

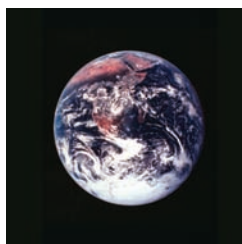
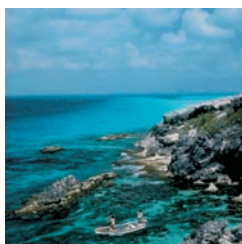


Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

*GEF/MSP on Fostering a Global Dialogue
on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on
Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages*

Steering Committee Meeting
Saturday, June 21, 2008, 1:00-6:00 PM

UNESCO Conference Room
9th Floor, UNESCO Office
2 United Nations Plaza
New York



***GEF/MSP on Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS,
and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages***

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**GEF Medium Size Project: *Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and
SIDS and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages***
Steering Committee Meeting
21 June 2008, 1:00-6:00 PM, UNESCO, New York

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Overview of Project implementation, outcomes and achievements.
4. Update on external evaluation of the Project
5. Discussion on the sustainability of project outcomes and potential for follow-up in support of the Global Forum and elsewhere
6. Closure

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terminal Evaluation of the UNEP GEF project “Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages”

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002 catalyzed the international community around the challenge of protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development through the endorsement of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) detailing goals, activities, targets and timetables up to 2015, including for oceans, coastal areas, fisheries, small island developing States (SIDS), and freshwater. The global process to promote and sustain the achievement of these objectives, targets and timetables will require significant and continuing efforts on the part of the international community: the exploitation and degradation of coastal, marine, and island resources is serious and not coming to a halt, to the point that it may become irreversible in places. Yet, while the WSSD provided a key occasion to create a momentum around these issues, an overall assessment of the global progress will only be carried out by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in 2014-2015. Moreover, interlinkages between freshwater management and coastal and marine management are not sufficiently addressed by existing fora and mechanisms. Efforts were required both to strengthen existing mechanisms (such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)) and to launch new processes to foster a multistakeholder dialogue at the highest political levels on these issues.

The **goal** of the project was to foster a global South-to-South and South-to-North dialogue, through the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, on the implementation of the activities aimed towards the achievement of JPOI targets and timetables related to oceans, coastal areas and islands, with a special focus on SIDS and the interlinkages between freshwater and the coastal and marine environment.

This GEF Project aimed to assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to put the Oceans, Coasts, and Islands issues on the high political agenda of their governmental policies and strategies. By involving developing country and countries with economies in transition officials and GEF Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) projects in this global dialogue, the project helped build their capacity in addressing those issues. The project aimed to foster learning of experiences and lessons drawn from the GEF projects on LMEs, and integrated coastal management conducted in the past 12 years in 118 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The project attempted to assist the countries in the development of policy analyses on critical issues, especially cross-sectoral issues not typically addressed by other entities. The project assisted the developing countries and countries with economies in transition achieve the JPOI targets for oceans, coasts, and islands as well as promote the adoption of ecosystem-based approaches including large marine ecosystems.

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, organized informally in 2001 and formalized at the WSSD, serves as a multi-stakeholder stock-taking forum for cross-sectoral discussion, policy analyses, and mobilization of knowledge and other resources to promote the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS. The Global Forum brings together leading ocean experts from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations (including all the relevant UN agencies), nongovernmental organizations, private sector, academic and scientific institutions. The original focus of the Global Forum was multifold and included the following components:

- assessment of progress achieved (or lack thereof) of the protection and management of oceans, coasts, and SIDS since the 1992 Earth Summit;
- participation and influence of the oceans agenda at the WSSD;
- mobilization of resources to implement the oceans, coasts, and SIDS targets agreed to at the WSSD;
- preparations for the 10 year review of progress achieved in SIDS since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States organized at the International Meeting in Mauritius in January 2005.

Since 2003, there was a growing necessity to address the gaps and needs identified by the Global Forum. This was made even more urgent in January 2005 with the outcomes of the Mauritius SIDS review meeting. The project had the intention to address the following needs:

- *The need for cross-sectoral dialogue on freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages:* There is a need for addressing oceans, coasts, and islands issues in a cross-sectoral and comprehensive manner, as emphasized in the 1992 Earth Summit which underscored that given the interrelationship among uses and processes in the coast and ocean, ocean and coastal governance must be “integrated in content and precautionary and anticipatory in ambit.”

Existing fora related to oceans, however, are largely sectoral—that is, they tend to treat different aspects of sustainable development of the oceans separately. For example, there are different fora on fisheries issues, marine science issues, marine navigation and safety issues, and marine pollution control issues, among others. This sectoral approach is mirrored in the United Nations agencies which address ocean issues, whereby there is no United Nations agency which is tasked with addressing oceans, coasts, and islands issues (including connections to freshwater) in a comprehensive way. Among the nongovernmental organizations, too, there is no global organization devoted to the sustainable development of oceans, coasts, and islands (while there are many large environmental groups with substantial ocean programs, they tend to emphasize mainly the environmental aspects of the sustainable development equation).

There was also a need to apply the experiences learned through GEF projects to the global dialogue on freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages. The GEF has typically used ecosystem-based approaches to improve management of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) and these experiences should be shared with the global water community.

- *The need for dialogue among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private sector:* There was also a need for a forum where participants from nongovernmental organizations, governments, especially from developing countries, intergovernmental and international organizations, and the private sector can interact together, share information, draw lessons from existing practice, consider emerging issues, and engage in a fruitful dialogue.

The project aimed to bring the GEF LME experience in these dialogues, particularly the lessons learned in the application of the GEF processes known as the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme.

The need for oceans awareness at the highest political levels, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition: Notwithstanding the economic, social, and environmental importance of oceans, coasts, and islands, because of their complexity and diversity, sometimes these issues are not adequately addressed in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, and there are gaps in addressing these issues in international fora. A case in point is the World Summit on Sustainable Development which initially, during the Summit preparatory process, did not address oceans, coasts, and SIDS issues. Enhanced awareness of ocean issues is needed to help insure the appropriate inclusion of oceans, coasts, and islands concerns in the policies and strategies of developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, as well as in important global and regional discussions on sustainable development.

The need for linking oceans and coasts to freshwater basins: Because of interrelated natural processes, what happens upstream affects the downstream environment and viceversa. In order to preserve overall system integrity, it is imperative to link management measures regarding oceans and coasts to the improved management of river basins and watersheds. And yet, discussions of freshwater management and oceans management typically take place separately in different fora. The GEF, through the GPA, has provided assistance to countries in improving management of river basins draining to coasts in order to improve water flow regimes and reduce pollution loads. There is a need to replicate the models initiated by GEF- assisted projects such as the Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership with the World Bank and the Mekong River Basin Water Utilization Project, which have started to produce results from on-the-ground pollution reduction mechanisms and adoption of policies and national and regional institutional reforms.

Project Objectives:

In response to these needs, the project aimed to assist the developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition to:

1. Foster cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogues, policy analyses, and public outreach on oceans, coasts and SIDS issues;

2. Promote the attainment of intergovernmental commitments and agreements, including the JPOI and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA);
3. Establish multi-sectoral dialogues, involving experts from developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and GEF LME projects in the policy analyses, public outreach and cross-learning between LME experiences and coastal and ocean management experiences;
4. Raise the awareness of and promote national ocean policies and ecosystem-based approaches to large marine ecosystems as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development of SIDS;
5. Improve interlinkages between freshwater, coastal and oceans issues by developing a relationship between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and associated institutions.

The project aimed to promote cross-learning among existing national and regional activities related to ocean and coastal management and share significant experience in ecosystem-based management of large marine ecosystems gained through the GEF LME projects to achieve maximum synergy among related efforts.

Relevance to GEF Programmes

As stated above, the **goal** of the project is to foster a global South-South and South-to-North dialogue, through the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, on the implementation of the activities aimed towards the achievement of JPOI targets and timetables related to oceans, coastal areas and islands, with a special focus on SIDS and the interlinkages between freshwater and the coastal and marine environment. This GEF Project will assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to put the Oceans, Coasts, and Islands issues on the high political agenda of their governmental policies and strategies. The project proposal is consistent with the Operational Program #10: Global Technical Support component, “Targeted technical demonstration and capacity building projects can help build awareness in countries that are participating in International Waters projects and serve as a means to encourage best practices, develop tools for finding solutions, and formulate policies for innovative institutional approaches.” The project proposal is also consistent with new GEF IW Strategic Priority 2: Expand global coverage of foundational capacity building addressing the two key program gaps with a focus on cross-cutting aspects of African transboundary waters and support for targeted learning. South-to-South “structured learning” contributes significantly to the success of GEF’s foundational/capacity building work in IW.”

Executing Arrangements

UNEP will act as the implementing agency for this project. The executing agency will be the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO (IOC), which will receive the total GEF financing and will contract the International Coast and Ocean Organization (ICO), the Secretariat of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, for the implementation of specific activities under all four project components (ICO is an international NGO accredited to UN ECOSOC).

Other collaborating executing agencies which will carry out specific project activities include: NEPAD/COSMAR (New Partnership for Africa’s Development, Coastal and Marine Coordination Unit); IOCARIBE (IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions); PEMSEA (Partnerships for Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia); SOPAC (South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission); EPOMEX (Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de México); SEMARNAT (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y de Recursos Naturales); CCA (Consejo Consultivo del Agua); and the World Ocean Network.

The project will be guided by a Steering Committee (SC) that will comprise members from the GEF implementing agencies, project executing agencies, and donor representatives. The SC will provide policy guidance; approve work plans, budget, and audit reports; and provide general oversight of implementation. The Steering Committee will also review and approve project monitoring and evaluation reports.

Project Activities anticipated at the time of the project inception

Component 1 – Foster cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogues and raise awareness of oceans, coasts and SIDS to promote the attainment of the commitments agreed upon at the WSSD and in other relevant fora.

- Activity 1a—Convening the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a Ministerial segment, in January 2006:
- Activity 1b— Assessing capacity building needs at the regional level for the development and implementation of ecosystem-based national ocean policies among developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
- Activity 1c—Increasing public awareness of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and island.
- Activity 1d—Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:

Component 2 – Increase awareness within SIDS nations in the development and implementation of national and regional oceans policies and the implementation of the ecosystem approach through LME projects and SIDS projects, and carry out associated capacity building efforts.

Activities in Component 2

- Involve SIDS experts and policy makers in the further development of ecosystem-based national and regional ocean policies through participation in policy analyses, workshop/conferences, and capacity building efforts.
- Build the capacity of SIDS experts and policy makers through participation in scientific meetings and in analytical activities on ocean policies, ecosystem-based management, and large marine ecosystems as a means to advance the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting.

Component 3 – Foster improved understanding of the interlinkages between freshwater and coastal and oceans issues, support the 2006 Intergovernmental Review of the GPA, and develop formal collaboration between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum.

- Contributing to preparations for the GPA IGR-2, particularly in relation to fostering freshwater-coastal/marine interlinkages through integrated coastal area and river basin management. Preparation of a policy analysis on freshwater/coastal/marine interlinkages, including GPA implementation, and holding of an associated workshop in Mexico.
- Organizing oceans panels at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006 for the formulation of a cooperation agenda, and concluding a Memorandum of Understanding between the Global Forum and the World Water Forum.

