



# The OceanCare Commitment to Millennium Development Goal 7

Supplementary Information to OceanCare's  
Quadrennial Report to ECOSOC, 2015



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Cover: Polar bear and cubs, by Sandra Walser

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OceanCare has worked for the protection of marine species and the oceans since 1989. In this time, we have been proud to develop international recognition as a research, advocacy and education nongovernmental organisation (NGO) that champions the protection of marine flora and fauna.

We have amplified our effectiveness by strategically working with solution-oriented scientific experts, committees and NGO partners around the world.

In 2011 OceanCare was granted United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Consultative Status, through a United Nations (UN) endorsement process that is one of the most stringent and difficult to achieve. This year we celebrate an important milestone. OceanCare has submitted our first Quadrennial (four-year) Report to ECOSOC.

To be able to report to the UN is both an honour and recognition of our work around the world. ECOSOC is one of the six main bodies of the UN established by the UN Charter in 1946. It is the highest United Nations body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues.

This report serves as a supplement to the formal OceanCare ECOSOC Quadrennial Report. It contains additional detail about the conservation projects and technical information that OceanCare has proudly delivered since 2011.

In this four-year period, OceanCare has implemented fisheries monitoring and education programs on the conservation of common and bottlenose dolphins (Greece, Italy and France), Amazon River dolphins (Peru) and West-African manatee (Guinea Bissau). We have been a strong part of

research and conservation programs to reduce ship collisions, to address the impact of ocean noise pollution and marine debris, and the interactions between fisheries and sperm whales, bottlenose dolphins (Greece, France), Cuvier's beaked whales (Mediterranean), humpback whales, fin whales and orcas (Canada) and loggerhead sea turtles (Malta).

We have provided ranger support to monitor pupping grounds for Mediterranean monk seals and the education of fishermen and the local community (Mauretania).

OceanCare has been part of a coalition that has contributed to the purchase of the Sea Lion Island Group in the Falkland Islands, to serve as a nature reserve (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). We have supported policy advocacy for sea lion protection from marine noise (Australia).

We have contributed to a plankton research program (France), and conservation research on striped and Risso's dolphins, pilot and fin whales for the central 'Ocean Biogeographic Information System Spatial Ecological Analysis of Megavertebrate Populations' database (Mediterranean) and to the '5-Gyres Project' to collect plastic samples for lab analysis (global oceans).

We have been a part of international efforts for protection of polar bears from climate change, habitat loss, unsustainable hunting and trade (Norway, Russia, United States of America, Canada, Greenland).

OceanCare has also been a strong and consistent advocacy voice for reducing marine noise in the world's oceans, and has taken the Silent Oceans campaign to the tables of power at the UN General Assembly, to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), to the

Food and Agriculture Organization Committee on Fisheries (FAO/COFI), the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and to the European Union.

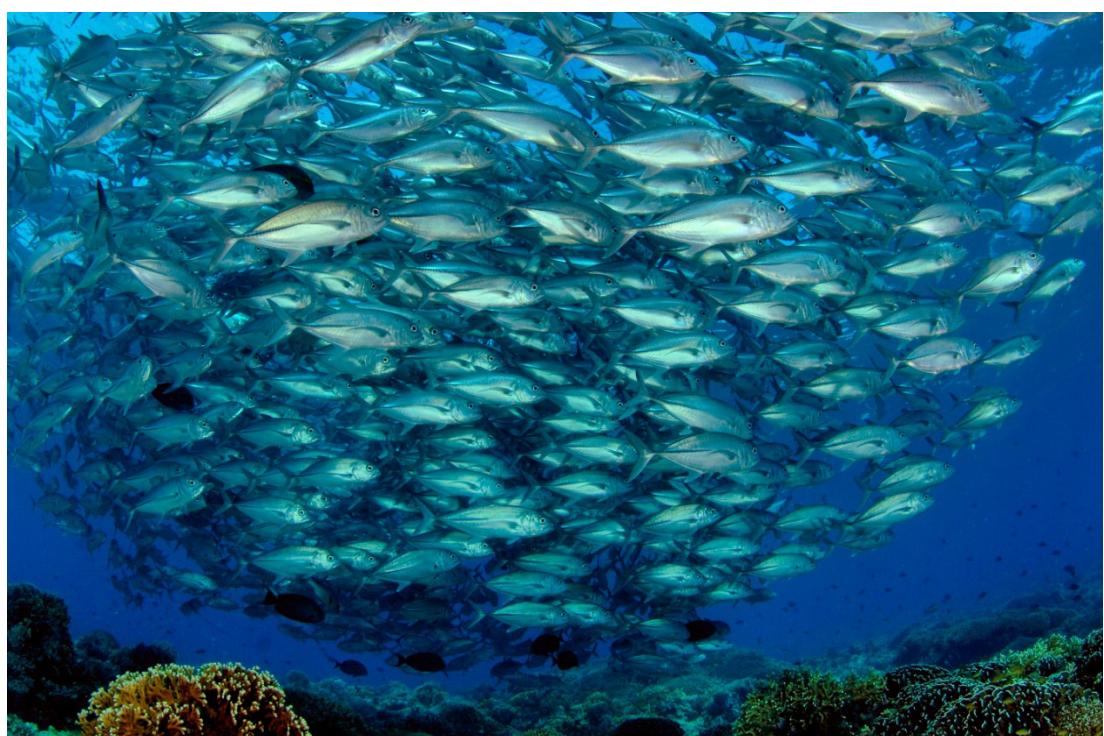
We have focused our advocacy voice with technical information about the need to reduce marine noise in the two regional Agreements on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) and the Conservation of Small Cetaceans in the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS).

