

World Future Council

THE 2012 FUTURE POLICY AWARD



THE 2012 FUTURE POLICY AWARD



We believe humanity has to act now. One solution lies in identifying the best and most effective laws and policies from around the world, adapting them, and implementing them rapidly across the planet.

Jakob von Uexkull, *Chair, World Future Council*



The ocean world is in all our daily lives. Even for the many millions of people who may not think that they have a strong reliance on oceans, marine ecosystems and wildlife provide all kinds of benefits. The Future Policy Award provides the opportunity to raise awareness of the issue and increase practical action.

Dr. Bráulio Ferreira deSouza Dias, *Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity*

DEAR READERS,

How can we save the world's oceans and coasts? This is the question the 2012 Future Policy Award explores.

Each year the World Future Council chooses one topic on which policy progress is particularly urgent. We then invite nominations and start a comprehensive evaluation process involving experts and renowned partner organisations. At the end an expert jury decides which policies are awarded the Future Policy Award. It is the first award that celebrates policies rather than people on an international level. With the award, we want to raise global awareness for exemplary policies and speed up policy action towards just, sustainable and peaceful societies.

This year thirty-one policies from 22 countries were nominated. Nominations include policies from Australia, the Baltic Region, Belize, Canada, the East Asia Region, Ecuador, the European Union, France / French Overseas Territories, Kenya, Kiribati, Iceland, India, Japan, Mexico, Namibia, Norway, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa and the United States of America.

We invite you to read more on the award process, the World Future Council and the winning policies in this brochure.

Yours sincerely,
The Future Policy Award Team 2012

CELEBRATING THE BEST POLICIES

Here at the World Future Council we strive to bring the interests of future generations to the centre of policy making. The Council consists of up to 50 respected personalities from all five continents, with representatives from governments, parliaments, civil society, academia, business and the arts. The Council addresses challenges to our common future and identifies and spreads best policies around the globe.

With our Future Policy Award we celebrate policies that create better living conditions for current and future generations. In 2012, the award highlights policies that contribute to the sustainable management of the world's oceans and coastal resources,

whilst tackling the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Oceans cover 71 per cent of the earth's surface and contain 90 per cent of the earth's biomass. The ocean still holds onto most of its secrets – large areas are still unexplored and we are only beginning to understand how our actions are impacting this environment. Oceans provide humanity with many goods and services. However, we are putting our oceans and coasts under severe stress from over-fishing, pollution and climate change. Poor governance and lack of regulation are the drivers behind the main threats to our oceans and coasts. "Bad policies"

such as subsidies increase the capacity of fishing fleets beyond what our oceans can support and measures to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing are, on the whole, inadequately enforced. Despite a number of international agreements to manage our oceans and coasts and despite commitments to global targets to conserve their biodiversity, the threats are accelerating and implementation of policies has been slow.

However, there is an emerging body of policy responses at the international, regional, national and local level, including ecosystem-based planning of marine territories and integrated coastal zone management, marine protected areas, equitable fisheries management, removal of marine litter and control of the marine wildlife trade.

Policy makers from all sectors urgently need to address the multiple threats to oceans and coasts so that these essential resources will be sustained and can be enjoyed by future generations. Robust institutions, funding and, most critically, political will are needed to counter current threats. We need policies and institutions that are flexible enough to react to new threats and offer solutions to increase the resilience of ecosystems for the benefit of the people who depend on them.

In 2012, our Future Policy Award celebrates the best policies to save the world's oceans and coasts. The project would not be possible without our partners, whom we sincerely thank for their support: the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Environment Facility and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with support from the Okeanos Foundation.



In this decade, the world will make decisions that will determine whether we succeed or fail in the quest to protect vital ecosystems, while raising the quality of life for all citizens.”

