



Meeting report:

THIRD ASIA-PACIFIC DAY FOR THE OCEAN

29 October 2020

Background

On 21 May 2020 at the 76th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP member States adopted a resolution on “Strengthening cooperation to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific,” underscoring the importance of the Ocean for the region, and requesting the secretariat “to continue to strengthen current partnerships and to develop new partnerships, where appropriate, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources, including through participatory, multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms.”

In line with this mandate and following the success of the Day in the preceding two years, ESCAP organized its Third Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean on 29 October 2020 to continue support for Member States and key stakeholders through systematic and inclusive dialogues on priority areas and challenges in the region, particularly those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Over 450 registered participants with delegates representing different countries in the region, including small island developing states, engaged in this event aimed to support the region to accelerate action on protection of the ocean through a plenary discussion and four parallel interactive dialogues. The discussions focused on:

- Fostering tourism and fisheries for sustainable development;
- Sustainable maritime connectivity;
- Ocean accounts, data and statistics; and
- Solutions for land-based marine pollution

Following the interactive dialogues, a plenary session provided an opportunity to collect feedback from each interactive dialogue to develop a consolidated regional perspective and support identification of actionable proposals that can be integrated into the regional Decade Program within the scope of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), as well as to inform the 2020 UN Ocean Conference. This report summarizes key messages and recommendations from each interactive dialogue that highlighted priority areas in response to challenges in the region.

Highlights and outcomes of the Third Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean

Plenary messages from key representatives

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP, Ms. Amida Alisjahbana, opened the Third Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean by noting that the oceans support tens of millions of people around the Asia-Pacific region, providing socio-economic opportunities and welfare. The COVID-19 pandemic had exacerbated the socio-economic challenges with increased burden on communities and vulnerable groups as they face existing long-term negative impacts of climate change, making conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and coastal areas all the more imperative for future generations. Marking the 75th anniversary of the United Nations and in preparation for UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), Ms. Amida Alisjahbana called for strengthened regional cooperation for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.



She highlighted several priority areas, including sustainable management of marine resources for food security, leveraging digital technologies and reducing single-use plastic waste to reduce marine pollution and plastic debris and finally, sustainable and efficient maritime connectivity. She then emphasized four policy issues: (i) to accelerate cooperation at the international and regional level and enhance multi-stakeholder engagement to manage tourism and fisheries; (ii) to encourage sub-regional and cross-border initiatives around river basins to reduce single-use plastics; (iii) to enhance sustainable regional maritime connectivity and (iv) to promote regional cooperation activities for effective ocean governance. Ms. Alisjahbana also underscored the success of the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership, which supports member States to measure and manage progress towards sustainable ocean development, featuring pilot initiatives in Viet Nam, Malaysia, China, Thailand and Samoa.

The Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, Vladimir Ryabinin, called for strengthening the role of science in managing the ocean. The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development is an attempt to have an evolutionary transformation towards managing the oceans sustainability on the basis of capable science. He also noted that societal behavioural change reinforced by ocean literacy and inclusivity would lead to success of The Decade, mentioning IOC had already



issued the first call for Decade programs and supporting contributions. Thus, importance of partnership and focus on capacity development was highlighted.

The President of the Republic of Palau, H.E. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr., delivered the keynote address by emphasising urgency for engagement of all sectors of the ocean economy noting that “we can balance protection and production for equitable prosperity”. In order to transition towards a sustainable ocean economy, three economic areas were highlighted: (i) to redirect financial resources



towards activities that support the health of the climate and ocean and away from those that causes its detriment, (ii) to close the sustainable ocean finance gap as highlighted by a new Blue Paper commissioned by the Ocean Panel and (iii) to strengthen global partnership for ocean accounting and share best practices in order to advance scientific developments and scientific understanding related to the ocean.

Ambassador Peter W. Thomson (UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Ocean) reinforced that the ocean can no longer be polluted without existential repercussions, emphasising the need to get back into balance with nature by following a blue-green recovery road out of the inevitable economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Ambassador noted that from virtual events around the world, he has witnessed



positive momentum to be maintained towards implementation of SDG 14 targets. The UN Ocean Decade was noted as a firm foundation for success of SDG 14, urging regional cooperation, strengthening policy coherence and promoting public-private and civil society partnerships for optimisation of common resources and securing engagement of all stakeholders in Asia and Pacific.