Budget

Component 1	GEF	Co-finance	Project	total
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Global Forum Conference and Related Activities (Total GEF and co-financing) \$945,000)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
<i>1a—Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a ministerial segment in January 2006, and related meetings:</i>	\$180,000	\$385,000	\$565,000
(i) Conference: Travel expenses for about 40 participants (mostly from SIDS, developing countries, and countries with economies in transition). GEF financing includes airfare, subsistence and accommodation for such participants. Co-finance covers conference planning, travel of participants, facilities, secretariat, side events.	(i) 140,000 (IOC)	(i) 380,000	
(ii) Conference report preparation and printing. GEF financing includes report preparation and printing 2000 copies of the report.	(ii) 30,000 (International Coast and Ocean Organization (ICO))		
(iii) Global Forum side events during major international deliberations related to oceans and freshwater in preparation for the Global Conference, e.g., CSD and ICP. GEF financing covers preparation and printing of materials, and travel. Co-financing covers secretariat staff support.	(iii) 10,000 (ICO)	(iii) 5,000	
Year 1	15,000	65,000	80,000
Year 2	165,000	320,000	485,000
<i>1b—Assessing capacity building needs for the development and implementation of national ocean policies among developing countries in three regions:</i>	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$90,000
(i) Three regional assessments conducted to identify and address capacity building needs on ocean governance in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia. GEF financing covers the assessment work and related travel. Co-financing covers travel, secretariat staff support and facilities.	(i) 45,000 (IOC WITH NEPAD, IOCARIBE, PEMSEA)	(i) 45,000	
Year 1	45,000	30,000	75,000
Year 2	0	15,000	15,000
<i>1c—Increasing public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands through the development and dissemination of: (a) a package of public information materials; (b) a global directory of nongovernmental organizations related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS; c) Global Forum Newsletter; and (c) web-based information on advancements on oceans, coasts, and islands targets:</i>	\$105,000	\$75,000	\$180,000
(i) 3,000 copies of a package of public information materials printed and disseminated through networks of educational and public awareness organizations (e.g., museums and aquaria). GEF	(i) 35,000 (ICO WITH WORLD OCEAN NETWORK)	(i) 50,000	

financing covers preparation and printing costs, including media specialist fee and other costs. Co-finance includes staff support and facilities. (ii) Global directory of ocean NGOs completed and made available both in electronic and hardcopy form. GEF financing includes preparation and printing costs for 2,000 copies. (iii) Global Forum Newsletter produced and disseminated electronically every three months (8 issues). GEF financing covers preparation and electronic publishing, including IT support. Co-finance includes cost of facilities and administrative and communication costs. (iv) Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands website updated quarterly, enhanced, and maintained. GEF financing covers IT support, computer hardware and software. Co-finance covers cost of facilities and additional secretariat costs.	(ii) 15,000 (ICO)		
	(iii) 25,000 (ICO)	(iii) 10,000	
	(iv) 30,000 (ICO)	(iv) 15,000	
Year 1	65,000	50,000	115,000
Year 2	40,000	25,000	65,000
<i>1d—Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:</i>	\$70,000	\$40,000	\$110,000
(i) Organizational structure of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands redesigned, including through the participation of additional participants from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, private sector and business representatives, and freshwater representatives; the appointment of regional leaders; and the creation of thematic roundtables. GEF financing includes travel and communications costs. Co-finance covers cost of facilities and administrative costs.	(i) 20,000 (IOC)	(i) 30,000	
(ii) Global Forum Steering Committee strategic planning meetings (one per year). GEF financing includes travel costs of participants from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, and meeting preparation. Co-finance covers cost of facilities and administrative costs.	(ii) 30,000 (ICO)	(ii) 10,000	
(iii) A ten-year strategic plan for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands completed. GEF financing includes compensation for a strategic planner and other costs (e.g., communication).	(iii) 20,000 (ICO)		
Year 1	50,000	35,000	85,000
Year 2	20,000	5,000	25,000
Component 2	GEF	Co-finance	Project total

SIDS (GEF and co-financing \$726,125)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
<i>Preparatory activity by Global Forum, with co-financing from partners. Together with SIDS leaders, agencies, donors, and NGOs to plan for follow-up for implementation of Mauritius commitments.</i>	0	\$90,000	\$90,000
Year 1	0	90,000	90,000
Year 2	0	0	0
<p><i>2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy analysis paper on the implementation of ocean policies and ecosystem-based approaches in SIDS and the implementation of the coastal and marine resources section of the Barbados Programme of Action, of the SIDS section of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and of the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting</i></p> <p>(i) A multidisciplinary task force established, including experts from developing countries for the development of implementation strategies of the outcomes of the Mauritius SIDS International Meeting in the three main SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS), including assessment of capacity building needs. GEF financing includes travel costs and report preparation costs. Co-finance covers facilities and secretariat support.</p> <p>(ii) Preparation, printing, and dissemination of the strategy on SIDS and post-Mauritius implementation. GEF financing includes preparation and printing of 1000 copies. Co-financing covers secretariat support.</p>	<p>\$115,000</p> <p>(i) 85,000 (<i>IOC WITH SIDS PARTNERS</i>)</p> <p>(ii) 30,000 (<i>ICO</i>)</p>	<p>\$66,125</p> <p>(i) 61,125</p> <p>(ii) 5,000</p>	\$181,125
Year 1	85,000	50,000	135,000
Year 2	30,000	16,125	46,125
<p><i>2b—Convening panels on national and regional ocean policies in SIDS at the September 2005 International Conference on National and Regional Ocean Policies:</i></p> <p>(i) Panels on ocean policies in SIDS organized at the 2005 International Conference on National and Regional Ocean Policies, including a training component, with the participation of no less than 20 SIDS representatives. GEF covers travel expenses for 30 participants (the SIDS participants, participants from other developing countries and countries with economies in transition, Global Forum secretariat). Co-financing covers other conference costs.</p> <p>(ii) Conference report: Preparation, printing and</p>	<p>\$115,000</p> <p>(i) 85,000 (<i>IOC</i>)</p> <p>(ii) 30,000</p>	<p>\$215,000</p> <p>(i) 215,000</p>	\$330,000

dissemination in various fora/mailings. GEF financing includes report preparation and printing costs.	(ICO)		
Year 1	85,000	215,000	300,000
Year 2	30,000	0	30,000
<i>2c—Convening a capacity building workshop on national ocean policies for SIDS in Suva, Fiji, in late 2005 or early 2006:</i>	\$70,000	\$55,000	\$125,000
(i) Capacity building workshop on national ocean policy for SIDS organized with the participation of no less than 20 experts and policy makers. GEF financing includes travel costs for participants and preparation of workshop materials. Co-financing includes organization of workshop, cost of facilities and secretariat.	(i) 50,000 (IOC WITH SOPAC, CROP, SPREP)	(i) 55,000	
(ii) Report from the workshop prepared and disseminated at relevant ocean and freshwater fora.	(ii) 20,000 (ICO)		
Year 1	50,000	55,000	105,000
Year 2	20,000	0	20,000
Component 3 GPA and Interlinkages to Water (Total GEF and co-financing \$205,000)	GEF (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)	Project total (US\$)
<i>3a—Preparing and disseminating policy analyses on the implementation of the GPA and the fostering of freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages through integrated coastal area and river basin management:</i>	\$95,000	\$55,000	\$150,000
(i) Preparation of a policy analysis on GPA implementation highlighting successful cases of freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages, and contributing to preparations for the GPA IGR-2.	(i) 45,000 (ICO WITH UNEP/GPA)	(i) 35,000	
(ii) EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA host workshop on freshwater-coast-marine interlinkages in Mexico, also furthering ties with the World Water Forum. GEF support covers the costs of the workshop and the travel of developing country participants.	(ii) 30,000 (ICO WITH EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA)	(ii) 15,000	
(iii) 1000 copies of the policy analysis paper prepared and disseminated at relevant ocean and freshwater fora. GEF financing covers preparation and printing costs.	(iii) 20,000 (ICO)	(iii) 5,000	
Year 1	45,000	40,000	85,000
Year 2	50,000	15,000	65,000
<i>3b—Organization of oceans panels at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006 for the formulation of a cooperation agenda:</i>	\$40,000	\$15,000	\$55,000

(i) 2 panels on ocean issues organized at the 4 th World Water Forum: travel for 6 participants.	(i) 20,000 (ICO)	(i) 5,000	
(ii) Reports from the panels disseminated at relevant oceans and freshwater fora.	(ii) 15,000 (ICO)	(ii) 5,000	
(iii) Memorandum of understanding for collaboration between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and associated institutions developed and signed.	(iii) 5,000 (ICO)	(iii) 5,000	
Year 1	0	0	0
Year 2	40,000	15,000	55,000
Component 4 Monitoring and Evaluation (Total GEF funding: \$80,000)	GEF (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)	Project total (US\$)
<i>4a—Monitoring and evaluation:</i>	\$80,000	0	\$80,000
(i) One evaluation meeting involving project staff and selected Steering Committee members. GEF financing covers travel costs of SC members.	(i) 10,000 (IOC)		
(ii) External evaluation at the end of the project. GEF financing covers travel and compensation of two external evaluators.	(ii) 20,000 (IOC)		
(iii) Replication mechanism with IW:Learn established	(iii) 50,000 (IOC)		
Year 1	40,000	0	40,000
Year 2	40,000	0	40,000
Project Management (Total GEF and co-financing: \$159,600)	GEF (US\$)	Co-finance (US\$)	Project total (US\$)
<i>Project management:</i>	\$79,600	\$80,000	\$159,600
(i) Project management. GEF financing includes partial support for project management (8% of GEF financing for management fees). Co-finance covers partial support for project management, administrative support, and facilities.	(i) 79,600 (IOC)	(i) 80,000	
Year 1	39,800	40,000	79,800
Year 2	39,800	40,000	79,800
Project Total Cost	994,600	1,121,125	2,115,725

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION

1. Objective and Scope of the Evaluation

The objective of this terminal evaluation is to examine the extent and magnitude of any project impacts to date and determine the likelihood of future impacts. The evaluation will also assess project performance and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results. The evaluation will focus on the following main questions:

1. Did the project help to increase awareness at a high political level in the developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition on major issues related to oceans, especially the ecological and socioeconomic inter-linkages between the management of freshwater and coastal, marine, and island areas?
2. Did the project promote the attainment of intergovernmental commitments and agreements, including the JPOI and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA)?
3. Did the project increase the capacity of developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition to:
 - a. implement the JPOI targets for oceans, coasts, and islands and other relevant intergovernmental agreements, such as the GPA?
 - b. adopt the use of ecosystem-based approaches including large marine ecosystems?
 - c. implement the oceans and coasts aspects of the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting
4. To what extent did the project succeed in securing the sustainability of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands?
5. To what extent did the project succeed in increasing the replicability of lessons learned in GEF LME projects through interactions with other major ocean programs and efforts in the Global Forum?

2. Methods

This terminal evaluation will be conducted as an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, key representatives of the executing agencies and other relevant staff are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation. The consultant will liaise with the UNEP/EOU and the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager on any logistic and/or methodological issues to properly conduct the review in as independent a way as possible, given the circumstances and resources offered. The draft report will be delivered to UNEP EOU and then circulated to UNEP/DGEF Task Manager and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary or suggested revisions.

The findings of the evaluation will be based on the following:

1. A desk review of project documents including, but not limited to:
 - (a) The project documents, outputs, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports to UNEP and GEF annual Project Implementation Review reports) and relevant correspondence.
 - (b) Notes from the Steering Group meetings.