Dr. Naoko Ishii, CEO and Chairperson of the GEF



Humanity depends on the sustainable management of the world's marine living resources and their environment to realise the Human Right to Food, especially for the 900 million chronically hungry people. Fish provides three billion people with at least 20% of their animal protein, with nearly 40% of those people in low-income food-deficit countries. Fisheries and aquaculture support the livelihoods of more than 10% of the world's population. This is why it is so important to promote policies that successfully address the multiple threats to the oceans.

Árni Mathiesen, Assistant Director-General of FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department



With the Future Policy Award we want to cast a spotlight on policies that lead by example. The aim of the World Future Council is to raise awareness for exemplary policies and speed up policy action towards just, sustainable and peaceful societies.

Alexandra Wandel, Director, World Future Council

THE 2012 FUTURE POLICY AWARD

WINNERS

GOLD: PALAU'S PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK ACT, INITIATED IN 2003, AND SHARK HAVEN ACT, 2009

Palau's Protected Areas Network Act provides the framework to create a network of marine and terrestrial protected areas involving local communities and their traditional management systems of natural resources. By declaring its entire exclusive economic zone a sanctuary for sharks, Palau has taken the global lead in counteracting the dramatic decline in shark populations.

SILVER: THE PHILIPPINES' TUBBATAHA REEFS NATURAL PARK ACT, 2010

This Act ensures the effective management of the Tubbataha reefs, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and hotspot of coral reef biodiversity, by strengthening the legislative mandate of its managing bodies. It provides the legal arsenal to combat illegal fishing and poaching by foreign fleets and helps to safeguard a long-term food source for local communities.

SILVER: NAMIBIA'S MARINE RESOURCES ACT, 2000

Namibia has introduced a rights-based and scientific approach to fisheries management and has reduced bycatch and illegal fishing. This has contributed to an ecologically and economically sustainable fishing industry, created jobs and fostered food security in Namibia.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2008

The Act provides for a framework for sustainable coastal management and addresses historic inequalities by reinstating coastal access for all South Africans. Complementary programmes have supported the goals of the act by employing vulnerable people to conserve the coastal environment.

CALIFORNIA'S OCEAN PROTECTION ACT, 2004

California has accelerated ecosystem-based ocean management through marine spatial planning and establishing a coordinated network of marine protected areas. There has been broad public participation in an area of policy that was previously closed to the general public.



WINNER GOLD AWARD

FORWARD-THINKING POLICIES FROM PALAU

The Republic of Palau is being honoured with the Future Policy Gold Award for two landmark policies that are politically bold and innovative, tailored to people's needs and the local environment, and supported by sound science. These policies have inspired regional initiatives and similar legislation in neighbouring countries.



National policies have to consider the needs of local communities and incorporate their traditional knowledge of the ecosystems and the natural resources these communities depend on – to ensure the sustainable use and management thereof.

Pauline Tangiora, Maori elder from the Rongomaiwabine tribe, Aotearoa, and World Future Councillor



PALAU'S PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK ACT, INITIATED IN 2003

Palau's Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act enables communities to undertake a scientific and social assessment of their local environment, evaluate their needs and implement management regimes and monitoring programmes that are locally appropriate. It achieves this by instituting a network of representative protected areas, ensuring long-term sustainable use of resources, and has the institutional flexibility to adapt to future change.

Palau has a long history of community tenure and management of marine resources by local chiefs. Moratoria were placed on catching fish during spawning times and in areas near to the shore, and there were taboos against fishing larger, predator fish. However, traditional systems were increasingly stressed by local and global changes to the marine environment. Traditional knowledge and governance structures were weakening and chiefs were unable to apprehend illegal fishers and poachers. The global coral bleaching event of 1998 was a decisive moment as it became apparent that nationwide strategies were needed to increase resilience of marine ecosystems in the face of climate change.