In the closing plenary, International Maritime Organization Secretary-General, Mr. Kitack Lim, outlined significance of the maritime sector in regional connectivity, as highlighted by the COVID-10 pandemic. Thus, the maritime sector plays a critical role in ensuring a sustainable



transport sector that supports a sustainable global economy, as showcased by the IMO 2020 World Maritime Theme 'Sustainable Shipping for a Sustainable Planet'. For the common goal of protection and sustainable development of the ocean to be achieved, cooperation and communication was emphasised as key. Other aspects that are key for successful and sustainable governance of

the ocean included decarbonization of shipping and improved energy efficiency; the facilitation of shipping through increased digitalization involving ports; and ensuring a sustainable maritime workforce with an important emphasis on diversity.

Key messages from interactive dialogues

Interactive Dialogue A: Fostering Tourism and Fisheries for Sustainable Development

The session was opened by the Minister of Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs in Tuvalu, Mr. Simon Kofe, who recognised that the tourism industry had been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and despite its infliction of challenges within the industries, the pandemic had provided many lessons and opportunities to reconsider what sustainability means for fisheries and tourism. This was reiterated throughout the interactive dialogue as participants demonstrated new ways of thinking and newfound opportunities in various areas for future progress.

Improving access to factual, transparent and harmonized data was underscored by participants as a way to fill gaps, increase capacity to combat marine issues such as illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as to repurpose private actors and industries left idle from the pandemic towards scientific research. In this sense, international and regional cooperation and collaboration among intergovernmental agencies, regional bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), industries and private stakeholders was highlighted as key. Not only in terms of research, innovation and scientific development, but also to better enforce international laws, framework and standards and better management of marine resources in consideration of exclusive economic zones and innate migratory nature of fish stock with the underlying regional ethos of ownership and stewardship.



Working with indigenous partners was also noted as important as they could bring thousands of years of knowledge of the environment sites, allowing scientists to build and target specific areas for scientific research that would otherwise be unattainable if the science community operated in silo. Thus, contributing to capacity-building of scientists and researchers working with local and relevant stakeholders. Another area for capacity-building that was suggested by participants was diversification of funding revenue streams and to focus on different sustainable funding schemes, such as initiating involvement of the tourism industry given the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reference was made to gaps in knowledge, data and labour standards in the fisheries industry in that there needs to be improvement in capacity-building via more effective collaboration. In order to take full advantage of the Blue Economy in a sustainable manner, future policies can be better informed and resilience to be built to external shocks such as the emerging crisis of COVID-19 and intensifying impacts of climate change, particularly for Pacific small island developing States (SIDS).

Participants noted that ocean governance is needed for ensuring existing laws, rules and regulated are adhered to and implemented and prevent depletion of marine resources and preserve the marine environment. Furthermore, to enhance international and regional cooperation and better enforce international framework, norms and standards that allows for more equitable and sustainable access to the ocean and its resources. It was notably discussed in the session that one of the major challenges in ensuring governance is to ensure the infrastructure that provided capacity for actors to undertake their initiatives towards sustainable development. For sustainable tourism, a particular challenge was noted to be ensuring diversity and opportunity to repurpose the skills and knowledge of tourism in midst of economic downturns. Harnessing the knowledge and infrastructure that provides capacity for effective ocean governance would be beneficial and contribute towards attainment of a successful Blue Economy. Setting up a regional policy platform such as development of a regional sustainable tourism policy framework was suggested.

Interactive Dialogue B: Sustainable Maritime Connectivity

The sustainable maritime connectivity interactive dialogue recalled that in many coastal states, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused or intensified challenges in maritime connectivity, due to rearrangements and contractions of shipping services along the major sea trading routes and the vulnerable Pacific routes. In the long-run, countries within Asia and the Pacific are expected to continue to be the growth engine for the global economy. But this would mean higher environmental externalities from the shipping operations, unless practical and multi-dimensional measures to protect the marine environment are fully implemented.