- (c) Other project-related material produced by the project staff or partners.
 - (d) Relevant material published on the project web-site:.
2. Interviews with project management and technical support including the staff from the UNESCO/IOC, the secretariat from the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands. Selected members of the Forum steering committee members;
 3. Interviews and Telephone interviews with intended users for the project outputs and other stakeholders involved with this project, including the participants in the project activities and international bodies, such as FAO, UNDP and UNEP GPA. The Consultant shall determine whether to seek additional information and opinions from representatives of donor agencies and other organisations. As appropriate, these interviews could be combined with an email questionnaire.
 4. Interviews with the UNEP/DGEF project task manager and Fund Management Officer, and other relevant staff in UNEP dealing with International Waters-related activities as necessary. The Consultant shall also gain broader perspectives from discussions with relevant GEF Secretariat staff.
 5. Field visit to the fourth meeting of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, 7-11 April 2008, Hanoi and the project steering committee to have interviews with participants.

Key Evaluation principles.

In attempting to evaluate any outcomes and impacts that the project may have achieved, evaluators should remember that the project's performance should be assessed by considering the difference between the answers to two simple questions “*what happened?*” and “*what would have happened anyway?*”. These questions imply that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions and trends in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. In addition it implies that there should be plausible evidence to **attribute** such outcomes and impacts **to the actions of the project**.

Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions and trends is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluator, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgements about project performance.

3. Project Ratings

The success of project implementation will be rated on a scale from ‘highly unsatisfactory’ to ‘highly satisfactory’. In particular the evaluation shall **assess and rate** the project with respect to the eleven categories defined below.¹

A. Attainment of objectives and planned results:

The evaluation should assess the extent to which the project's major relevant objectives were effectively and efficiently achieved or are expected to be achieved and their relevance.

- *Effectiveness*: Evaluate how, and to what extent, the stated project objectives have been met, taking into account the “achievement indicators”. The analysis of outcomes achieved should include, *inter alia*, an assessment of the extent to which the project has directly or indirectly

¹ However, the views and comments expressed by the evaluator need not be restricted to these items.

assisted policy- and decision-makers to apply information supplied by. In particular:

- Evaluate the immediate impact of the project on raising awareness at a high political levels in the developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition on major issues related to oceans
- As far as possible, also assess the potential longer-term impacts considering that the evaluation is taking place upon completion of the project and that longer term impact is expected to be seen in a few years time.
- *Relevance*: In retrospect, were the project's outcomes consistent with the focal areas/operational program strategies and the wider portfolio of the GEF?
- *Efficiency*: Was the project cost effective? Was the project the least cost option? Was the project implementation delayed and if it was, then did that affect cost-effectiveness? Assess the contribution of cash and in-kind co-financing to project implementation and to what extent the project leveraged additional resources. Did the project build on earlier initiatives, did it make effective use of available scientific and / or technical information. Wherever possible, the evaluator should also compare the cost-time vs. outcomes relationship of the project with that of other similar projects.

B. Sustainability:

Sustainability is understood as the probability of continued long-term project-derived outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, e.g. stronger institutional capacities or better informed decision-making. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes. The evaluation should ascertain to what extent follow-up work has been initiated and how project outcomes will be sustained and enhanced over time. In particular the evaluation should determine to what extent did the project succeed in securing the sustainability of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands?

Five aspects of sustainability should be addressed: financial, socio-political, institutional frameworks and governance, environmental (if applicable). The following questions provide guidance on the assessment of these aspects:

- *Financial resources*. Are there any financial risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the likelihood that financial and economic resources will not be available once the GEF assistance ends (resources can be from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities, and trends that may indicate that it is likely that in future there will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project's outcomes)? To what extent are the outcomes of the project dependent on continued financial support?
- *Socio-political*: Are there any social or political risks that may jeopardize sustenance of project outcomes? What is the risk that the

level of stakeholder ownership will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes to be sustained? Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? Is there sufficient public / stakeholder awareness in support of the long term objectives of the project?

- *Institutional framework and governance.* To what extent is the sustenance of the outcomes of the project dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance? What is the likelihood that institutional and technical achievements, legal frameworks, policies and governance structures and processes will allow for, the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained? While responding to these questions consider if the required systems for accountability and transparency and the required technical know-how are in place.
- *Environmental.* Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project environmental benefits? The TE should assess whether certain activities in the project area will pose a threat to the sustainability of the project outcomes. For example; construction of dam in a protected area could inundate a sizable area and thereby neutralize the biodiversity-related gains made by the project; or, a newly established pulp mill might jeopardise the viability of nearby protected forest areas by increasing logging pressures; or a vector control intervention may be made less effective by changes in climate and consequent alterations to the incidence and distribution of malarial mosquitoes.

C. Achievement of outputs and activities:

- Delivered outputs: Assessment of the project's success in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality as well as usefulness and timeliness.
- Assess the soundness and effectiveness of approaches used to build the capacity of SIDS experts and policy makers through participation in scientific meetings and in analytical activities on ocean policies, ecosystem-based management, and large marine ecosystems as a means to advance the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting
- Assess to what extent the policy analyses produced on freshwater/coastal/marine inter-linkages, including GPA implementation have the weight of scientific authority / credibility necessary to assist the developing countries to implement JPOI targets.

D. Catalytic Role

Replication and catalysis. What examples are there of replication and catalytic outcomes? Replication approach, in the context of GEF projects, is defined as lessons and experiences coming out of the project that are replicated or scaled up in the design and implementation of other projects. Replication can have two aspects, replication proper (lessons and experiences are replicated in different geographic area) or scaling up (lessons and experiences are replicated within the same geographic area but funded by other sources). Specifically:

- Did the project succeed in increasing the replicability of lessons learned in GEF LME projects through interactions with other major ocean programs and efforts in the Global Forum?

If no effects are identified, the evaluation will describe the catalytic or replication actions that the project carried out.

E. Assessment monitoring and evaluation systems.

The evaluation shall include an assessment of the quality, application and effectiveness of project monitoring and evaluation plans and tools, including an assessment of risk management based on the assumptions and risks identified in the project document. The Terminal Evaluation will assess whether the project met the minimum requirements for ‘project design of M&E’ and ‘the application of the Project M&E plan’ (see minimum requirements 1&2 in Annex 4). GEF projects must budget adequately for execution of the M&E plan, and provide adequate resources during implementation of the M&E plan. Project managers are also expected to use the information generated by the M&E system during project implementation to adapt and improve the project.

M&E during project implementation

- *M&E design.* Projects should have sound M&E plans to monitor results and track progress towards achieving project objectives. An M&E plan should include a baseline (including data, methodology, etc.), SMART indicators (see Annex 4) and data analysis systems, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results. The time frame for various M&E activities and standards for outputs should have been specified.
- *M&E plan implementation.* A Terminal Evaluation should verify that: an M&E system was in place and facilitated timely tracking of results and progress towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period (perhaps through use of a logframe or similar); annual project reports and Progress Implementation Review (PIR) reports were complete, accurate and with well justified ratings; that the information provided by the M&E system was used during the project to improve project performance and to adapt to changing needs; and that projects had an M&E system in place with proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities.
- *Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities.* The terminal evaluation should determine whether support for M&E was budgeted adequately and was funded in a timely fashion during implementation.

F. Preparation and Readiness

Were the project’s objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its timeframe? Were the capacities of executing institution and counterparts properly considered when the project was designed? Were lessons from other relevant projects properly incorporated in the project design? Were the partnership arrangements properly identified and the roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project implementation? Were counterpart resources (funding, staff, and facilities), enabling legislation, and adequate project management arrangements in place?

G. Country ownership / drivenness:

This is the relevance of the project to national development and environmental agendas, recipient country commitment, and regional and international agreements. The evaluation will:

- Assess the level of country ownership. Specifically, the evaluator should assess whether the project was effective in involving SIDS experts and policy makers in the further development of ecosystem-based national and regional ocean policies through participation in policy analyses, workshop/conferences, and capacity building efforts.
- Assess the level of country commitment to Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum.

H. Stakeholder participation / public awareness:

This consists of three related and often overlapping processes: information dissemination, consultation, and “stakeholder” participation. Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies that have an interest or stake in the outcome of the GEF- financed project. The term also applies to those potentially adversely affected by a project. The evaluation will specifically:

- Assess the mechanisms put in place by the project for identification and engagement of stakeholders in each participating country and establish, in consultation with the stakeholders, whether this mechanism was successful, and identify its strengths and weaknesses.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of collaboration/interactions between the various project partners and institutions during the course of implementation of the project.
- Assess the degree and effectiveness of any various public awareness activities that were undertaken during the course of implementation of the project.

I. Financial Planning

Evaluation of financial planning requires assessment of the quality and effectiveness of financial planning and control of financial resources throughout the project’s lifetime. Evaluation includes actual project costs by activities compared to budget (variances), financial management (including disbursement issues), and co- financing. The evaluation should:

- Assess the strength and utility of financial controls, including reporting, and planning to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a proper and timely flow of funds for the payment of satisfactory project deliverables.
- Present the major findings from the financial audit if one has been conducted.
- Identify and verify the sources of co- financing as well as leveraged and associated financing (in co-operation with the IA and EA).
- Assess whether the project has applied appropriate standards of due diligence in the management of funds and financial audits.
- The evaluation should also include a breakdown of final actual costs and co-financing for the project prepared in consultation with the relevant UNON/DGEF Fund Management Officer of the project (table attached in Annex 1 Co-financing and leveraged resources).

J. Implementation approach:

This includes an analysis of the project's management framework, adaptation to changing conditions (adaptive management), partnerships in implementation arrangements, changes in project design, and overall project management. The evaluation will:

- Ascertain to what extent the project implementation mechanisms outlined in the project document have been closely followed. In particular, assess the role of the various committees established and whether the project document was clear and realistic to enable effective and efficient implementation, whether the project was executed according to the plan and how well the management was able to adapt to changes during the life of the project to enable the implementation of the project.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency and adaptability of project management and the supervision of project activities / project execution arrangements at all levels (1) policy decisions: Steering Group; (2) day to day project management by the IOC/UNESCO and the Forum secretariat.

K. UNEP Supervision and Backstopping

- Assess the effectiveness of supervision and administrative and financial support provided by UNEP/DGEF.
- Identify administrative, operational and/or technical problems and constraints that influenced the effective implementation of the project.

The *ratings will be presented in the form of a table*. Each of the eleven categories should be rated separately with **brief justifications** based on the findings of the main analysis. An overall rating for the project should also be given. The following rating system is to be applied:

HS	= Highly Satisfactory
S	= Satisfactory
MS	= Moderately Satisfactory
MU	= Moderately Unsatisfactory
U	= Unsatisfactory
HU	= Highly Unsatisfactory

4. Evaluation report format and review procedures

The report should be brief, to the point and easy to understand. It must explain; the purpose of the evaluation, exactly what was evaluated and the methods used. The report must highlight any methodological limitations, identify key concerns and present evidence-based findings, consequent conclusions, recommendations and lessons. The report should be presented in a way that makes the information accessible and comprehensible and include an executive summary that encapsulates the essence of the information contained in the report to facilitate dissemination and distillation of lessons.