To address these concerns and to safeguard against future threats to livelihoods, culture and rich marine life, the government implemented a countrywide system of connected protected areas including fringing reefs, lagoons, a sardine sanctuary and mangroves. Some sites permit

sustainable harvest of fish and other natural resources, whereas others have been declared no-take-zones. Local communities and states manage these in the traditional fashion, but with added financial, technical and institutional support from the government. To date, 35 protected areas have been designated, with a goal of protecting 30 per cent of the near-shore marine resources and 20 per cent of the terrestrial environment by 2020.

Neighbouring countries are in the process of adopting similar pieces of legislation and governments region wide have committed to the ecosystem principles and goals for protected areas through the Micronesia Challenge. The Micronesia Challenge itself has inspired the Caribbean and Western Indian Ocean Challenges, demonstrating that this approach is both transferrable and scalable.





The ecological effects of the shark fishing ban may not be visible yet, but the immediate biological effect is this: the sharks are still alive. They contribute to a healthy ecosystem and are worth very significant long-term tourist revenue.

Dr. Carl Safina, *Founding President, Blue Ocean Institute*

PALAU'S SHARK HAVEN ACT, 2009

Palau's Shark Haven Act of 2009 is a political milestone that will protect over a hundred species of open water and reef sharks in Palau's waters. It was enacted despite pressure from international fishing fleets.

Up to 73 million sharks are killed every year, and the ecological effects of diminishing shark populations are being felt in the collapse of marine food webs and increase in jellyfish blooms. The Palauan government decided to take strong action and became the first country to ban commercial fishing of shark species in its entire territorial waters. Any sharks caught in the nets of other fisheries have to be released unharmed and there are substantial fines for violators.

The economic benefits of banning shark hunting are also demonstrable: the shark diving industry contributes US\$1.2 million in salaries to local communities and generates US\$1.5 million in taxes for the Palauan government annually.

The effect of Palau's declaration has been powerful. A number of other countries including Honduras, the Maldives and the Bahamas have since enacted similar laws and banned shark fishing in their national waters. Palau continues with its ambition to be a leader in shark conservation, by pushing for international regulation banning shark finning and trade of shark products.



SAVE SHARKS—SAFEGUARD ECOSYSTEMS

Populations of all shark species have suffered severe declines since the 1970s, with some surviving at only 10 per cent of their original numbers. Sharks are targeted for their valuable fins, which can be worth up to US\$700 per kilogram, and a large number are also accidentally caught in the nets and lines of other fisheries.

These figures are alarming, as the removal of sharks can have unpredictable consequences for whole marine ecosystems, affecting prey populations and behaviour which can have knock-on effects on habitats and even commercial fisheries.

Compared with other groups of fish, sharks grow slowly, mature late and produce few young, leaving them exceptionally vulnerable to overexploitation as populations recover very slowly. There is evidence to show that the only way to ensure populations recover is to halt shark fishing altogether. Setting harvest quotas, a measure used to conserve stocks of other commercial fish, is not sufficient. The Republic of Palau was the first country to recognise this in its legislation.



WINNER SILVER AWARD

SHARING THE BENEFITS OF CORAL REEF CONSERVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park Act (2010) has been selected for the silver award because it provides an excellent model for the successful management of coral reefs, ensuring that the costs and benefits of conservation are equally spread amongst the stakeholders. The policy strengthens existing local level institutions to continue management and community liaison, and gives additional

legislative powers to address illegal fishing. The Act is a key step towards enacting national level policies such as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992, and similar legislation has been passed in the neighbouring Apo Reef.