Delegates shared their experiences in withstanding the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and views on building back better. There was congruity in that maritime transport was heavily impacted with decreased demand and increased restrictions, which in turn has a determiner impact on the international supply chain. The industry is to anticipate changes in global value chain and the geography of trade that in this connection, the COVID-19





Key issues identified by speakers in the interactive dialogue were related to the statistical supply chain, including lack of access to marine and coastal data and information, data gaps, data harmonization, duplication and lack of statistical valuation on marine and coastal ecosystems. A main solution identified was the need for an indicator to value the contribution of the ocean and its ecosystems to human welfare. Thus, ensuring that the values and benefits of the ocean are recognised and accounted for in decision-making about social and economic development.

Other solutions were related to better accessibility and organization of data. First and foremost, sharing of data was reiterated as important among participants as it was noted that most countries and organizations already hold the data in their archives but they were not being shared. As such, partnership and collaboration among data holders, users and stakeholders was deemed important. Also, the need for systems that links globally distributed data, information, products and services. Hence, facilitating better access to global databases, but also better visibility of national and regional data holds for the ability to find certain data, products and services that provides descriptive information. This was noted as providing opportunity for partners and users to contribute to, and access, the UN Ocean Decade global data ecosystem while also offering capacity development opportunities to all participants equitably.

Participants noted that the existing collected data can be used in various different contexts and functions. As such, a recommendation for ocean accounts was to repurpose the data for other uses, such as studying long-term trends in the ocean (eg. ocean temperature) as it has been recognized as a key



parameter that is related to the health state of the ocean. Importance of integration of data across different types of data and domains (eg. integration across tourism, fisheries, waste and water) was also mentioned with suggested collaborations with ESCAP, The Global Ocean Accounts Partnership and experts, thus, ensuring that data is consistent and comparable. A recommendation that was emphasized was to use and apply the data in order for it to be useful and productive in contributing towards the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. Increasing the coverage, availability and access to ocean data is one of the core priorities of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).

Discussions throughout the interactive dialogue provided that the development ocean accounts should consider three key aspects: (1) exercise of valuation on marine and coastal ecosystems, (2) data organization and integration, and (3) provision of consistent and

compatible information. The first aspect can fill data gaps supporting the ocean accounts and hence, assist to enforce cross-sectoral efforts among government and non-government institutions. The second aspect was mentioned to avoid duplicate work and data collection, share best practices and potentially support interconnections of data. The third aspect was noted as being able to provide analysis of trade-offs in compatible units, as well as allow further aggregation and disaggregation of data which in turn can support the policy-making process across relevant sectors.

Interactive Dialogue D: Solutions for Land-based Marine Pollution

The interactive dialogue identified various pragmatic solutions at different points along the plastic waste value chain based on the three R's (reduction, reducing and recycling) in order to keep plastic waste out of the ocean. Namely, ensuring maximum recyclability of products from the conception of their design through to use and the waste management system. Five key messages were identified: (i) the need to engage communities and the informal sector



in establishing a bottom-up innovation in waste management; (ii) the need to engage the private sector in closing the funding gap by de-risking investment in the capital infrastructure needed for plastic waste collection and management; (iii) the need to build sustainable funding mechanisms along with bankable projects (iv) changing societal behavior in terms of their relationship with waste, as well as in the sense of generating demand for recycled content and upcycled waste, and (v) create new opportunities presented by innovative technologies.

Each solution discussed share a common characteristic: strong partnerships among stakeholders. Collaboration was considered necessary in order to improve plastic waste management among countries in Asia and the Pacific. In order to support collaboration, these partnerships would benefit further from more data about marine plastic, particularly if generated through internationally recognized methodologies.

Examples of cooperation frameworks include the ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris supported by the ASEAN Secretariat and the World Bank, and Osaka Blue Ocean Vision led by the Government of Japan, both aiming to reduce marine plastic through a set of agreed objectives and activities among countries and partners, and the Alliance to End Plastic Waste and Ocean Conservancy which aggregate private sector cooperation with other partners to provide capital and technical know-how to solutions. At the national level, there is a need to connect national policy goals with city level action on marine plastic. While cities are generally at the forefront of the fight against marine litter, they lack the full range of policy

instruments available at the national level, such as taxes and subsidies. However, as shown in the case of Surabaya, they can still develop city level programs to engage stakeholders in innovative solutions such as waste banks, and the use of plastic waste as currency for public transport.



