORMED AND COORDINATED DECISIONS ABOUT HOW TO USE MARINE RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY.
“Remember, we may live in a new world, but the old rules still apply. Powerful communications has ALWAYS been about getting people to pay attention and take action”

Fard Johnmar
1) the need for policy-informed and actionable research
2) impactful messaging that targets all relevant sectors to create the political will necessary to drive policy change;
3) common measures and tools to increase capacity for monitoring and surveillance of built environment changes;
4) intersectoral collaboration and alignment within and between levels of government to enable collective actions and provide mechanisms for sharing of resources and expertise,
5) aligning public and private sector priorities to generate public demand and support for community action; and,
6) solution-focused implementation of research that will be tailored to meet the needs of policymakers and planners
The Decade in brief

Proclaimed by the UN

Coordinated by the IOC of UNESCO, 2 years to prepare, 10 years to deliver
45 UN Thematic
Decades since 1960
What's different now?
The mission:

Science that delivers for Society

- A Clean Ocean
- A Safe Ocean
- A Healthy & Resilient Ocean
- A Sustainable & Productive Ocean
- A Predicted Ocean
- A Transparent & Accessible Ocean
Ocean Science for Sustainable Development: Some final products of the Decade

- Capacity Development
- National Strategy for Blue Economy
- Early Warning Systems for Natural Disasters
- R&D National Strategy
- Fishery Management
- Climate Change Adaptation
We want to work with all stakeholders to meet our objectives

1. Citizens, civil society, media
2. Policy and decision-makers
3. Business and Philanthropies
4. Scientists
- What are key areas of collaboration between OL and MSP?

- What are the OL tools, approaches, and mechanisms that can be used in MSP?

- How can ocean literacy be used to enhance multi-stakeholder processes in ocean governance?

- How OL and MSP communities can collaborate to contribute to the societal outcomes of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development?
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