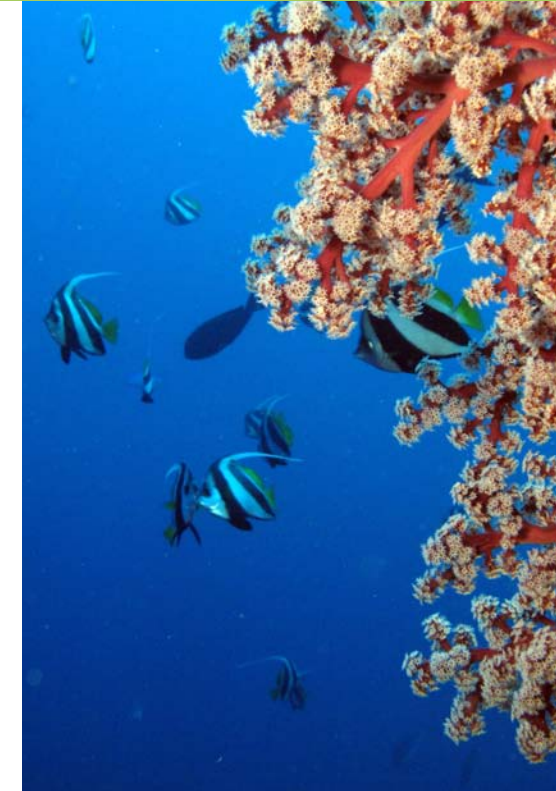
The Tubbataha Reefs are located in the Sulu Sea at the heart of the Coral Triangle which is the epicentre of marine biodiversity.

85 per cent of reefs in this region are highly threatened by overfishing, the use of poison and dynamite to catch fish for food and the aquarium trade, and pollution and sedimentation from terrestrial sources.

The decentralised, multi-stakeholder management of the marine park, which involves municipal and barangay government, NGOs and local management bodies, has been highly praised. The reefs are in pristine condition with exceptionally high coral and fish diversity, marine turtles, manta rays and sea birds. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Ramsar site because of the uniqueness of the habitat and global importance.

Tubbataha has demonstrated that with sensitively negotiated stakeholder agreements local communities need not bear the burden of closed protected areas, but rather, can be their main beneficiaries. Benefits like user fees from divers are distributed amongst stakeholders as well as being used for monitoring and management. As an important nursery site for fish and invertebrates, the reef supports local artisanal fisheries and commercial operations, with fishers reporting higher catches since the MPA was instated.

Over the next century climate change poses an increasing threat. This could mean a mass extinction of biodiversity and loss of food security, livelihoods and protection from storms for some of the world's most vulnerable people. Over 130 million people rely on reef ecosystems in the Coral Triangle alone.



Coral reefs make up less than one per cent of the ocean, yet harbour almost a quarter of its biodiversity. Coral reefs are among the most vulnerable ecosystems because of their complexity and the intricate relationships between species.

There is evidence to suggest that corals can be resilient and have the potential to adapt to changing global conditions as long as the ecosystem is managed correctly. Direct pressures such as overharvesting of fish, nutrient input from sewage and agriculture, and sedimentation from land-based sources need to be mitigated.



WINNER SILVER AWARD

NAMIBIA'S MODEL FISHING POLICY

A silver award is granted to Namibia's Marine Resources Act (2000) for instituting an ecologically and economically viable fishing industry, based on scientific evidence and a rights-based management system.

Notably, Namibia has achieved this by avoiding government subsidies to support the fishing industry. Most fisheries show signs of stability and the sector provides employment for approximately 14,000 Namibians.



Globally, marine capture fisheries are in a poor state and reform in governance is needed to rebuild fish populations and ensure functional food webs. This involves sustainable fisheries management, the creation of protected areas, gear restrictions, rules for bycatch and discards, and controlled access to fishing grounds. In addition, regional and global cooperation is required to deter and prosecute illegal unreported and unregulated fishing activities.

Namibia's waters support rich fishing grounds, fed by the Benguela Current. However, when Namibia gained independence in 1990, it inherited severely overexploited and unregulated fisheries. The Namibian Constitution set a new course, with the sustainable use of ecological resources for the benefit of current and future generations as a guiding principle. Over the last two decades, the country has largely reversed the trajectory of its fish stocks. Namibia now has regulations addressing the key drivers of degradation of marine capture fisheries: bycatch, illegal fishing, overcapacity from subsidies, and harmful fishing gear.