To be able to report these achievements to the UN, to have our members' voices for protection of marine species heard in the highest level of international decision making, is a special and proud moment for OceanCare and our members.



*Sigrid Lüber*

Sigrid Lüber  
President, OceanCare  
August 2015



# OceanCare: working towards MDG 7, Target 9



Since receiving ECOSOC Special Consultative Status in 2011, OceanCare has strategically focused on work delivery against **Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 9.**

OceanCare's contribution to the Millennium Development Goals is delivered through research, conservation projects and education. We focus on domestic and international legislative engagement by providing technical information to international and regional processes in North, Central and South America, Europe and Africa. This work is supported by solution-oriented cooperation with scientific committees and other partners.

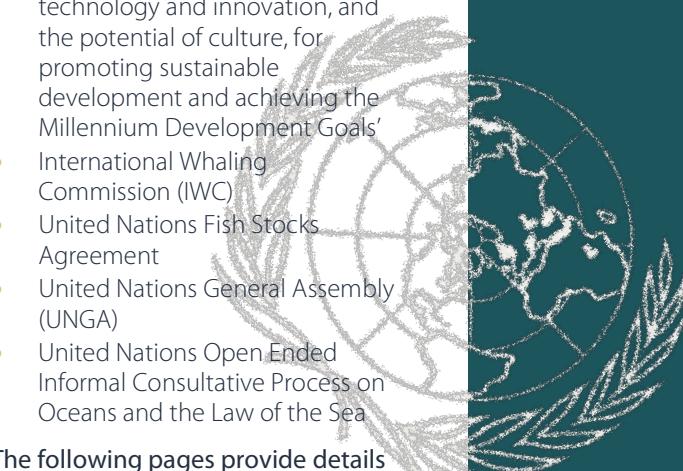
To support and represent this work, OceanCare regularly participates in intergovernmental meetings related to the organisation's conservation work, including:

- Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group on Marine Biological Diversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction
- Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects
- Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) Scientific Committee
- Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans in the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS) Advisory Committee
- Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans in the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (ASCOBANS) Meeting of the Parties
- Common Implementation Strategy of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive Forum
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Conference of the Parties
- Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Conference of the Parties
- Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Scientific Council
- European Commission Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)
- European Commission Directorate-General for the Environment (DG ENV)
- European Commission Working Group on Marine Directive to achieve Good Environmental Status of European Union Marine Waters
- European Commission Marine Strategy Coordination Group
- Food and Agriculture Organization Committee on Fisheries (FAO/COFI)
- High Level Segment Annual Ministerial Review, 'Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals'
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
- United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)
- United Nations Open Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

The following pages provide details of the work we have contributed to these fora.

## Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources



# OceanCare: Striving for Silent Oceans

**I**n many marine areas in the world, levels of anthropogenic marine noise have doubled every decade for the past 60 years. This has been a life-threatening trend for marine species.

OceanCare has launched the **Silent Oceans** campaign to call for the protection of marine animals from marine noise pollution.