The evaluation will rate the overall implementation success of the project and provide individual ratings of the eleven implementation aspects as described in Section 1 of this TOR. *The ratings will be presented in the format of a table with brief justifications based on the findings of the main analysis.*

Evidence, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be presented in a complete and balanced manner. Any dissident views in response to evaluation findings will be appended in an annex. The evaluation report shall be written in English, be of no more than 50 pages (excluding annexes), use numbered paragraphs and include:

- i) An **executive summary** (no more than 3 pages) providing a brief overview of the main conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation;
- ii) **Introduction and background** giving a brief overview of the evaluated project, for example, the objective and status of activities; The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2006, requires that a TE report will provide summary information on when the evaluation took place; places visited; who was involved; the key questions; and, the methodology.
- iii) **Scope, objective and methods** presenting the evaluation's purpose, the evaluation criteria used and questions to be addressed;
- iv) **Project Performance and Impact** providing *factual evidence* relevant to the questions asked by the evaluator and interpretations of such evidence. This is the main substantive section of the report. The evaluator should provide a commentary and analysis on all eleven evaluation aspects (A – K above).
- v) **Conclusions and rating** of project implementation success giving the evaluator's concluding assessments and ratings of the project against given evaluation criteria and standards of performance. The conclusions should provide answers to questions about whether the project is considered good or bad, and whether the results are considered positive or negative. The ratings should be provided with a brief narrative comment in a table (see Annex 1);
- vi) **Lessons (to be) learned** presenting general conclusions from the standpoint of the design and implementation of the project, based on good practices and successes or problems and mistakes. Lessons should have the potential for wider application and use. All lessons should 'stand alone' and should:
 - Briefly describe the context from which they are derived
 - State or imply some prescriptive action;
 - Specify the contexts in which they may be applied (if possible, who when and where)
- vii) **Recommendations** suggesting *actionable* proposals for improvement of the current project. In general, Terminal Evaluations are likely to have very few (perhaps two or three) actionable recommendations.

Prior to each recommendation, the issue(s) or problem(s) to be addressed by the recommendation should be clearly stated.

A high quality recommendation is an actionable proposal that is:

1. Feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available
2. Commensurate with the available capacities of project team and partners
3. Specific in terms of who would do what and when
4. Contains results-based language (i.e. a measurable performance target)
5. Includes a trade-off analysis, when its implementation may require utilizing significant resources that would otherwise be used for other project purposes.

- viii) **Annexes** may include additional material deemed relevant by the evaluator but must include:
 1. The Evaluation Terms of Reference,
 2. A list of interviewees, and evaluation timeline
 3. A list of documents reviewed / consulted

4. Summary co-finance information and a statement of project expenditure by activity
5. The expertise of the evaluation team. (brief CV).

TE reports will also include any response / comments from the project management team and/or the country focal point regarding the evaluation findings or conclusions as an annex to the report, however, such will be appended to the report by UNEP EOU.

Examples of UNEP GEF Terminal Evaluation Reports are available at www.unep.org/eou

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report

Draft reports submitted to UNEP EOU are shared with the corresponding Programme or Project Officer and his or her supervisor for initial review and consultation. The DGEF staff and senior Executing Agency staff are allowed to comment on the draft evaluation report. They may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions. The consultation also seeks feedback on the proposed recommendations and the preparation of a draft management response to them. UNEP EOU collates all review comments and provides them to the evaluator(s) for their consideration in preparing the final version of the report.

5. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports.

The final report shall be submitted in electronic form in MS Word format and should be sent to:

Segbedzi Norgbey, Chief,
UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: (254-20) 7624181
Fax: (254-20) 7623158
Email: segbedzi.norgbey@unep.org

UNEP EOU will then provide copies to:

Maryam Niamir-Fuller
Director
UNEP/Division of GEF Coordination
P.O. Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: + 254-20-7624686
Fax: + 254-20-623158/4042
Email: maryam.niamir-fuller@unep.org

Takehiro Nakamura
UNEP/GEF International Waters SPO
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF)
PO Box 30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254 20 7625077

Fax: 254 20 7624041/2
Email: takehiro.nakamura@unep.org

The final evaluation report will be published on the Evaluation and Oversight Unit's web-site www.unep.org/eou and may be printed in hard copy. Subsequently, the report will be sent to the GEF Office of Evaluation for their review, appraisal and inclusion on the GEF website.

6. Resources and schedule of the evaluation

This final evaluation will be undertaken by an international evaluator contracted by the Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The contract for the evaluator will begin on 25 March 2008 and end on 24 April 2008 (22 days) spread over 12 weeks (10 days of travel, to Hanoi and 12 days desk study). The evaluator will submit a draft report on 14 April 2008 to UNEP/EOU, the UNEP/DGEF Task Manager, and key representatives of the executing agencies. Any comments or responses to the draft report will be sent to UNEP / EOU for collation and the consultant will be advised of any necessary revisions. Comments to the final draft report will be sent to the consultant by 21 April 2008 after which, the consultant will submit the final report no later than 24 April 2008.

The evaluator will after an initial telephone briefing with EOU and UNEP/GEF conduct initial desk review work and later travel to Hanoi to meet with representatives of the project executing agencies and the intended users of project's outputs.

In accordance with UNEP/GEF policy, all GEF projects are evaluated by independent evaluators contracted as consultants by the EOU. The evaluator should have the following qualifications:

The evaluator should not have been associated with the design and implementation of the project in a paid capacity. The evaluator will work under the overall supervision of the Chief, Evaluation and Oversight Unit, UNEP. The evaluator should be an international expert in coastal zone management, ocean laws and capacity building for coastal and ocean management, marine resources management. The consultant should have the following minimum qualifications: (i) experience in marine and coastal issues; (ii) experience with management and implementation of a project related to fostering policy dialogues; (iii) experience with project evaluation. Knowledge of UNEP programmes and GEF activities is desirable. Knowledge of Indonesian, Chinese and / or Russian is an advantage. Fluency in oral and written English is a must.

7. Schedule Of Payment

The consultant shall select one of the following two contract options:

Lump-Sum Option

The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 30% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. A further 30% will be paid upon submission of the draft report. A final payment of 40% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work. The fee is payable under the individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) of the evaluator and **is inclusive** of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses.

Fee-only Option

The evaluator will receive an initial payment of 40% of the total amount due upon signature of the contract. Final payment of 60% will be made upon satisfactory completion of work.

The fee is payable under the individual SSAs of the evaluator and is **NOT** inclusive of all expenses such as travel, accommodation and incidental expenses. Ticket and DSA will be paid separately.

In case, the evaluator cannot provide the products in accordance with the TORs, the timeframe agreed, or his products are substandard, the payment to the evaluator could be withheld, until such a time the products are modified to meet UNEP's standard. In case the evaluator fails to submit a satisfactory final product to UNEP, the product prepared by the evaluator may not constitute the evaluation report.

Annex 1. OVERALL RATINGS TABLE

Criterion	Evaluator's Summary Comments	Evaluator's Rating
A. Attainment of project objectives and results (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
A. 1. Effectiveness		
A. 2. Relevance		
A. 3. Efficiency		
B. Sustainability of Project outcomes (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
B. 1. Financial		
B. 2. Socio Political		
B. 3. Institutional framework and governance		
B. 4. Ecological		
C. Achievement of outputs and activities		
D. Monitoring and Evaluation (overall rating) Sub criteria (below)		
D. 1. M&E Design		
D. 2. M&E Plan Implementation (use for adaptive management)		
D. 3. Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities		
E. Catalytic Role		
F. Preparation and readiness		
G. Country ownership / drivenness		
H. Stakeholders involvement		
I. Financial planning		
J. Implementation approach		
K. UNEP Supervision and backstopping		

RATING OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

Highly Satisfactory (HS): The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Satisfactory (S): The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Unsatisfactory (U) The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives, in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Please note: Relevance and effectiveness will be considered as critical criteria. The overall rating of the project for achievement of objectives and results **may not be higher** than the lowest rating on either of these two criteria. Thus, to have an overall satisfactory rating for outcomes a project must have at least satisfactory ratings on both relevance and effectiveness.

RATINGS ON SUSTAINABILITY

- A. Sustainability will be understood as the probability of continued long-term outcomes and impacts after the GEF project funding ends. The Terminal evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to contribute or undermine the persistence of benefits after the project ends. Some of these factors might be outcomes of the project, i.e. stronger institutional capacities, legal frameworks, socio-economic incentives /or public awareness. Other factors will include contextual circumstances or developments that are not outcomes of the project but that are relevant to the sustainability of outcomes..

Rating system for sustainability sub-criteria

On each of the dimensions of sustainability of the project outcomes will be rated as follows.

Likely (L): There are no risks affecting this dimension of sustainability.

Moderately Likely (ML). There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

Moderately Unlikely (MU): There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability

Unlikely (U): There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability.

According to the GEF Office of Evaluation, all the risk dimensions of sustainability are deemed critical. Therefore, overall rating for sustainability will not be higher than the rating of the dimension with lowest ratings. For example, if a project has an Unlikely rating in any of the dimensions then its overall rating cannot be higher than Unlikely, regardless of whether higher ratings in other dimensions of sustainability produce a higher average.

RATINGS OF PROJECT M&E

Monitoring is a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing project with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. Evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, its design, implementation and results. Project evaluation may involve the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, and an assessment of actual and expected results.

The Project monitoring and evaluation system will be rated on ‘M&E Design’, ‘M&E Plan Implementation’ and ‘Budgeting and Funding for M&E activities’ as follows:

Highly Satisfactory (HS): There were no shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Satisfactory(S): There were minor shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Satisfactory (MS): There were moderate shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): There were significant shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Unsatisfactory (U): There were major shortcomings in the project M&E system.

Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The Project had no M&E system.

“M&E plan implementation” will be considered a critical parameter for the overall assessment of the M&E system. The overall rating for the M&E systems will not be higher than the rating on “M&E plan implementation.”

All other ratings will be on the GEF six point scale.

GEF Performance Description	Alternative description on the same scale
HS = Highly Satisfactory	Excellent
S = Satisfactory	Well above average
MS = Moderately Satisfactory	Average
MU = Moderately Unsatisfactory	Below Average
U = Unsatisfactory	Poor
HU = Highly Unsatisfactory	Very poor (Appalling)

Annex 2. Co-financing and Leveraged Resources

Co-financing (basic data to be supplied to the consultant for verification)

Co financing (Type/Source)	IA own Financing (mill US\$)		Government (mill US\$)		Other* (mill US\$)		Total (mill US\$)		Total Disbursement (mill US\$)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
– Grants										
– Loans/Concessional (compared to market rate)										
– Credits										
– Equity investments										
– In-kind support										
– Other (*)										
–										
–										
–										
–										
Totals										

* Other is referred to contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries.

Leveraged Resources

Leveraged resources are additional resources—beyond those committed to the project itself at the time of approval—that are mobilized later as a direct result of the project. Leveraged resources can be financial or in-kind and they may be from other donors, NGO's, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector. Please briefly describe the resources the project has leveraged since inception and indicate how these resources are contributing to the project's ultimate objective.

Table showing final actual project expenditure by activity to be supplied by the UNEP Fund management Officer. (insert here)

Annex 3

Review of the Draft Report

Draft reports submitted to UNEP EOU are shared with the corresponding Programme or Project Officer and his or her supervisor for initial review and consultation. The DGEF staff and senior Executing Agency staff provide comments on the draft evaluation report. They may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions. The consultation also seeks agreement on the findings and recommendations. UNEP EOU collates the review comments and provides them to the evaluators for their consideration in preparing the final version of the report. General comments on the draft report with respect to compliance with these TOR are shared with the reviewer.

Quality Assessment of the Evaluation Report

All UNEP GEF Mid Term Reports are subject to quality assessments by UNEP EOU. These apply GEF Office of Evaluation quality assessment and are used as a tool for providing structured feedback to the evaluator.