Data about marine plastics origins, pathways and accumulation is widely missing and could support more targeted action as well as collaboration on marine plastic management. ESCAP’s Closing the Loop project works with partners to increase the availability and affordability of plastic waste data through the application of the

International Solid Waste Association’s Plastic Pollution Calculator, and the development of smart technologies that monitor and measure plastic waste for assessing plastic waste leakage and identifying plastic waste hotspots that needs management. Data is collected through satellite data, remote sensing, crowdsourced data and then processed by machine learning algorithms that produce maps with hotspots. A clear picture of the plastic waste pathways will support the development of policy and investment strategies to apply circular economy solutions.

Other end-to-end waste management infrastructure solutions mentioned involved establishment of a plastic waste supply-chain that creates value by collecting and processing collected waste into raw materials, turning plastic waste into new products such as construction materials, fabrics, art pieces and furniture.



The interactive dialogue primarily focused on solutions for preventing plastic waste leakage into the ocean but it was also emphasized that the issue of plastic pollution cannot be viewed in isolation as it is interlinked with economic stresses brought by the COVID-19 pandemic and the ever-increasing impacts of climate change. Thus, the importance of taking a multi-sectoral and holistic approach in tackling these multiple challenges was recognized.



In the concluding plenary, youth representative, Priyanka Prakash, on behalf of the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth reinforced urgency to advance partnerships and focus on enhancing capacity-building at the global, regional and sub-regional level. Furthermore, the need to actively engage

the youth – as the upcoming generations – via education initiatives that can impart ocean knowledge and ensure equitable access to scientific developments towards achieving ocean sustainability. In alignment, Head of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific, Mr. Wenxi Zhu, invited participants to actively engage in the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, calling for engagement proposals or engagement in Decade platforms¹ for embracing the new decade and delivering the transformative ocean science needed for a sustainable blue economy. The Third Asia Pacific Day for the Ocean was concluded with a strong foothold that we need to build back ‘bluer’ as we approach the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).

¹ Call for Decade Actions and details can be found at <https://www.oceandecade.org>

ANNEX 1. PROGRAM

AGENDA (Starts: 12:00 noon - Ends: 2:30 p.m.)

12:00 – 12:30		OPENING SESSION	
(30 mins)	[Plenary]		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Mr. Stefanos Fotiou Director, Environment and Development Division (ESCAP)</p> <p>+ Promotional video +</p> <p><i>Welcome remarks:</i> Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP</p> <p>Mr. Vladimir Ryabinin Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Assistant Director General – UNESCO</p> <p><i>Keynote address:</i> H.E. Tommy E. Remengesau, Jr. President of the Republic of Palau</p> <p>Interactive Poll Announcements</p>		
12:30 – 13:45		INTERACTIVE DIALOGUES	
(1h 15 mins)	[Parallel sessions]		
	A. Fostering tourism and fisheries for sustainable development		B. Sustainable maritime connectivity
	C. Ocean accounts, data and statistics		D. Solutions for land-based marine pollution
	13:45-14:30		CLOSING
(45 mins)	[Plenary]		

	<p>Mr. Kitack Lim Secretary-General International Maritime Organization</p> <p>Feedback from interactive dialogues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Dialogue A: Mr. Taholo Kami</i>, Fiji’s Representative on Oceans - <i>Dialogue B: Ms. Audrey Aumua</i>, Deputy Director General, The Pacific Community - <i>Dialogue C: Mr. Michael Bordt</i>, Co-Chair, Global Ocean Accounts Partnership - <i>Dialogue D: Ms. Anjali Acharya</i>, Regional coordinator for Marine Plastics, East Asia and Pacific, World Bank <p>Ambassador Peter W. Thomson UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Ocean</p> <p>Mr. Wenxi Zhu Head of the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific Call for Action and Implementation Plan of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Ms. Priyanka Prakash Youth Representative Ervis Foundation / UNMGCY Regional Global Focal Point (Asia-Pacific)</p> <p>Interactive Poll Final remarks</p>
--	---

**INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE A:
FOSTERING TOURISM AND FISHERIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

12:30 - 12:32	Welcome remarks: Mr. Iosefa Maiava , Head, EPO, ESCAP
12:33 - 12:42	Opening remarks: H.E. Mr. Simon Kofe , Minister of Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs of Tuvalu
12:43 - 12:49	