## Silent Oceans: 10 step blueprint against ocean noise

OceanCare and the **Silent Oceans** partners advocate a responsible approach to ocean habitats. Existing scientific data on the influence of noise on marine animals and the need to protect endangered species must be respected. The Silent Oceans campaign works to a ten-step blueprint on ocean noise pollution.

1. Marine noise pollution must be recognised as a serious problem by the UN General Assembly, regional institutions, international environmental institutions and organisations as well as national lawmakers and it must be tackled.
2. To reduce and regulate marine noise pollution, a binding global strategy must be mapped. This can include the application of the precautionary principle, the development of effective guidelines and binding

regulations on noise reduction, as well as the creation of biosphere reservations, UNESCO World Heritage Marine Zones and other protected areas.

3. Up to now just close to 2% of the world's oceans have been designated as protected areas. Further protected areas are urgently needed where they are important for marine mammals and the marine biodiversity.
4. An international threshold on marine noise must be established and noise levels in the oceans should be monitored, with their environmental impact studied. For particularly sensitive zones, noise budgets must be developed and checked to ensure that the established noise threshold is not exceeded.
5. Seismic surveys for oil and gas deposits, and extraction itself, must be forbidden in sensitive habitats. Deepwater drilling should not be allowed in the Mediterranean as a matter of principle.
6. Navies should be required to train solely in so-called ocean deserts, far away from areas with a rich variety of marine species. These areas must be identified beforehand in order to confirm they are unproductive.
7. Governments should stipulate the use of alternative technologies to conventional seismic surveying of oil and gas deposits under the seabed. All technologies that extract renewable energy from the sea, some of which can cover thousands of square kilometres, must also be surveyed independently for their environmental impact. In cases of uncertainty, the precautionary principle must be applied to ensure that ocean noise levels are not harmful for marine life.



- 8.** Shipping must be required to develop quieter engines and improve ship design to reduce noise output. Noise emissions from all types of ship need to be measured and their impact on the marine environment investigated.
- 9.** Those responsible for marine noise emission must be held accountable for their environmental impact.
- 10.** Since marine noise pollution has a negative impact on fish, food security for both, animals and people, must be better considered as part of efforts to regulate ocean noise.

## International positions reached

Building on the **Silent Oceans** ten-step blueprint, OceanCare has been pleased to work with governments towards a series of important decisions to regulate anthropogenic marine noise. The most recent of these are the following:

### European Union Directive

The 2014/52/EU Directive introduction now directs European Union Member States:

"[w]ith a view to ensuring a high level of protection of the marine environment, especially species and habitats, environmental impact assessment and screening procedures for projects in the marine environment should take into account the characteristics of those projects with particular regard to the technologies used (for example seismic surveys using active sonars)."

### CBD

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 'Decision XII/23: Marine and coastal biodiversity: Impacts on marine and coastal biodiversity of

*anthropogenic underwater noise'* encourages CBD Parties:

"... to take appropriate measures... to avoid, minimize and mitigate the potential significant adverse impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise on marine and coastal biodiversity".

In Decision XII/23 CBD Parties have agreed to a significant list of technical commitments, including gathering additional data about noise intensity and noise types; and building capacity in developing regions where scientific capacity can be strengthened.

Decision XII/23 urges the transfer to quieter technologies and applying the best available practice in all relevant activities. The CBD Parties advocate for mapping spatial and temporal distribution of sound through Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and combining this acoustic mapping with habitat mapping of sound-sensitive species with regard to spatial risk assessments to identify areas where species may be exposed to noise impacts. They also advocate mitigating impact through the use of spatio-temporal management of activities.

### CMS

*CMS Resolution 10.24: Further Steps to Abate Underwater Noise Pollution for the Protection of Cetaceans and Other Migratory Species* encourages CMS Parties to:

"... prevent adverse effects on cetaceans and on other migratory marine species by restricting the emission of underwater noise, understood as keeping it to the lowest necessary level with particular priority given to situations where the impacts on cetaceans are known to be heavy" and "[u]rges Parties to ensure that

*In the profoundest ocean*

*There is a rainbow shell,  
It is always there, shining most  
stilly*

*Under the greatest storm  
waves*

*That the old Greek called  
"ripples of laughter."*

*As you listen, the rainbow shell  
Sings--in the profoundest  
ocean.*

*It is always there, singing most  
silently!*

*The Secret,  
Katherine Mansfield*



Environmental Impact Assessments take full account of the effects of activities on cetaceans and to consider potential impacts on marine biota and their migration routes ...”