Access to the fisheries is fully controlled and heavily monitored at sea and at the ports. Fishing companies are required to apply for a license, and quotas for the eight main commercial species are set annually. Stocks are carefully monitored, and if they fall below a critical threshold, a moratorium is set and fishing is banned until it can be established that the fish population has recovered.

Bycatch and discarding of non-target species is a serious problem in marine fisheries globally. In Namibia it is being

addressed by setting rules to land all fish caught and imposing levies on a per tonne and per species basis. Namibia has a comprehensive observer system and a history of strict prosecution of foreign vessels that are caught fishing illegally. The country has established cooperation in monitoring and surveillance efforts with neighbouring South Africa and Angola.

The fishing industry contributes to the Namibian economy by paying for licenses to fish and via levies on all fish caught. The Marine Resources Fund levy is used to fund research and training.

Traditionally, marine capture fisheries have not played a major role in Namibian life. Today, food security is improved for the most vulnerable; the government actively supports fish consumption by making it available at reduced prices for disadvantaged groups.

The principles applied in Namibia closely follow international guidelines for sustainable fisheries management and have the potential to guide management and governance of the industrial fisheries in other nations, as well as on the high-seas that lie beyond the control of national boundaries.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS

CALIFORNIA: A FRAMEWORK FOR LONG-TERM OCEAN PROTECTION

Oceans and coasts play a key role in the economy and lifestyle in California. However, dense urban populations and multiple uses of the marine environment have resulted in conflict over tight resources. The Government of California recognised that long-term sustainable use of the marine environment requires detailed knowledge, coordination of state agencies and effective management of public finances. The California Ocean Protection Act (COPA) of 2004 responds to this need, and has additionally enabled the creation of 124 interconnected marine protected areas.

Lack of management led to the collapse of the sardine fishery in the mid-twentieth century, and in the 1980s industrial fisheries halved in size. Unregulated coastal development, including the conversion of

wetlands and discharge from industrial, municipal and agricultural sources, have all contributed to the decline in quality of the marine environment.

To address this, the COPA mandated the creation of the Ocean Protection Council, which sets guidelines and coordinates



THE PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE: AN ANCIENT LAW FOR A VERY MODERN PROBLEM

The Public Trust Doctrine is about intergenerational equity, accountability and stewardship of commonly owned natural resources. It is an ancient legal principle dating back to Justinian Law and decrees that common natural resources, including fish, belong to both current and future generations. Under this principle, elected governments are charged with making decisions regarding use of these resources in the interest of its citizens. The doctrine has been incorporated into international law as well as constitutions and laws in a number of countries, notably in South Africa and the State of California. It is a valuable principle with the potential to form the basis for a coherent legal framework to protect common-pool fisheries in the high seas that lie beyond national jurisdiction.

activities between state agencies. By providing a central coordinating body and defining a funding stream, it has also enabled dormant policies to be enacted. One of the most influential of these has been the Marine Life Protection Act (1999), which mandated the creation of a network

of protected areas. The COPA is also helping city governments plan for climate change and sea level rise. The COPA is therefore a model policy for states or nations that have a patchwork of policies governing the marine environment that need to be streamlined.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2008

South Africa has been addressing the challenge of promoting human wellbeing whilst maintaining ecological integrity along its diverse coastline through a number of government-led initiatives. The Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Act of 2008 marks a significant departure from the previously fragmented top-down approach.

The ICM Act is the result of a highly participatory and consultative process. Central to the Act has been reinstating the historic common property rights and access to the coast for all, which were denied during Apartheid. It also defines coastal zones and sets guidelines for institutional arrangements and management plans at local, provincial and national levels.