The quality of the draft evaluation report is assessed and rated against the following criteria:

GEF Report Quality Criteria	UNEP EOU Assessment	Rating
A. Did the report present an assessment of relevant outcomes and achievement of project objectives in the context of the focal area program indicators if applicable?		
B. Was the report consistent and the evidence complete and convincing and were the ratings substantiated when used?		
C. Did the report present a sound assessment of sustainability of outcomes?		
D. Were the lessons and recommendations supported by the evidence presented?		
E. Did the report include the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used?		
F. Did the report include an assessment of the quality of the project M&E system and its use for project management?		
UNEP EOU additional Report Quality Criteria	UNEP EOU Assessment	Rating
G. Quality of the lessons: Were lessons readily applicable in other contexts? Did they suggest prescriptive action?		
H. Quality of the recommendations: Did recommendations specify the actions necessary to correct existing conditions or improve operations ('who?' 'what?' 'where?' 'when?'). Can they be implemented? Did the recommendations specify a goal and an associated performance indicator?		
I. Was the report well written? (clear English language and grammar)		
J. Did the report structure follow EOU guidelines, were all requested Annexes included?		
K. Were all evaluation aspects specified in the TORs adequately addressed?		
L. Was the report delivered in a timely manner		

GEF Quality of the MTE report = $0.3*(A + B) + 0.1*(C+D+E+F)$

EOU assessment of MTE report = $0.3*(G + H) + 0.1*(I+J+K+L)$

Combined quality Rating = $(2* \text{'GEF EO' rating} + \text{EOU rating})/3$

The Totals are rounded and converted to the scale of HS to HU

Rating system for quality of terminal evaluation reports

A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: *Highly Satisfactory* = 6, *Satisfactory* = 5, *Moderately Satisfactory* = 4, *Moderately Unsatisfactory* = 3, *Unsatisfactory* = 2, *Highly Unsatisfactory* = 1, and *unable to assess* = 0.

Annex 4 GEF Minimum requirements for M&E

Minimum Requirement 1: Project Design of M&E²

All projects must include a concrete and fully budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan by the time of Work Program entry (full-sized projects) or CEO approval (medium-sized projects). This plan must contain at a minimum:

- SMART (see below) indicators for project implementation, or, if no indicators are identified, an alternative plan for monitoring that will deliver reliable and valid information to management
- SMART indicators for results (outcomes and, if applicable, impacts), and, where appropriate, corporate-level indicators
- A project baseline, with:
 - a description of the problem to address
 - indicator data
 - or, if major baseline indicators are not identified, an alternative plan for addressing this within one year of implementation
- An M&E Plan with identification of reviews and evaluations which will be undertaken, such as mid-term reviews or evaluations of activities
- An organizational setup and budgets for monitoring and evaluation.

²

<http://gefweb.org/MonitoringandEvaluation/MEPoliciesProcedures/MEPTools/meptstandards.html>

Minimum Requirement 2: Application of Project M&E

- Project monitoring and supervision will include implementation of the M&E plan, comprising:
- Use of SMART indicators for implementation (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not used)
- Use of SMART indicators for results (or provision of a reasonable explanation if not used)
- Fully established baseline for the project and data compiled to review progress
- Evaluations are undertaken as planned
- Operational organizational setup for M&E and budgets spent as planned.

SMART INDICATORS GEF projects and programs should monitor using relevant performance indicators. The monitoring system should be “SMART”:

1. **Specific:** The system captures the essence of the desired result by clearly and directly relating to achieving an objective, and only that objective.
2. **Measurable:** The monitoring system and its indicators are unambiguously specified so that all parties agree on what the system covers and there are practical ways to measure the indicators and results.
3. **Achievable and Attributable:** The system identifies what changes are anticipated as a result of the intervention and whether the result(s) are realistic. Attribution requires that changes in the targeted developmental issue can be linked to the intervention.
4. **Relevant and Realistic:** The system establishes levels of performance that are likely to be achieved in a practical manner, and that reflect the expectations of stakeholders.
5. **Time-bound, Timely, Trackable, and Targeted:** The system allows progress to be tracked in a cost-effective manner at desired frequency for a set period, with clear identification of the particular stakeholder group to be impacted by the project or program.

**Annex 5 List of intended additional recipients for the Terminal
Evaluation (to be completed by the IA Task Manager)**

Name	Affiliation	Email
Aaron Zazueta	GEF Evaluation Office	azazueta@thegef.org
Government Officials		
GEF Focal Point(s)		
Executing Agency		
Implementing Agency		
Carmen Tavera	UNEP DGEF Portfolio Manager	

Comments on the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands by various stakeholders

The Global Forum was born at Johannesburg to address the interdependent issues of oceans, coasts, and islands. Since its inception we have witnessed a remarkable change in the attitude and engagement of the international community. The Global Forum had spurred and focused the attention of policymakers in a very short time and the impact of the Forum was soon felt at the very centre of multilateral diplomacy and decision making i.e. the General Assembly of the United Nations and its Subsidiary bodies.

- Awni Behnam, President, International Ocean Institute, June 13, 2006

In my experience every formal, multi-lateral negotiating process needs an informal process which feeds into it, and where ideas can be taken forward in a less formal way. That seems to me to be perhaps the key role for the Global Forum as the years go by.

- John Richardson, European Commission, June 17, 2006, New York

The Global Forum assists, encourages, and facilitates ongoing discussions on very important and sensitive ocean issues, so that eventually we will achieve better management for the ocean. In this process, the Global Forum plays a very important role because it is a Forum where various stakeholders can discuss issues and exchange views without being bound by some formalities. It's an open discussion that facilitates and helps everyone. The Global Forum serves as an excellent platform at which you can have industry, civil society, and member States exchanging views in a very informal atmosphere. This provides for a comprehensive approach, a cross-sectoral approach, and this is a new trend. The Global Forum should strengthen this approach.

- Vladimir Golitsyn, former Director, UN-DOALOS, June 17, 2006, New York

The persistent efforts of all interested groups, beginning with the Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, persuaded the preparatory meetings for the Johannesburg Conference that not only was UNCLOS not the end of the road, but also that many of the commitments of the UNCED at Rio remained unfulfilled.

- UN Secretary General's report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, (March 3, 2003, A/58/65, p.7)

The Global Conference in 2001 was one of the most informative and important international events and really shaped what happened at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in a positive way. The Conference was very valuable in placing ocean, coastal, and SIDS issues on the global agenda, and it produced so much important information that the international community kept using the information generated for a least a year.

- Phil Burgess, former Co-Chair, UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea,
June 13, 2006, New York City

In bringing together key national level officials, regional organizations, UN agencies, scholars specializing in national ocean policy, donors, nongovernmental organizations, and industry to examine the growing experience around the world with the formulation and implementation of integrated ocean policies at national and regional levels, the Global Forum was able to produce important work from which we were able to draw lessons and suggest emerging best practices for the development of the national ocean policy of Mexico.

- Antonio Diaz de Leon, Director-General, Environmental, Regional Integration and Sectoral Policy, Environment and Natural Resources Ministry (SEMARNAT), Mexico

The work that the Global Forum completed on comparative national and regional ocean policies, funded by the Nippon Foundation and the Global Environment Facility as partners, was very useful in our effort in Japan in drafting and achieving enactment of the Japanese Basic Ocean Law.

- Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan

The work of the Global Forum's Working Group on Improving Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction was very useful in laying the groundwork for the subsequent UN Informal Working Group that took place in February 2006. The informal interchange of perspectives that took place both before and during the 2006 Global Conference very much facilitated the cooperative nature of the discussions at the UN February meeting by providing a neutral and informal venue for the sharing of perspectives among governments (both developed and developing), UN and other international agencies, NGOs, and industry, in a candid and direct manner.

- Lorraine Ridgeway, Director-General, International Coordination and Policy Analysis, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, and Co-Chair, UN Openended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, June 17, 2006, New York

Thank you to the Global Forum for capturing the issues that are facing small island developing States. These issues were well covered in both in the Third Global Conference and in the reports coming out of the conference.

-- Ambassador Enele Sopoaga, former UN Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the United Nations and Vice-Chair, Alliance of Small Island States, January 27, 2006, Paris

Integrated management of the coast and the marine environment is altogether an essential aspect of improving the social and economic conditions of communities which are mostly established in such coastal zones— hence the need for vigilance on the part of all those involved in development to ensure better management of the marine and coastal environment, a revenue source that must be managed in an ecologically rational way.

-- Honorable Thierno Lo, Minister for the Environment and Protection of Nature, Senegal, January 25, 2006, Paris

Capacity building, in light of national ocean policy development and improved ocean governance, involves capacity development at three levels: Individual, institutional, and societal. Individually, there is a need to develop ocean policy expertise through educational development programs. Institutional capacity development involves providing support from internal and external sources to advance the design, implementation, and evaluation of ocean legislation, including the development of implementation strategies such as intergovernmental and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and conduct of targeted research and development projects. At the societal level, capacity building involves increased public awareness and empowerment for communities to be able to take part in decision-making in ocean governance. Ultimately, to be successful, the good practice principles of capacity building need to be followed which, in spite of their context-specificity and complexity, are clear. Similarly, sufficient institutional and societal resources (of both skills and money) need to be set aside as it is a long process. Only within this understanding and framework will sufficient capacity be built and lead to efficient and effective ocean governance. This will involve risk and demand courage and requires that government, private organizations, local civil society organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and donors take responsibility for addressing their contributions to capacity building.

– Ali Mohammed and James Kamula, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Coastal and Marine Coordination Unit (COSMAR) Secretariat, from Draft assessment, June 15, 2007

All the Millennium Development Goals – reducing poverty, hunger, diseases, and environmental degradation – depend on water for their achievement. That in turn calls for Integrated Water Resources Management, and because water is an integral system, we must marry Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 on freshwater resources, to Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 on oceans and coasts, and similarly, we must bring together the water and oceans communities. The Global Forum is well poised to bring these two communities together.

-- Dr. Torkil Jønch-Clausen, King Hassan II Prize Awardee, 2006 World Water Forum, Mexico City, October 17, 2006, Beijing

Safeguarding the potential of the world's ocean is an immense collective and individual challenge for all citizens of the Blue Planet. The oceans sustain livelihoods of all inhabitants of the Earth. It is only natural that all citizens, not only decisionmakers, should be involved in stewardship and governance of the oceans. The role of the general public is two-fold: To participate actively in policy-making and to adapt their everyday behavior toward a sustainable way of life. Without a strong public awareness of human connectedness with the marine environment, and a strong sense of common maritime identity, no policy will succeed. The role that aquaria, science centers, natural science museums, and zoos can play makes them important assets to this challenge. Visited by more than 200 million people every year, these institutions are situated at a crossroads where several worlds converge: the world of politics, science, and practice, the world of mass media, and general public institutions. These institutions are ideally placed to explain the complexities of maritime issues, inform the public about sustainable policies, make new effective laws, involve the public in their implementation, and assess the true needs of the general public.

- Philippe Vallette, General Manager, NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer, France), and Co-Chair, World Ocean Network, June 24, 2007, New York

The Global Forum has focused on the issues and problems related to the sustainable development and use of the ocean and coastal areas, particularly related to the well-being of coastal communities in the developing world. These are major issues in Vietnam, and the Government of Vietnam is very pleased to be the host of the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, to be held April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam. Through the conference, the Global Forum will bring those concerned about the world's oceans to Vietnam, allowing them to experience its beauty and significance as a vital coastal nation.

- Nguyen Chu Hoi, Director, Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning, Ministry of Fisheries, Vietnam, May 14, 2007, Hanoi

Bringing together the high-level leaders around the world in an informal way, in the Global Conferences and in the Ministerial Roundtable, has been very useful in broadening the debate to include the perspectives of developing nations, developed nations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, industry, and civil society, and has helped to inspire Indonesia to take a leading role in global ocean affairs by convening the World Ocean Conference in 2009 which will be organized in coordination with the Global Forum.