Resolution 10.24 further articulates that CMS Parties should ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments take full account of the impact of anthropogenic marine noise on marine species; apply Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP); and integrate the issue of anthropogenic noise into the management plans of marine protected areas.

### **ACCOBAMS**

ACCOBAMS Resolution 5.13: *Conservation of Cuvier's beaked whales in the Mediterranean* and Resolution 5.15: *Addressing the impact of anthropogenic noise* reinforces the commitments made in Resolution 4.17: *Guidelines to Address the Impact of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS Area (ACCOBAMS Noise Guidelines)* that urges ACCOBAMS Parties to:

“[r]ecogniz[e] that anthropogenic ocean noise is a form of pollution, caused by the introduction of energy into the marine environment, that can have adverse effects on marine life, ranging from disturbance to injury and death”.

This Resolution also encourages ACCOBAMS Parties to:

“... address fully the issue of anthropogenic noise in the marine environment, including cumulative effects, in the light of the best scientific information available and taking into consideration the applicable legislation of the Parties, particularly as regards the need for thorough environmental impact assessments being undertaken before granting approval to proposed noise-producing activities”.

The ACCOBAMS Noise Guidelines provide further comprehensive detail specific considerations relating to military sonar, seismic surveys and offshore drilling, shipping and offshore renewable energy developments.

# OceanCare: Conserving species, addressing threats

**B**etween 2011–2015, OceanCare invested around €300,000 annually in research, conservation and education activities around the world.

These programs were designed to deliver information to government and intergovernmental process, to support the delivery of international commitments.

## Sperm whales

- Research, education and conservation projects on sperm whale social behaviour as well as spatial and temporal distribution. Projects have focused on the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Hellenic Trench, the southern Menorca and seas of southern France.
- Three important publications were published in peer-reviewed journals.

Country/s: Italy, Greece, Spain, France, broader Mediterranean Sea  
Partner/s: Oceanomare Delphis Onlus, Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute, KAI Marine, Alnitak

- Development of a pilot sperm whale listening system for conservation and avoidance of ship strikes in the Mediterranean Sea. This project strives for a technology assisted solution a cross-disciplinary project has commenced (involving underwater acoustics, applied mathematics and computer networking) by developing an automated system that listens for sperm whales across busy routes of shipping traffic, and provides timely information that can lead to avoidance of ship-strikes.

Country/s: broader Mediterranean region  
Partner/s: Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute, University of Basel,

University of Algarve, FORTH Research Center

## Cuvier's beaked whales

- Conservation project focused on Cuvier's beaked whales, a species highly sensitive to anthropogenic noise pollution.
- Policy advocacy to increase Mediterranean protection of Cuvier's beaked whales from habitat loss caused by anthropogenic marine noise.
- This work focused on securing a CMS Appendix I listing.

Country/s: Greece  
Partner/s: Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute.

## Amazon River dolphins

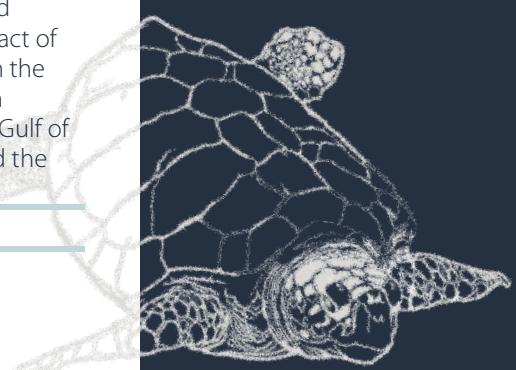
- Conservation and education program for the protection of the rare Amazon River dolphin, which is threatened by fisheries activities and captures for public display.

Country/s: Peru  
Partner/s: Mundo Azul, Fundacion Ballena Azul

## Common dolphins

- Research and conservation projects on common dolphins, focused on habitat use by the species, population size and development, and the impact of anthropogenic activities on the species. Projects have been focused on the Ionian Sea, Gulf of Corinth, Tyrrhenian Sea and the seas around Malta.

Country/s: Greece, Italy, Malta





### Polar bear

- Policy advocacy to increase global protection of polar bear from habitat loss caused by climate change.
- This work focused on securing a CMS Appendix II listing.