Coastal habitats have been targeted in the innovative Extended Public Works Programme, which has been widely praised for its achievements in aligning social and ecological goals. The "Working for the Coast" division of this programme operates in all four coastal provinces and promotes the rehabilitation of beaches, estuaries and wetlands by recruiting unemployed

people to remove invasive species and maintain facilities. Working for the Coast and its sister programmes Working for Water, Working for Fire, and Working for Wetlands have been critical in alleviating poverty and creating jobs. There are quotas to ensure women, youth and people with disabilities are given priority enrolment. In addition to employment, training in skills such as literacy, numeracy and management are provided.



WHAT YOU CAN LEARN FROM THE BEST

KEY MESSAGES FOR DECISION MAKERS

The winning policies of the 2012 Future Policy Award are exemplary as they place ecosystems and people together at the centre of policy making. They demonstrate foresight in addressing the key drivers of change in the marine environment, with careful consideration of both local and global threats. They have built in the potential to react to new threats. Crucially, government agencies and supporting actors have developed tools for effective implementation and, therefore, decision makers can learn from the formulation and implementation of these policies.

We strongly advise policy makers to work towards full implementation and enforcement of international commitments including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity's Strategic Plan and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. They should take into account recently launched initiatives: the United Nations Secretary General's Oceans Compact, the Yeosu Declaration on the Living Ocean and Coast, the Global Partnership for Oceans as well as the voluntary guidelines

for the Responsible Governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests approved by the Committee on World Food Security. In the light of the implications of climate change on the marine environment, oceans

need to gain higher prominence in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and we would encourage greater coordination between these international policy instruments.

- **APPLYING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING** are ways for policies to be tailored to local environmental and social conditions by creating zones for different uses. As it involves mapping the marine environment, new and emerging threats can be readily incorporated into plans.
- **CAREFULLY DESIGNED MARINE PROTECTED AREAS** are a critical part of the planning process and a network of MPAs that connect habitats are being implemented in heavily used seas.
- **INTER-MINISTERIAL GROUPS** have enabled parliamentarians from a number of ministries involved in ocean and coastal affairs to work together, establish common goals and work out points of conflict.
- **SETTING UP EXPERT ADVISORY COMMISSIONS** enables civil society and academic engagement and permits input from diverse sectors in policymaking.
- **REGIONAL COOPERATION** is essential to successfully tackle illegal fishing and promote monitoring of environments as marine ecosystems and fish stocks can straddle international boundaries. Many of the winning countries are collaborating on a regional level through programmes, treaties and commissions to promote effective governance, compliance with national laws, and surveillance.
- **MECHANISMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FINANCING** and efficient use of funds have played an integral role in gaining political and public support for policy implementation.
- **SUPPORT FOR LOCAL CO-MANAGEMENT** to enable local communities to manage their own resources and investment in training for local stakeholders is critical for effective and just participation in the policy-making process as well as for successful implementation.
- **INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA** have enabled access to information and participation in the decision-making process at a time and place that suits people, particularly rural coastal communities.





Good policies are indispensable for the effective protection of our oceans. I therefore support the work of the World Future Council to identify and disseminate best policies internationally. The Future Policy Award is an excellent tool.

Dipl. pol. rer. Dieter Paulmann, *Founder Okeanos—Foundation for the Sea*

FACTS ON THE AWARD

FUTURE JUST LAWMAKING

Our “Best Policies” are those that meet the Future Just Lawmaking Principles and significantly support fair conditions for future generations. The International Law Association has adopted Seven Principles for Sustainable Development Law. The principles were the result of ten years of academic work and are regarded as the “first blueprint for the emerging field of sustainable development law and policy” for professionals dealing with policy making and evaluation. The Seven Principles methodology is strictly applied

in the evaluation of all policies that are nominated for the Future Policy Award. For more information see the Application Tool Kit at www.worldfuturecouncil.org/future_justice_principles.html



THE 2012 FUTURE POLICY AWARD JURY

Mr. Árni M. Mathiesen, Assistant Director-General, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