-- Indroyono Soesilo, Chair, Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

The success of the (4th global oceans) conference has contributed an important role to Vietnam. It helped us to recognize the role of oceans, the importance of oceans and the international responsibilities of Vietnam to the management and protections of oceans, coasts, and islands in order to use long-term benefits to humankind and the nations around the world. Simultaneously, the conference made favorable conditions for friends in the world to understand more clearly the nation, the people of Vietnam, efforts of Vietnam in sustainable management and initialization of seas, coasts, and islands in the past time and the opportunities for the following cooperation activities that will support Vietnam to implement the national duties and the Millennium commitment on oceans, coasts, and islands in the context of climate change.

- Vice Minister of Fisheries Nguyen Viet Thang, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, (MARD), April 10, 2008, Hanoi

First of all, I would like to say that in my opinion this has been a very, very successful forum. It was a really successful conference, and despite everything we have said about the situation of the oceans, I think we should celebrate success. It is not to be reminded that this forum was created as a reaction of the WEHAB paper that was prepared for the WSSD, and I think a lot has been achieved, and thank you very much for that. I was impressed by the high-level participation; I was impressed by the diversity of the subjects and the issues that have been discussed here. [There were] a number of presentations. It was really rich, and I hope we can capture that and share it with leaders of the world.

- Ibrahim Thiaw, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Co-Chair of the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

As we near the completion of the 4th Global Forum, I think it's evident that a broad consensus has been reached: the Global Forum has really established its position as the principal international mechanism for high-level policy dialogue on the oceans, coasts, and islands agenda, including both reviewing progress being made on the key goals and milestones, and identifying and following up on strategies to address both ongoing and emerging challenges. The geographic, cultural, and institutional diversity of the Global Forum participants underscores both the complexity and cross-cutting nature of ocean and coastal issues, as well as the broad commitment of stakeholders at all levels to jointly tackle the most serious issues facing the world's oceans, coasts, and islands systems.

- Andy Hudson, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on behalf of Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, Environment and Energy Group, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), April 10, 2008, Hanoi

I certainly learned a lot here [at the 4th Global Conference]. I thought I knew something about coasts and oceans, but I realized that there's a lot more that I would like to know, but also a lot more that I need to know, and that is important. Because I'm not illiterate on this, I've been working with the coasts before, but most of my freshwater friends know even less than I do, and that brings home to me that this has been a fantastic experience that I hope my freshwater friends would also get the opportunity to have. One thing that strikes me here is that although we come from different communities and talk different languages, and I don't understand your

abbreviations and all that, when it comes down to it, we have the same commitments to development, the same commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and poverty alleviation, the same to the ecosystems approach. So, in many ways, we want to do the same thing. We are the same people, we just happen to be two different groups. But we are, in fact, not that different.

- Dr. Torkil Jonch-Clausen, Managing Director, Danish Hydrological Institute (DHI), and Senior Adviser, Global Water Partnership, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

The Hanoi conference was the best conference I have attended. The conference presentation structure was very innovative representing both science and policy on the same stage. All Plenary Panels were cohesive and gave different perspectives to the topic under discussion.....The Policy Briefs prepared prior to the conference were extremely informative and enabled more constructive contributions. Most impressive was the fact the high-level decisionmakers were present and actively engaged throughout the conference.....as this seldom happens.

-Dr. M.R. Phillips, Head of School, Built and Natural Environment, Faculty of Applied Design and Engineering, Swansea Institute, University of Wales, United Kingdom

I think the inspiration of the Global Oceans Forum is its own inspiration; it speaks for itself, as does the energy of Biliana Cicin-Sain and the Global Forum her team. There's been over 400 people here this week, talking about oceans, coasts and islands, sharing information, sharing views, learning, meeting, brainstorming, building alliances and charting a future. We truly have seen a spirit of activism.

- Lori Ridgeway, Director General, International Coordination and Policy Analysis, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

There was a clear recognition by members and non members of the [High Seas] Working Group that the Global Forum has been very helpful with regard to discussions on issues related to marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

- Dr. Salvatore Arico, Programme Specialist, Ecological Sciences, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), April 10, 2008, Hanoi

What is the Global Forum? What is the comparative advantage? It has the capacity to bring people together. Look at us in this room [during the 4th Global Conference's closing speeches]. We come from very different backgrounds and organizations. So, there is a possibility of forging alliances with the private sector and the public fora and with global institutions and regional institutions.

- Dr. Indu Hewawasam, Consultant to The World Bank, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

We owe you [Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain] for your vision, your leadership, your enthusiasm. From the Global Forum and I think from the reports, the milestones, the anticipation of the next steps, we can see the effort that you put into every one of the working groups as well.

- Janot-Reine Mendler de Suarez, Deputy Director and Project Coordinator, International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

Thank you very much to Biliana Cicin-Sain and the Global Forum team. We cannot thank you enough. You are really the engine behind this [the Global Forum] and I am extremely privileged to join you for the next years.

- Ibrahim Thiaw, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Co-Chair of the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, April 10, 2008, Hanoi

I'd like to express UNDP's sincerest thanks to...our dear friend Biliana Cicin-Sain, who, I think it is accurate to say, is the mother of the Global Forum, and she has nurtured it through its birth, childhood, and the teenage years, to full-fledged adulthood, and the Global Forum's clearly established role as the most important vehicle, globally, for high-level policy dialogue on the sustainability challenges that face oceans, coasts, and islands.

- Andy Hudson, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on behalf of Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, Environment and Energy Group, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), April 10, 2008, Hanoi

Other stakeholder comments on the Global Forum may be found in the YouTube personal interviews carried out during the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at the following sites:

GOC2008 YouTube Channel: <http://www.youtube.com/globaloceans2008>

GOC2008 Website: <http://www.thew2o.net/goc2008/goc2008.htm>



1st Steering Committee Meeting

GEF Medium Size Project

“Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Inter-linkages”

UNESCO, Paris, 22 January 2006

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1. Opening

The meeting was opened at 14.00 with Mr. Julian Barbière, representative of IOC-UNESCO, executing agency of the MSP, thanking and welcoming the committee members to the meeting, on behalf of Dr. Patricio Bernal who was unable to participate. Mr. Barbière gave a brief summary of the project development process, including the project life span. He noted that this was a two years project, which started on 26 September 2005.

Mr. Barbière reviewed the role of the project Steering Committee (SC) which is supposed to meet twice in the lifespan of the project. As articulated in the project document, the SC will provide guidance; approve work plans, budget and audit reports and provide general oversight of implementation. The SC will also review and approve project monitoring and evaluation reports.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The proposed meeting agenda was reviewed and adopted as presented in Annex I of this report.

3. GEF MSP – Overview of project components, work programme, outputs, budget (including modifications), and Monitoring/evaluation requirements

Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain, President of ICO and Head of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands thanked and welcomed the participants for taking time out of their schedules to attend this GEF MSP meeting. Dr. Cicin-Sain presented an update on the implementation of activities under the project as of 22nd January 2006. A copy of this report is attached as **Annex II** of this report.

Comments/Questions/Recommendations on Report

Regarding the SIDS Assessment, Ms. Ridgeway, DFO, put a question forward to Dr. Cicin-Sain regarding the purpose for conducting these assessments, particularly what they are going to achieve. Mr. Nakamura, UNEP/DGEF, indicated that the project needs to show that the capacity building need assessment is leading to specific capacity building actions and planning, which are considered to be impacts of the GEF MSP, further to producing the capacity building need assessment reports, and also cautioned on the effectiveness of assessments by stating that although in many instances assessments identify capacity needs often, the national governments are unable to meet these demands due to their own limited resources. Thus, in many instances assessments provide little solutions for developing countries. Mr. Nakamura stressed the need to formulate an integrated and somewhat unique approach towards capacity development for SIDS.

Since the MSP provided support and input into the three regional Workshops organized by UNDESA on Mauritius Strategy follow up (St. Kitts, Seychelles, and Samoa held during October/November 2005), it became unnecessary for the MSP to carry out its own regional

meetings (activity 3201 in the budget). It is therefore proposed that the \$45,000 allocated under that line should be reallocated for training activities as described below:

The Global Forum is presently considering two options:

- Organize a senior government official's ocean strategy institute (in collaboration with the World Bank and the World Bank Institute)
- Support the SIDS Consortium of University particularly enhancing ocean and coastal management.

The Steering Committee endorsed this proposal.

Regarding the above, and in order to share experiences, it was also suggested that the Global Forum could contact the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as an institution that had undertaken courses in international law for developing countries.

Mr. Van de Guchte, UNEP/GPA, while supporting the capacity building initiatives of the Global Forum, informed the meeting that the Bali Plan for Capacity Building and Technology Transfer adopted by UNEP outlines criteria that will be necessary to undertake capacity needs assessment.

The meeting stressed the importance of South- South collaboration amongst SIDS. It was felt that the regions could assist each other in developing and implementing ocean and coastal programmes (e.g. Pacific can help the Caribbean formulate a regional mechanism on ocean policy).

There was a suggestion put forward by the meeting that there may be a need to revise the Global Forum's website in order to make it more informative and interactive, and also provide links to their partners homepages. ***Further it was suggested that the Forum should create a website/page specific to the GEF-MSP so that the Steering Committee and other interested partners would be able to stay up-to-date regarding activities occurring under the project.*** Clear acknowledgement to GEF, UNEP and IOC/UNESCO should be made.

Regarding the suggestion of targeting private donors, Ms. Ridgeway recommended that the Global Forum should be cautious regarding the involvement of private donors that are being targeted as many of these entities have their own agendas which may not complement the Global Forum's agenda.

Budget Modifications

Mr. Barbière reviewed the allocated budget under the project and informed the meeting that due to the late release of the monies, it is necessary to revise the project activities timeframe. Apart from line 3201 (see SC decision above), these changes are not substantial in nature, but reflect a modification in the timing of implementation, and/or a change of modality of execution.

Mr. Nakamura asked for clarification of the role of IOC as a co-executing agency if and when the bulk of the budget is sub-contracted to ICO. It seems that the IOC is considered to be an executing agency, which mainly channels funds to ICO. Mr. Barbière noted that the division of

labor between IOC and ICO had been carefully delineated and agreed upon during the project negotiation, and was shown in a detailed manner in the project's budget. This division of labor remains unchanged in the proposed modification. In addition, he stressed that IOC is executing directly 58% of the project activities (in terms of GEF budget).

The SC approved the budget revisions as presented in Annex III of this report.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

There was discussion among the committee members regarding the procedures for monitoring and evaluation under the GEF Project. Mr. Barbière stated that whilst the project outputs are clearly identified, the GEF Project Steering Committee should assist in defining indicators for measuring the project's outcomes.

Some of the recommendations included forecasting logic model where one projects how the world will look after 100% implementation of the project, 75% and 50% implementation and compare the actually outcomes with these projections.

Mr. Freestone suggested that the Project Steering Committee may want to get professional help, especially as it appeared that there were funds allocated, to conduct the monitoring and evaluation component. He also recommended that the monitoring and evaluation be undertaken very early in the project's lifespan. Mr. Freestone was also asked to identify persons who would be willing to assist in the development of an M&E plan?.

A clarification was made regarding the budget available for monitoring and evaluation. There are funds devoted for external evaluation at the end of the project (these are held by UNEP in its capacity of implementing agency) but there are no funds available for the development of monitoring and evaluation plan.

Still in relation to project monitoring and evaluation, Mr. Nakamura indicated that, given the nature of the project, it would be very difficult to carry out an M&E activity to trace large impacts on the ground, but instead the project will be subject to monitoring and evaluation in terms of its impacts on and the difference the project can make, in the global policy and dialogue during its duration. This can be achieved by having baseline data, at the start of the project and also projecting a target. The indicators would be used to determine what the project is achieving along the spectrum from inception (baseline) to completion (targeted output).

