

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY - 5 JUNE 2004



OCEAN CONSERVATION

According to Otis Brown, dean of the University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, many of the world's fisheries are being exploited at levels that cannot be sustained.

Since the 1950s, there has been exploitation of new fishing grounds, advances in navigation and fishing technologies, environmental degradation and the harvesting of previously unfished species.

According to Greenpeace biologists estimate that somewhere between 500,000 and 5,000,000 marine species have yet to be discovered, some dating back to prehistoric times.

The deep ocean floor has its own mountains, called seamounts. They rise at least 1,000 metres above the surrounding seafloor. These seamounts are uniquely rich areas of biodiversity. Their hard surfaces are colonized by cold water corals, and crustaceans, worms, fish and other creatures live here as well. Many seamount-dwelling species are not found anywhere else, and it is believed that some are confined to only one or two individual seamounts!

These seamounts and the species that live here are threatened by the commercial fishing industry through a technique called bottom trawling.

In 2004 the United Nations Environmental Program sounded the alarm (again!) on World Environment Day 2004, celebrated on June 5, which ran as its theme *Wanted! Seas and Oceans – Dead or Alive?* Both the Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan and the Executive Director of UNEP, Klaus Toepfer mention pollution from land based sources, and unsustainable fisheries as two main threats to our oceans and seas.

The Global International Waters Assessment is a program which aims to produce a comprehensive and integrated global assessment of international waters, the ecological status of and the causes of environmental problems in 66 water areas in the world, and focus on the key issues and problems facing the aquatic environment in trans-boundary waters.

In the report "Regional assessment 3a, Caribbean Sea/Small Islands", published in 2004, the GIWA assessment evaluated the relative importance of different impacts on the international aquatic system of the Small Islands subsystem in region 3a (all Caribbean islands minus Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Bahamas).

The environmental and socio-economic impacts were assessed for present and future conditions, and overall impacts and priorities were identified. The concerns for the Small Islands sub-system

were ranked in the descending order:

1. Global change
2. Habitat and community modification
3. Pollution
4. Freshwater shortage
5. Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources

Tourism and economic development activities were cited as key contributors to the problems of marine and the coastal environments.

The International Meeting for the 10-year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States, held from 10-14 January, 2005, in Port Louis, Mauritius produced a report which also (again) stresses the need for marine conservation and reduction of impacts caused by man on the marine environment.

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, created at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002, aims to advance the interests of oceans-incorporating 72% of the Earth; coasts-the home of 50% of the world's population; and islands - 43 of the world's nations are small island developing States which are especially dependent on the oceans. The Global Forum brings together ocean leaders from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to achieve the sustainable development of oceans, coasts, and islands.

It runs the web site <http://www.globaloceans.org> with information on issues related to oceans, coasts and islands.

World Ocean Day

June 8 is World Ocean Day. Created in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro - although not yet officially designated by the United Nations - World Ocean Day is an opportunity each year to celebrate our world ocean and our personal connection to the sea. The Ocean Project helps each year to coordinate events and activities worldwide with aquariums, zoos, museums, and the World Ocean Network, including a campaign to have the United Nations officially designate World Ocean Day as June 8 each year.

Rainbow Warriors International is part of the Ocean Project and helps promote awareness for marine conservation and the protection of coastal zones against man-made impacts.

CONSERVACION DI OCEANO

Segun Otis Brown, decano di e University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, mayoria di e areanan di pesca ta ser explota na nivelnan cu no ta sostenibel. Desde e añanan cincuenta di siglo pasa, tawata tin explotacion di areanan nobo di pesca, avancen den tecnologia di navegacion y pesca, degradacion ambiental y captura di pisca anteriormente no captura.

Segun Greenpeace biologonan ta calcula cu tin entre 500.000 y 5.000.000 especie marino ainda pa descubri, algun di nan originando for di temponan prehistorico.

E fondo di oceano profundo tin su propio montañanan, yama monte marino. Nan ta lanta por lo menos 1.000 meter for di e fondo di laman rond di nan. E montenan marino aki ta areanan unico rico den biodiversidad. Nan superficien duro ta colonisa pa coralnan di awa friew, y crustaceo, bichi, pisca y otro creaturanan tambe ta habita e areanan aki. Hopi especie habitante di montenan marino no ta ser encontra ningun otro caminda, y tin algun especie cu habitat limita na un of dos monte marino so!