Country/s: Norway, Canada, Russia, USA, Greenland  
Partner/s: Humane Society International, NRDC, Wild Migration

### Fin whales, humpback whales and orcas

- Research project on fin whales, humpback whales and orcas by the whale research station at Gil Island.

Partner/s: Tethys Research Institute, Oceanomare Delphis Onlus, Dolphin Biology and Conservation, KAI Marine

Country/s: Canada  
Partner/s: North Coast Cetacean Society

### Striped dolphins

- Study on the ecology, population size and development of a resident population of striped dolphins in the semi-enclosed Gulf of Corinth. The project has shown that the resident population is much bigger than previously thought and has provided detailed insights into the habitat use of the species.
- The results are a basis for the designation and establishment of protected areas in the Gulf.

Country/s: Greece  
Partner/s: Dolphin Biology and Conservation

### Cetaceans of the Mediterranean Sea

- Data collection on all cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea for the central data base OBIS-SEAMAP to provide a holistic picture about the abundance and trends of Mediterranean cetaceans.

Country/s: broader Mediterranean Sea  
Partner/s: Tethys Research Institute, Alnitak

- Consultancy to ACCOBAMS for the preparation of the National Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans in Morocco.

Country/s: Morocco  
Partner/s: ACCOBAMS

### Ganges River dolphin

- Conservation project focused on population monitoring of Ganges River dolphin and a survey of more than 300 local fishers to analyse the fishing methods and fisher perspectives about the river dolphins and their protection.
- The project involves a mobile exhibition to educate the local community on the Sundarbans.

Country/s: Bangladesh  
Partner/s: Wildlife Conservation Society, Bangladesh Cetacean Diversity Project

### Bottlenose dolphins

- Project focused on the bottlenose dolphins within the semi-closed Gulf of Amvrakikos, including fisheries monitoring, education of fishers and the local public. The project has provided insight into

the role of bottlenose dolphins in the food web.

Country/s: Greece

Partner/s: Tethys Research Institute

- Monitoring project on bottlenose dolphins in the northern and southern Gulfs of Evia. Project findings have shown populations of bottlenose dolphins exist in both gulfs. In the northern Gulf of Evia the species is threatened by industrial contaminants and intensive aquaculture farming.
- The results will serve as a basis for protection measures that will be proposed to the Greek Government.

Country/s: Greece

Partner/s: Dolphin Biology and Conservation

### West-African manatee

- Conservation, research, monitoring and education project in Guinea Bissau on the West-African manatee present along the coasts and in the river system of the Orango National Park.
- The project seeks to reduce by-catch and directed hunting and has also supported beach cleaning activities in the National Park.

Country/s: Guinea Bissau

Partner/s: CBD Habitat

### Mediterranean monk seal

- Conservation project for the Mediterranean monk seal population in Mauretania. This project contains the work of Rangers, monitoring of the caves where the monk seals give birth as well as an education program for fishermen and the local public.

Country/s: Mauretania

Partner/s: CBD Habitat

### Sea lions

- Support for the purchase of the Sea Lion Islands Group in the South Atlantic near the Falkland Islands to establish a nature reserve for the sea lions and sea elephant colonies in this area.

Country/s: United Kingdom

Partner/s: Antarctic Research Trust

- Policy advocacy to increase decision-maker awareness of the impact of anthropogenic noise on sea lions, as well as the need for increased EIA conservation relating the offshore petroleum exploration.

Country/s: Australia

Partner/s: Wild Migration

### Fisheries monitoring

- Fisheries monitoring activities in the marine protected area of Sinis Peninsula and Mal di Ventre Island, Italy and the Gulf of Corinth, Gulf of Argos, and southern Gulf of Evia in Greece.
- The surveys provide insight into the fisheries devices used locally, the catches, environmental problems perceived by fishers, and interactions with dolphins, seals, and other marine species.

Country/s: Greece, Italy

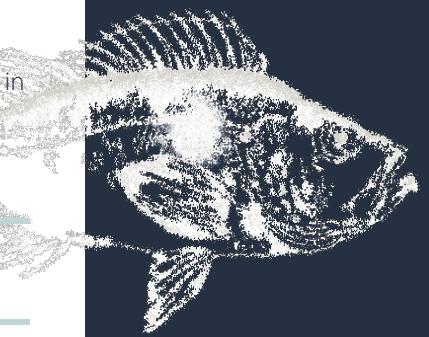
Partner/s: Dolphin Biology and Conservation, Municipality of Cabras (Italy)

### Marine debris

- Plastic debris sampling program in different areas in the Mediterranean Sea to assess the local extent of the plastic pollution at the water surface.