Mr. Nakamura informed the SC that a Project Internal Review (PIR) should be held in 2006 and will be organized by the Implementing agency in cooperation with the executing agency. The project M&E Plan should be developed before the PIR meeting.

There was also discussion about the reporting requirements under the project. The UNEP has two types of reports under the projects as outlined in the project document between IOC and UNEP. Progress reports that are to be submitted biannually and financial reports that are to be submitted quarterly. It was also pointed out that to date, IOC had not submitted such either of these reports to UNEP.

4. Interactions with International Waters GEF Portfolio, and Strategy for mobilizing co-financing resources

Collaboration with IW-LEARN

Some participants indicated that they were not aware of IW:LEARN's mandate and as a result of this the representatives from IW:LEARN gave an overview of the organization, particularly its role in promoting the Large Marine Ecosystem Projects and how these projects address wider global ocean related issues.

There was discussion regarding IW:LEARN connection with the MSP project, especially regarding the \$50,000 available for replication mechanism with IW:LEARN. Mr. Sklarew and Ms. Mendler indicated that IW:LEARN's role is to link with other GEF IW projects to promote global awareness of these projects beyond the GEF IW community, and also to share lessons/experiences amongst IW projects. IW:Learn has its own budget item for this and the US\$50,000 allocated under the Global Forum MSP should not need to be transferred to IW:LEARN but can be used by the executing agencies for the purpose of collaborating with other GEF IW Projects and IW: LEARN.

Co-financing Resources

Dr. Cicin-Sain informed the meeting that no GEF money is allocated to support for administrative support for the Global Forum since the GEF funds are primarily allocated to support the activities and participation of the GEF eligible countries. As a result in 2005 most of the administrative support for the Global Forum had to come from co-financing. The co-financing funds that have been committed for 2006, specifically funds coming from IOC had to be used to defray local conference costs and therefore additional co-financing needs to be raised for 2006.

Dr. Cicin-Sain also informed the meeting that once the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands was completed that the Global Forum Secretariat would focus its energies on identifying additional sources of co-financing.

5. Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

The meeting proposed that the date of the next GEF MSP Steering Committee meeting would during the GPA-IGR 2 meeting to be held in Beijing, China 16-20 October, 2006.

6. Adoption of the Report

The minutes of the meeting were sent out to the SC members for their review, after which it was formally adopted.

7. Closure

The Meeting was closed at 18.00pm.

ANNEX I

AGENDA

1. Opening
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. GEF MSP- Overview of project components, work programme, outputs, budget (including modifications), and Monitoring/Evaluation requirement
4. Interactions with International Waters GEF portfolio and Strategy for mobilizing co-financing resources
5. Date and Venue of the next meeting
6. Adoption of the report
7. Closure

ANNEX II

Report on Implementation of Activities (As of January 22, 2006)

(Project start date at IOC—October 2005)

Component 1. Global Forum Conference and Related Activities

1a—Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a ministerial segment in January 2006, and related meetings:

- (i) Conference: Travel expenses for about 50 participants (mostly from SIDS, developing countries, and countries with economies in transition).
- (ii) Conference reports preparation and printing.
- (iii) Global Forum side events during major international deliberations related to oceans and freshwater in preparation for the Global Conference, e.g., CSD and ICP.

Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, UNESCO, Paris, to be held on January 23-28, 2006

No. of registered participants: 365 (expect 400+) from 78 countries; 52 of 78 countries are either SIDS, developing, or economies in transition (66%)

No. of GEF-MSP supported participants-

From SIDS, developing, and economies in transition countries: 41

From developed countries: 6

No. of Ministers and other high-level government officials: 30

1b—Assessing capacity building needs for the development and implementation of national ocean policies among developing countries in three regions:

- (i) Three regional assessments conducted to identify and address capacity building needs on ocean governance in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia.

Contacted IOCARIBE (Latin America), PEMSEA (East Asia), and NEPAD (Africa) to carry out the assessments

Terms of Reference being finalized (see attached draft TOR).

In addition to these three capacity assessments (which will be underway shortly), the Global Forum has already carried out rapid assessments of capacity building needs in 4 SIDS regions (see Component 2) (with the assessments available in Capacity Building volume in the conference packets).

Also, as part of The Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon, representatives of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (CPLP) (8 nations) met in the Workshop on the Seas of the CPLP and outlined the capacity building needs of these countries as well as a strategy for addressing these needs. This report is found in the Capacity Building volume in the conference packets.

In addition, efforts will be made to also carry out capacity building assessments in other important coastal regions where little work on capacity building has taken place, e.g., Eastern Europe and CIS, Middle East, South Asia.

The advice of the Steering Committee in identifying possible sources of support for mobilizing assessments in these regions is kindly requested.

1c—Increasing public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands through the development and dissemination of: (a) a package of public information materials; (b) a global directory of nongovernmental organizations related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS; c) Global Forum Newsletter; and (c) web-based information on advancements on oceans, coasts, and islands targets:

(i) 3,000 copies of a package of public information materials printed and disseminated through networks of educational and public awareness organizations (e.g., museums and aquaria).

(ii) Global directory of ocean NGOs completed and made available both in electronic and hardcopy form.

(iii) Global Forum Newsletter produced and disseminated electronically every three months (8 issues).

(iv) Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands website updated quarterly, enhanced, and maintained.

Engaged NAUSICAA and the World Ocean Network to carry out this activity. A framework for public information activities in support of Global Forum goals and objectives has been developed (please see long-term plan leaflet, in conference packets).

Draft NGO directory has been completed and is currently under review by Global Forum Steering Committee.

Two issues of the Global Forum newsletter have been produced and distributed electronically.

Regarding the website, globaloceans.org, uploaded extensive information related to the TOPS 2005 The Ocean Policy Summit, and the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.

A major overhaul of the website is planned in 2006, in cooperation with partners such as the World Bank, IOC, UNEP/GPA, and IW:LEARN.

1d—Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:

(i) Organizational structure of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands redesigned, including through the participation of additional participants from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, private sector and business representatives, and freshwater representatives; the appointment of regional leaders; and the creation of thematic roundtables.

(ii) Global Forum Steering Committee strategic planning meetings (one per year).

(iii) A ten-year strategic plan for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands completed.

Global Forum Steering Committee meeting held on October 9, 2005, Lisbon, Portugal
No. of Global Forum Steering Committee members who participated in the meeting: 40

Global Forum Steering Committee meeting held on June 8, 2006, in New York, during UNICPOLOS meeting, members participating 35.

Additional participants have been invited to the Global Forum Steering Committee.

Beginning to scope out 10 year strategic plan.

The Ocean Donors Roundtable has been created, had an inaugural meeting at the Lisbon Conference, and is slated to meet at the Global Conference (see list in the Global Conference Program).

The Donors Roundtable of the Global Forum brings together public and private donors on oceans to: 1) share information on existing funding programs on oceans, 2) consider global needs for funding for ocean conservation and management efforts, 3) discuss alternatives for filling gaps in global oceans funding, 4) possibly devise approaches for public-private funding for global ocean priorities.

The Business and Industry Leaders Roundtable has been created, had an inaugural meeting at the Lisbon Conference, and is slated to meet at the Global Conference (see list in the Global Conference Program). The Business and Industry Leaders Roundtable of the Global Forum brings together key leaders from ocean industries around the world. The initial effort is focused on examining: 1) the contribution of each major ocean industry to the global economy, 2) the trends and challenges each major ocean industry will be facing in the next decade, 3) in particular, the environmental and social challenges each ocean industry will be facing, 4) approaches to addressing the emerging environmental and social challenges ocean industries will be facing, and 5) the possible involvement of industry interests in the implementation of the global oceans agenda and in the work of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.

A Ministerial Roundtable will meet during the Global Conference and consider, inter alia, the question of whether a standing informal Ministerial Roundtable on oceans would be desirable.

Component 2. SIDS

Preparatory activity by Global Forum, with co-financing from partners. Together with SIDS leaders, agencies, donors, and NGOs to plan for follow-up for implementation of Mauritius commitments.

Consultations with various organizations and experts were undertaken, including AOSIS, UNDESA, UNDOALOS, IW:LEARN, World Bank, and IOI in preparation for this work.

2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy analysis paper on the implementation of ocean policies and ecosystem-based approaches in SIDS and the implementation of the coastal and marine resources section of the Barbados Programme of Action, of the SIDS section of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and of the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting

(i) A multidisciplinary task force established, including experts from developing countries for the development of implementation strategies of the outcomes of the Mauritius SIDS International Meeting in the three main SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS), including assessment of capacity building needs.

(ii) Preparation, printing, and dissemination of the strategy on SIDS and post-Mauritius implementation.

In consultation with AOSIS, UNDESA, and regional contacts from the three SIDS regions, SIDS experts were engaged to carry out rapid assessments on the status of ocean and coastal management in each region, in consultation with other regional experts and stakeholders. Their reports became part of the input to the regional SIDS workshops organized by UNDESA as a follow-up to the Mauritius International Meeting in St. Kitts, Seychelles, and Samoa (therefore, it became unnecessary for the Global Forum to carry out its own regional meetings).

Four rapid assessments were carried out: in the Pacific region, in the AIMS region (separate reports prepared for the Indian Ocean and for the Atlantic SIDS), and for the Caribbean. Please see the volume on Capacity Development in the conference packet for a copy of the rapid assessments.

Efforts are now being made to help mobilize resources and know-how to begin to respond to the needs identified in the rapid assessments. This might include redirection of GEF funds originally targeted to the carrying out of regional workshops toward specific implementation activities (for example, creation of Ocean Strategy training for high-level decision makers from SIDS at the World Bank Institute, strengthening of the ocean and coastal management curricula of the newly formed (at the Mauritius International Meeting) Consortium of SIDS Universities.

2b—Convening panels on national and regional ocean policies in SIDS at the September 2005 International Conference on National and Regional Ocean Policies:

(i) Panels on ocean policies in SIDS organized at the 2005 International Conference on National and Regional Ocean Policies, including a training component, with the participation of no less than 20 SIDS representatives.

(ii) Conference report: Preparation, printing and dissemination in various fora/mailings.

At the TOPS 2005 The Ocean Policy Summit, Lisbon, Portugal, October 10-14, 2005, there were 3 panel sessions with SIDS participation.

Side meeting of SIDS participants conducted to discuss implementation of the Mauritius Strategy on October 10, 2005.

At the Lisbon conference, there were 218 participants who represented 53 countries, from governments, regional organizations, UN agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations, donor agencies, and industry representatives.

An Oceans Strategy Workshop for SIDS, developing, and economies in transition countries was conducted on October 14, 2005 (please see the attached leaflet)

No. of participants: 60

No. of SIDS participants: 22

No. of lecturers and resource persons: 21

In consultation with AOSIS, UNDESA, UNDOALOS, IW:LEARN, US NOAA Coastal Services Center, the International Ocean Institute, SOPAC, the World Bank, The Nature Conservancy, and the World Ocean Network (members of the Global Forum Capacity Building Task Force), the Workshop focused on:

1. **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf delimitation and management**
2. **Multilateral Environmental Agreement negotiations (MEA)**
3. **Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)**

2c—Convening a capacity building workshop on national ocean policies for SIDS in Suva, Fiji, in late 2005 or early 2006:

- (i) Capacity building workshop on national ocean policy for SIDS organized with the participation of no less than 20 experts and policy makers.
- (ii) Report from the workshop prepared and disseminated at relevant ocean and freshwater fora.