Mr. Robert Calcagno, Director General of the Oceanographic Institute Albert 1st, Prince of Monaco Foundation, Monaco

Dr. Carl Safina, President and Cofounder of the Blue Ocean Institute

Mr. Gustavo A. B. da Fonseca, Ph.D, Head, Natural Resources, Global Environment Facility

Prof. Marie-Claire CordonierSegger, Director, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL), Head, Economic Law,

International Development Law Organisation (IDLO), Canada/Italy

Jakob von Uexkull, Founder, World Future Council and Right Livelihood Award, Sweden/Germany

Pauline Tangiora, Maori elder from the Rongomaiwahine tribe, New Zealand

Dr. Tewolde Erban Gebre Egziabher, Director General, Environmental Protection Authority, Ethiopia

Prof. Dr. Vandana Shiva, Founder, Navdanya, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology, India

REVIEW OF AWARD WINNERS

The first winner of the Future Policy Award was the Food Security Program of the city of Belo Horizonte, Brazil in 2009. As a result of this programme, child mortality has been reduced by 60 per cent, undernourishment by 75 per cent and hunger has been almost eliminated at a cost of just two per cent of the city’s annual budget.

In 2010, the Future Policy Award focused on biological diversity, and was bestowed on the Costa Rica Biodiversity Law of 1998, which is seen as a milestone in meeting the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, Australia’s policy protecting the Great Barrier Reef was recognised with a silver award and Tuscany’s Law No. 64/2004

on the Protection of Heritage of Local Breeds and Varieties of Interest to Farming, Animal Husbandry and Forestry received an Honourable Mention.

Rwanda’s National Forest Policy won the 2011 Future Policy Award as the world’s most inspiring and innovative forest policy which has helped facilitate action on reforestation, afforestation and agroforestry, and developed programmes for participatory forest management in order to halt and reverse deforestation. The Silver Award was granted to the USA’s Lacey Act with the amendment of 2008, a powerful tool to tackle illegal trade in timber. The Gambian Community Forest Policy, initiated in 1995, was also awarded with a Silver Award.

KEY REFERENCES AND RECOMMENDED READING

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BEST POLICIES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

We at the World Future Council work for responsible, sustainable thinking and action in the interests of future generations. We have come together as a council because, despite our very different backgrounds, we are bound together by common values: responsibility, compassion, respect, trust and caring for the environment. We come from every continent and from the spheres of politics, civil society, business, science and culture. We inform decision makers

worldwide about existing policy solutions to the challenges of our time. We help develop and promote such solutions in the areas of:

- Climate, Energy and Regenerative Cities
- Sustainable Ecosystems
- Future Justice
- Sustainable Economies and Future Finance
- Peace and Disarmament

HELP US CREATE A BETTER WORLD!

As a charitable foundation, we depend on your support to build a “future-proof” world! You can donate to a specific campaign or the overall work of the World Future Council to help us to continue our successful work.

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THE WORLD FUTURE COUNCIL

Hamburg (Head Office)
 World Future Council
 Mexikoring 29
 22297 Hamburg, Germany
 Phone: +49 (0) 40 3070914-0
 Fax: +49 (0) 40 3070914-14
info@worldfuturecouncil.org

Brussels
info.eu@worldfuturecouncil.org
London
info.uk@worldfuturecouncil.org
Washington D.C.
info.us@worldfuturecouncil.org
Johannesburg
africa@worldfuturecouncil.org

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James Butler, Tubbataha/Philippines: pages 4-5, 10-11	Toppix2: pages 16-17

Authors: Anisha Grover, Janne Rohe and Ina Neuberger
 Editor: Fiona Woo

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The contents and views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the partner organisations.

*“With every drop of water you
drink, every breath you take,
you’re connected to the sea. Health
to the ocean means health for us.”*

*Dr. Sylvia Earle, Oceanographer and National
Geographic Explorer-in-Residence*