<p>12:50 - 13:22</p>	<p>Presentation on “Leveraging Ocean Resources for Sustainable Development of SIDS” by Mr. Oliver Paddison, Chief, Countries with Special Needs Section, Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division, ESCAP</p> <p>Panel on how to foster tourism and fisheries for sustainable development</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Taholo Kami, Fiji’s Representative on Oceans</p> <p>Ms. Christina Leala Gale, Manager, Sustainable Tourism and Research, Pacific Tourism Organization</p> <p>Dr. Manu Tupou-Roosen, Director General, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency on “Regional cooperation on fisheries in the Pacific”</p> <p>Dr. Emma Camp, Great Barrier Reef Coral Nurture Program and United Nations Young Leader for the Sustainable Development Goals</p>
<p>13:23 - 13:37</p>	<p>Interactive Q&A and Interventions from the floor</p>
<p>13:38 - 13:42</p>	<p>Conclusions, Moderator</p>
<p>13:43 - 13:45</p>	<p>Closing remarks, ESCAP</p>

**INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE B:
SUSTAINABLE MARITIME CONNECTIVITY**

<p>12:30–12:45</p>	<p><i>Opening Remarks</i> Mr. Weimin Ren Director, Transport Division (ESCAP)</p> <p><i>Opening Remarks</i> Mr. Hiroyuki Yamada Director, Marine Environment Division International Maritime Organization (IMO)</p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Ms. Azhar Jaimurzina Ducrest Chief, Transport Connectivity and Logistics Section, Transport Division (ESCAP)</p>
<p>12:45- 13:15</p>	<p><i>Session 1: Withstanding the impact of COVID-19 and Building back better (Country perspectives)</i></p>

	<p>Ms. Haiyun GAO Counsel, Department of Waterborne Transportation Ministry of Transport, China</p> <p>Mr. Lui Naisara Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Tourism and Transport, Fiji</p> <p>Mr. Kim Sungbum Director General, Ports and Harbors Bureau Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Republic of Korea</p> <p>Mr. Somchai Sumanuskajonkul Deputy Director General, Marine Department Ministry of Transport, Thailand</p>
13:15- 13:40	<p><i>Session II: Regional cooperation on sustainable maritime connectivity</i></p>
	<p><i>Sustainable maritime connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region</i></p> <p>Ms. Azhar Jaimurzina Ducrest, Chief, Transport Connectivity and Logistics Section, Transport Division, ESCAP</p> <p><i>Impact of COVID-19 on the shipping and port industry in the Asia-Pacific region</i></p> <p>Mr. Jan Hoffmann Chief, Trade Logistics Branch, Division on Technology and Logistics United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</p> <p><i>Sustainable shipping for sustainable planet</i></p> <p>Mr. Fredrik Haag, Head, Office for the London Convention/Protocol and Ocean Affair International Maritime Organization</p> <p><i>Sustainable shipping: challenges and opportunities for the Pacific</i></p> <p>Dr. Audrey Aumua, Deputy Director General The Pacific Community</p> <p><i>Financing the transition to sustainable maritime transport</i></p> <p>Mr. Kuancheng Huang, Senior Transport Specialist Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department Asian Development Bank</p>
13:40-13:45	<p>Conclusions The moderator presents the conclusions and closing remarks</p>

**INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE C:
OCEAN ACCOUNTS, DATA AND STATISTICS**

<p><i>Moderator:</i> Representative of the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership (Gemma Van Halderen)</p>	
12:30-12:40	<p>Introduction by the moderator</p> <p>Video presentation: Visualizing ocean accounts (produced by the secretariat)</p>
12:40-13:10	<p>Panel dialogue</p> <p><i>Panelists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dr. Zhiyun Ouyang and Dr. Changsu Song, Professor and Researcher, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China b) Mr. Greg Reed, Consultant, IOC-UNESCO Project Office for the International Oceanographic and Data Information Exchange (IOC/IODE) c) Mr. Rizky Haryanto, Research Analyst, World Resources Institute Indonesia and Representative of the High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy d) Ms. Frances Reupena, Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Environment Sector, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa <p>Two rounds of questions to panelists:</p> <p><u>Round 1:</u> Panelist to each speak on a separate theme, as follows: (a) Headline indicators on the ocean to attract policy attention and use: Ecosystem Assets, Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP), and Decision Making; (b) ocean accounts as means of implementation for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development; (c) ocean accounts as means of implementation for the High-Level Panel recommendations; (d) Samoan experiences on ocean accounting.</p> <p><u>Round 2:</u> All panelist to share their reflections and advice on the Asia-Pacific “Decade Program” for the Oceans as it pertains to ocean accounts, statistics, and data.</p>