Country/s: broader Mediterranean region

Partner/s: Alnitak





### Climate change

- Awareness raising project on the impact of ocean acidification caused through CO<sub>2</sub> saturation. This project has focused on the German speaking Region in Europe (A, CH, G) to support the community to evaluate their personal ecological foot print.

Country/s: Germany, Austria, Switzerland  
Partner/s: Ocean Mammal Institute Animal Welfare Institute, High Seas Alliance, Antarctic Ocean Alliance

### Fish consumption

- Awareness raising project on responsible fish consumption targeted to the German speaking public in Europe.

Country/s: Germany, Austria, Switzerland  
Partner/s: Fair Fish, Pew Charitable Trust

- Plastic debris sampling program in different areas in the world oceans for lab analysis to assess the total amount of plastics in the oceans worldwide.

Country/s: various  
Partner/s: 5-Gyres

- Broad marine debris project to raise the awareness of the general community.

Country/s: various  
Partner/s: UNEP GPML, Zurich Animal Protection

### Stranding networks

- Support to stranding networks to ensure local communities are equipped with professional tools and devices such as pontoons, medication, and rescue kits.

Country/s: United Kingdom, Spain and Peru

Partner/s: British Divers Marine Life Rescue, Equinac, Fundacion Ballena Azul

### Marine mammal hunting

- Investment into studies for alternative livelihoods for the sealers and support for advocacy within Canadian political processes.

Country/s: Canada  
Partner/s: Fondation Franz Weber, IFAW

- Project support for local NGOs and consumer protection organisations to promote the information about the health risk of the consumption of contaminated cetacean products.

Country/s: Faroe Islands, Japan  
Partner/s: Environmental Investigation Agency, Animal Welfare Institute, Whale and Dolphin Conservation, Pro Wildlife, Campaign Whale, Cetacean Society International, Elsa Nature Conservancy

### Whale and dolphin watching

- Assessment of whale and dolphin watching activities to improve the practice and local regulations.

- Overview and preliminary inventory on cetacean watching activities in the ACCOBAMS area.

Country/s: various  
Partner/s: ACCOBAMS, various travel agencies

# OceanCare: Committed to formal processes



OceanCare consciously invests in working through formal intergovernmental processes. In the 2011-2015 period this has been focused on the following bodies.

## **UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea / UN Fish Stocks Agreement**

OceanCare has attended the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea meetings to draw member state attention to the emerging problem of anthropogenic ocean noise pollution.

OceanCare has also attended the Review Conference of United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement to draw member state attention to the negative impact of ocean noise pollution on fish stocks and fisheries.

## **UNEP**

OceanCare is an Accredited Member Group to the United Nations Environment Program and the United Nations Environment Assembly and has a UNEP Partnership on Marine Litter.

## **CITES**

OceanCare has participated at CITES meetings to promote the conservation of marine species in general and whales, dolphins, manatees, seals, sharks and polar bears through trade restrictions or bans. OceanCare also works on CITES issues under the umbrella of the Species Survival Network.

## **CMS**

OceanCare has provided considerable technical information about marine noise mitigation, the Appendix I listing of Cuvier's beaked whales, and the Appendix II listing of polar bears. OceanCare was also a core

collaborating organisation in the development of Resolution 11.11: *Enhancing the Relationship between the CMS Family and Civil Society.*

## **European Commission**

OceanCare has an ongoing and productive cooperation with representatives of DG Mare of the European Commission focused on fisheries, ocean noise pollution and whale and dolphin conservation.

## **FAO/COFI**

OceanCare has participated in COFI, under the umbrella of the International Ocean Noise Coalition, promoting the socio-economic study on the impact of ocean noise pollution on fish stocks and fisheries.

## **ACCOBAMS**

OceanCare is an official partner of ACCOBAMS. Within this partnership we contribute our data to the central database OBIS/SEAMAP and also provide educational material in all the languages of the Range states of the Mediterranean Sea.

OceanCare is currently working on feasibility studies for whale watching programs in Morocco and Tunisia and is also elaborating a National Conservation Action Plan for Tunisia.