E montenan marino aki y nan especienan nativo ta ser menaza pa e industria pesquera comercial, debi na un technica cu yama bottom trawling (pesca di fondo cu rednan cu ta lastra pasa riba fondo). Na 2004 e United Nations Environmental Program a bati e alarma (atrobe!) riba Dia Internacional di Medio Ambiente 2004, celebra 5 juni, cual tawata tin como tema *Ta busca! Laman y Oceano –Morto of na Bida? Tanto e Secretario General di Naciones Uni, Kofi Annan y e Director Ehecutivo di UNEP, Klaus Toepfer ta menciona polucion procedente di fuente riba tera, y pesca no sostenibel como dos menaza principal pa laman y oceanonan.*

E Global International Waters Assessment ta un programa cu tin como meta pa produci un evaluacion detaya integral global di awanan internatonal, e estado ecologico y e causanan di problemanan ambiental den 66 area di awa na mundo, y enfoca riba e temanan clave y problemanan enfrentando e ambiente acuatico den awanan transfronterizo.

Den e raport "Regional assessment 3a, Caribbean Sea/Small Islands", publica na 2004, e evaluacion aki di GIWA a asesoria e importancia relativo di diferente impactonan riba e sistema internatonal acuatico di e subsistema di e Islanan chikito aki den region 3a, esta tur isla den Caribe menos Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica y Bahamas.

E impactonan ambiental y socio-economico a ser evalua riba condicion actual y futuro, y e

impactonan total y prioridadnan a ser identifica. E preocupacionan principal pa e subsistema di Islanan Chikito ta poni den e siguiente orden descendente:

1. Cambionan global
2. Modificacion di habitat y comunidad
3. Polucion
4. Escases di awa dushi
5. Explotacion insostenibel di pisca y otro recursonan natural viviente

Turismo y actividadnan di desaroyo economico a ser menciona como principal contribuidor na e problemanan di e medio ambientenan di laman y costanan.

Den e cumbre teni di 10-14 januari 2005, na Port Louis, Mauritius pa (re)evalua e Programa di Accion stipula den e Cumbre Internacional di Naciones Uni pa Desaroyo di Estadonan Insular Chikito den Desaroyo teni na Barbados na 1994, a produci un raport cual tambe (atrobe) ta enfatiza e necesidad pa conservacion marino y reduccion di e impactonan causa dor di ser humano riba e medio ambiente marino.

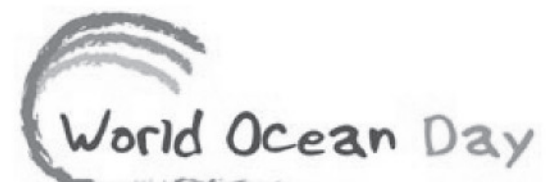
E Foro Global pa Oceano, Costa, y Isla, crea na e Cumbre Mundial di Desaroyo Sostenibel, teni na Johannesburg, Sud-Africa na september 2002, su meta ta pa promove e interesnan di oceano -incorporando 72% di nos planeta; costa-e hogar di 50% di e poblacion mundial; y isla - 43 nacion riba mundo ta Estadonan Insular Chikito den Desaroyo, cual ta depende grandemente di oceanonan. E Foro Global ta trece hunto lidernan den area di oceano di gobiernonan, organisacionan intergubernamental y internatonal, organisacionan no-gubernamental, y sector priva pa logra desaroyo sostenibel di oceano, costa, y isla.

E Foro Global tin e web site <http://www.globalocenas.org> cu informacion riba temanan relaciona cu oceano, costa y isla.

Dia Mundial di Oceano

Juni 8 ta Dia Mundial di Oceano. Crea na 1992 na e Cumbre di Tera na Rio de Janeiro - aunkte no designa como tal oficialmente pa Naciones Uni ainda - Dia Mundial di Oceano ta un oportunidad cada aña pa celebra nos oceano mundial y nos coneccion personal cu laman. E red "The Ocean Project" ta yuda cada aña coordina evento y actividad mundialmente hunto cu acuario, zoologico, museo y otro organisacion en cooperacion cu World Ocean Network, cual programa tambe ta inclui un campaña pa Naciones Uni oficialmente designa Dia Mundial di Oceano como 8 juni tur aña.

Rainbow Warriors International ta forma parti di e Ocean Project ta yuda promove concientizacion pa conservacion marino y proteccion di zonanan costero contra impactonan humano.



Rainbow Warriors International is a part of the Ocean Network and committed to the protection of the oceans and seas on Earth