13:10-13:40	Open dialogue including the questions from the audience
13:40-13:45	Summary by the moderator of main points to be presented to the plenary as the feedback from interactive dialogue C

**INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE D:
SOLUTIONS FOR LAND-BASED MARINE POLLUTION**

(75 mins)	Moderator: Ms. Anjali Acharya Regional coordinator for Marine Plastics, East Asia and Pacific, World Bank
12:30 - 12:33	Welcome + Agenda
12:34 – 12:39	Opening remarks Mr. Toru Terai First Secretary and Alternate Permanent Representative of Japan to ESCAP, Embassy of JAPAN in Thailand
12:40 – 12:50	Keynote speech on “Marine Pollution in Asia and the Pacific” Chever X. Voltmer Director for Plastics Initiatives Ocean Conservancy
12:50 - 13:25	Panel on how to support solutions for land-based marine pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-ESCAP: Ms. Janet Salem, “Closing the Loop” • National strategies: Ms. Pornpimon Chareonsong, Director of Waste and Hazardous Substances Management Division, Pollution Control Department, Thailand • Industry support: Mr. Nicholas Kolesch, Vice President Projects, Alliance to End Plastic Waste, Singapore • The local government: Dr. Idaa Warmadewanthi, Head, Research Centre for Infrastructure and Sustainable Environment, Institute of Technology, Surabaya, Indonesia • The artist: Mr. Zehao Liu, Founder, Solaris
13:25 – 13:42	Interventions from the floor
13:42 – 13:45	Final remarks

ANNEX 2. INFORMATION ON REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

Total: **452** (including online and manual registrations)

Gender balance:

47.75% female, 51.12% male, 0.01% Other/prefer not to say.

● Female	213
● Male	228
● Other	1
● Prefer not to say	4



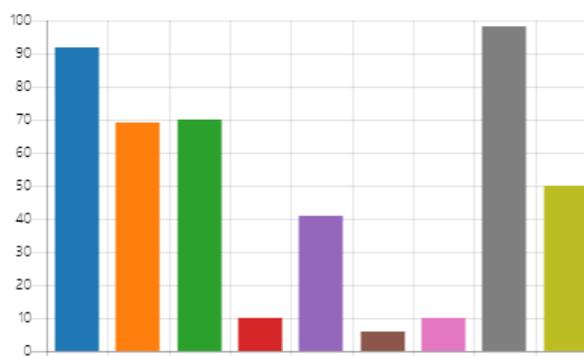
Distribution:

● A. Fostering tourism and fishe...	138
● B. Sustainable maritime conne...	91
● C. Ocean accounts, data and s...	87
● D. Solutions for land-based m...	130



Participants by sector:

● National Government	92
● Civil Society Organization	69
● Academic Institution	70
● Scientific Community	10
● Private Sector	41
● Philanthropic Organization	6
● Local or Regional Government	10
● UN Entity	98
● Other	50





ANNEX 3. PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (65)

Australia	Kazakhstan	Senegal
Austria	Kenya	Singapore
Bangladesh	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bhutan	Lao PDR	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Lebanon	Sudan
Cambodia	Malaysia	Sweden
Canada	Maldives	Switzerland
China	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Taiwan
Cook Islands	Monaco	Tajikistan
Croatia	Mongolia	Thailand
Egypt	Myanmar	Turkey
England	Namibia	Tuvalu
Fiji	Nepal	United Arab Emirates
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
French Polynesia	New Zealand	United States
Germany	Nigeria	Vanuatu
Hong Kong	Pakistan	Vietnam
India	Palau	
Indonesia	Panama	
Iran	Philippines	
Iraq	Republic of Korea	
Ireland	Republic of the Marshall Islands	
Italy	Republic of the Congo	
Japan	Samoa	