## **IWC**

OceanCare is an observer to the IWC with the objective of securing protection for whales in the world's oceans. We have shed light on the health risk of whale meat consumption and the need for the IWC to cooperate with the World Health Organisation. OceanCare has provided focus on the legal limits of exercising power by states on other states (vote buying), and on NGO rights and duties. OceanCare experts formally participate in the IWC Scientific Committee.

# OceanCare: Looking forward

**I**Looking forward, in the coming four years, OceanCare will focus on three key areas, building on the work and relationship developed in the past and forging new relationships into the future.

## Silent Oceans

OceanCare will continue our strong focus on reducing the impact of anthropogenic marine noise on marine species through the **Silent Oceans** campaign.

We will promote the application of comprehensive EIAs prior to any intense noise generating activities, and the exclusion of these activities from the critical habitat of protected species.

## Marine bush meat

OceanCare will increase our focus on marine bush meat by promoting conservation measures through CBD, CMS and CITES.

We will also raise the issue at the FAO through a new partnership we hope to secure.

## Marine debris

OceanCare will work towards the reduction of plastic marine debris through our public awareness campaigns, and to improving the legal basis and research on the characteristics of the marine plastic debris and its impact on marine life.

OceanCare will work strategically through our new Global Partnership on Marine Litter with UN Environment Programme, emphasising the three R's (reduce, remove, rescue) of marine plastic debris and micro plastics.

Above all, we will continue to work in close collaboration with scientists, the civil society movement and stakeholders around the world to give a voice to oceans and wildlife in all relevant regional and international fora.



# OceanCare: Strength in cooperation



There is strength in cooperation and OceanCare recognises our achievements are often shared with others. We have developed an effective and targeted network of partnerships and relationships with intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society groups.

## Formal roles served by OceanCare

- Co-Chair of the Joint Noise Working Group for ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS and provides multi-lingual educational materials for the ACCOBAMS Range States
- Coordinator International Ocean Noise Coalition
- Expert to the IWC Scientific Committee

## IGO partnerships

- ACCOBAMS Partner Organisation
- Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
- Accredited Member Organisation to the United Nations Environment Program and the United Nations Environment Assembly
- UNEP Partnership on Marine Litter

## NGO/civil society partners

- Adriatic Dolphin Project
- Animal Welfare Institute
- CBD Habitat
- Centro de Conservacion Cetaceos
- Cetacean Society International
- Dolphin Biology and Conservation
- Earth Island Institute
- Eastern Caribbean Coalition for Environmental Awareness

- Elsa Nature Conservancy
- Environmental Investigation Agency
- Fair-Fish
- Fondation Franz Weber
- Fundacion Ballena Azul
- Instituto de Conservacion de Ballenas
- Kai Marin Services
- M.E.R. ev.
- Morigenos Cetacean Research Institute
- Mundo Azul
- NABU
- Ocean Mammal Institute
- Oceanomare Delphis Onlus
- Org. Conservación Cetáceos
- Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute
- Pro Wildlife
- Promar Equinac
- Shifting Values
- SOS Delfines
- Stiftung für das Tier im Recht
- Tethys Research Institute
- UPA
- Vivamar
- Whale and Dolphin Conservation
- Wild Migration
- World Animal Protection
- Zürcher Tierschutz

## NGO/civil society alliance and coalition membership

- Antarctic Ocean Alliance
- Cetacean Alliance
- Dolphin Watch Alliance
- European Cetacean Society (ECS)
- High Seas Alliance
- International Ocean Noise Coalition
- OCEAN2012
- Seas At Risk Coalition
- Shark Alliance
- Silent Oceans Coalition
- Species Survival Network

*One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee,*

*One lesson which in every wind is blown,*

*One lesson of two duties kept at one*

*Though the loud world proclaim their enmity--*

*Of toil unsever'd from tranquility!*

*Of labor, that in lasting fruit outgrows*

*Far noisier schemes, accomplish'd in repose,*

*Too great for haste, too high for rivalry.*

*Yes, while on earth a thousand discords ring,*

*Man's fitful uproar mingling with his toil,*

*Still do thy sleepless ministers move on,*

*Their glorious tasks in silence perfecting;*

*Still working, blaming still our vain turmoil,*

*Laborers that shall not fail, when man is gone.*

*Quiet Work  
Matthew Arnold*





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