This is now being planned, taking into account the results of the SIDS' rapid assessments.

Component 3. GPA and Interlinkages to Water

3a—Preparing and disseminating policy analyses on the implementation of the GPA and the fostering of freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages through integrated coastal area and river basin management:

- (i) Preparation of a policy analysis on GPA implementation highlighting successful cases of freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages, and contributing to preparations for the GPA IGR-2.
- (ii) EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA host workshop on freshwater-coast-marine interlinkages in Mexico, also furthering ties with the World Water Forum.
- (iii) 1000 copies of the policy analysis paper prepared and disseminated at relevant ocean and freshwater fora.

A Task Force on Linking Freshwater to Oceans has been organized to carry out the activities under Component 3, composed of experts from UNEP-GPA, U.S. NOAA, Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico, SEMARNAT, Mexico, Centro EPOMEX, Mexico, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, and Global Forum Secretariat (see list of members on page 19 of the Paris conference leaflet).

A workshop on Linking Freshwater to Oceans was held on January 10-11, 2006 in Mexico City, organized by the Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico; SEMARNAT, Mexico, and Centro EPOMEX (please see attached workshop report).

No. of participants: 39

Developing country participants: 29

3b—Organization of oceans panels at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006 for the formulation of a cooperation agenda:

- (i) 2 panels on ocean issues organized at the 4th World Water Forum: travel for 6 participants.
- (ii) Reports from the panels disseminated at relevant oceans and freshwater fora.
- (iii) Memorandum of understanding for collaboration between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and associated institutions developed and signed.

Four panel sessions were submitted to the 4th WWF organizers, one was accepted, to be organized in collaboration with UNEP-GPA.

Consulted with the Global Water Partnership (Emilio Gabrielli) regarding possible collaboration of the Global Forum with the GWP. GWP Chair Margaret Carlsson will be participating in the Global Oceans Conference, and there are plans to meet with GWP at the 4WWF to develop a joint program of collaboration.

At the Mexico workshop on Linking Freshwater to Oceans, the notion of creating a collaborative work between the Global Forum and the Global Water Partnership to promote the linkage between freshwater and oceans through global action (such as guidance and models) and through specific regional projects was endorsed. Also discussed was the possibility of linking the GWP's existing regional structure with the emerging regional structure of the Global Forum.

The feedback of the GEF MSP Steering Committee in securing funds for a collaborative program between GWP and the Global Forum is kindly solicited.

Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

4a—Monitoring and evaluation:

- (i) One evaluation meeting involving project staff and selected Steering Committee members.
- (ii) External evaluation at the end of the project.
- (iii) Replication mechanism with IW:Learn established

Consultations were held between the Global Forum and IW:LEARN on how to carry out this activity, including how to maximize participation of GEF International Waters projects in the Paris global oceans conference.

A special interest of the Global Forum is to explore how existing LME projects could be involved in responding to the capacity building needs identified through the ongoing assessments of capacity building needs in 7 regions.

Project Management

Project management:

- (i) Project management. GEF financing includes partial support for project management (8% of GEF financing for management fees). Co-finance covers partial support for project management, administrative support, and facilities.

These funds are held at the IOC and support staff is being mobilized for this purpose.

Additional Activities Carried Out

- Organization of side event (June 10, 2005) and distribution of Global Forum reports at the UNICPOLOS, June 2005.
- Participation of the Global Forum in the GEF International Waters Conference in Bahia, Brazil, June 2005.

Additional Information Regarding the GEF MSP

1) Additional co-financing obtained

For Preliminary SIDS Work (Rapid Assessments): US\$ 37,000 from DFO, Canada received in April 2005.

For the TOPS 2005 Lisbon Conference

1. Luso-American Development Foundation: 20,000E, venue for meeting, and lunch for the Ocean Donors Roundtable and the Business and Industry Leaders Roundtable
2. The Nippon Foundation: \$50,000
3. US NOAA, Coastal Services Center: \$25,000
4. Local in-kind and cash support:
 - Ministry of National Defense and Maritime Affairs, Portugal
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal
 - Port Authority of Lisbon
 - Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, Portugal
 - Oceanário de Lisboa
 - Associação Industrial Portuguesa
 - Banco Espiritu Santo
 - Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
 - Fundação Oriente
 - Fundação Stanley Ho

For the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

1. Hosting of a reception by the Ministry of Environment and Territories, Italy
2. Local support was provided by a number of organizations that formed part of the Local Organizing Committee for the Conference (please see list in the conference program), who were called on to
 - Ensure that the conference topics are useful to the European participants in their effort to implement WSSD and MDG targets on oceans and coasts, including development and implementation of integrated national ocean policies;
 - Take the leadership in addressing some of the issues being posited at the Paris conference; and
 - Mobilize parties, groups, or organizations to collaborate on addressing these issues.

2) Consultations Undertaken

The Global Forum has undertaken consultations with the Alliance of Small Island States and with the G-77 to foster the involvement of SIDS and developing countries in Global Forum activities. A meeting with G-77 countries was organized in collaboration with the G-77 Coordinator, the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, in June 2005 at the ICP-5, to seek their input and participation in the organization of the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and the TOPS 2005 The Ocean Policy Summit. There were 13 G-77 countries

represented during the meeting. Minutes of this meeting and consultations with other interests are detailed in the Appendix.

Issues for discussion from the point of view of the Global Forum Secretariat

Financial: No GEF funds have reached the Global Forum Secretariat to date. A contract has been signed and funds are on the way (once all the documents are received from ICO).

Lack of funding for Global Forum Secretariat personnel which is carrying out the bulk of the activities. The only funds devoted to personnel in 2005 have come from co-financing. There are no co-financing funds to devote to personnel in 2006. Slated co-financing funds from the IOC have had to be diverted to support the local costs of the Global Conference.

How should the collaboration with IW:LEARN be operationalized further?.

Some of the items in the budget. should be shifted to reflect late release of funds (see attached).

For 2006-2007, in addition to activities already planned, there will be other activities emanating from the needs identified at the Global Conference. Additional resources will need to be raised to support these.

Project Implementation Plan

Project Components	October-December 2005	January-June 2006	July-December 2006	January-June 2007	July-September 2007
1. Global Forum Conference and Related Activities					
a. Global Conference and other meetings					
b. Public awareness					
c. Organizational enhancement					
2. SIDS					
a. Policy analyses on SIDS and post-Mauritius implementation					
b. SIDS panels at Ocean Policies Conference					
c. Capacity building workshop					
3. GPA and Interlinkages to Water					
a. Policy analyses on GPA implementation and interlinkages to freshwater					
b. Ocean Panels at WWF4					
4. Monitoring and Evaluation					

ANNEX III

REVISED BUDGET

BUDGET in UNEP Format REVISION I

Modifications		2005 June-Dec	GEF 2006 Jan-Dec	FINANCING 2007 Jan-May	Total
10PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT					
1200Consultants					
ICO	1201Consultant for SIDS Multidisciplinary task force (2ai)	3,000	6,000	6,000	15,000
	1299Sub-Total		6,000	6,000	15,000
1300Administrative Support					
IOC	1301Project Management -Secretarial Assisstant	3,000	45,000	21,600	69,600
	1399Sub-Total		45,000	21,600	69,600
1600Travel on Official Business					
ICO	1601Travel to side events (ICP, CSD,etc)	2,500	2,500		5,000
	1602Travel at SC meetings (\$2500 each)	5,000	5,000		10,000
	1699Sub-Total	7,500	7,500		15,000
1999Component Total		13,500	58,500	27,600	99,600
20SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT					
2100Sub-Contracts with cooperating agencies (UN Agency)					
	2199Sub-Total				
2200Sub-Contracts with supporting organisation (NGOs, Govts.)					
IOC	2201Contract with NEPAD, IOCARIBE, PEMSEA (1bi) on CB needs for NOP development (15,000\$ each)		45,000		45,000
IOC	2202Contract for public info. Package (1ci) with WON		35,000		35,000
ICO	2203Contract with ICO for :				-
	Global Directory of NGOs (1cii)		10,000	5,000	15,000
	Global Forum Newsletter produced every 3 months		18,750	6,250	25,000
	Global Forum Website upgrade and maintenance		23,000	7,000	30,000
	Regional Leads (1di)		10,000		10,000
	Devlpt of 10 year strategic Plan for the Global Forum		10,000	15,000	25,000
	GPA Task Force Analysis (3ai)		45,000		45,000
	WWForum Session -6 participants (3bi)		20,000		20,000
	Travel Cost for MOU with WWF		7,000	3,000	10,000
	Travel to GPA IGR2		15,000		15,000
	Roundtable Donors (1di) Travel		7,500		7,500
	Roundtable Private sector (1di) Travel		7,500		7,500
	Travel cost for 3 SIDS Task Force consultation		25,000		25,000
	Global Conference reports (preparation and		30,000		30,000
	Preparation and Printing Materials for Side events		3,000	2,000	5,000
	Preparation/Printing SIDS Strategy and Post Mauritius		30,000		30,000
	Preparation and Printing Lisbon Conference reports		30,000		30,000
	Suva Workshop report prepared and printed (2cii)		20,000		20,000
	Preparation and Printing of GPA Policy Analysis		20,000		20,000
	Printing WWF Panel reports (3bii)		15,000		15,000
IOC	2204Contract with Water Commission/IPN/ Epomex	30,000			30,000
IOC	2205Contract -Replication mechanism with IW Learn (4a)		25,000	25,000	50,000
	2299Sub-Total	30,000	451,750	63,250	545,000

2300Sub-Contracts with commercial organisations**2399Sub-Total**

2999Component Total	30,000	451,750	46,250	545,000
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30TRAINING COMPONENT**3200Group-Training/workshops**

IOC	3201Workshops on SIDS Task Force (18 participants) (reallocated SIDS Training activity)	45,000		45,000
IOC	3202SIDS Capacity building Workshop, (20 (in three regions)	50,000		50,000
	3299Sub-Total	-	95,000	95,000

3300Meetings/Conferences

IOC	3301Travel expenses to Global Conference (1ai) 40 participants at 3500\$ each	140,000		140,000
IOC	3304Project and Global Forum Steering Committee Travel Project Director/Assistant & Dev.countries	15,000	15,000	30,000
IOC	3305Travel at the Lisbon Conference, October 2005 30 participants (\$2833/each)	85,000		85,000
	3399Sub-Total		155,000	255,000

3999	Component Total	85,000	250,000	15,000	350,000
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40EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT**50MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**

99GRAND TOTAL	128,500	760,250	88,850	994,600
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ANNEX IV

Examples of Consultations carried out during the initial period of implementation of the project (after the April 2005 approval of the project), June-July 2005

1. Developing countries.

--*Consultation with the Group of 77* took place at the UNICPOLOS in New York (June 7, 2005) (please see attached minutes of the meeting).

Consultations with subgroups of G77 countries. These will be organized with key leaders in the major regions. A consultation with NEPAD, Ali Mohammed, was held at the International Waters Conference in Brazil, June 2007.

--*Consultations with the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)* representatives of the AOSIS Bureau: Meeting with Ambassador Enele Sopoaga, Tuvalu and AOSIS Vice-Chair, Rene Nunez, Belize, Amandrao Hurree, Mauritius, and supporting staff, at the UN (April 12, 2005); Meeting with Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul (June 7, 2005). Very positive feedback and advice, AOSIS would like to be intimately involved in the conduct of the project.

--*Consultations with Portuguese-speaking countries.* A number of visits with the ambassadors from these countries were made during UNICPOLOS by Isabel Noronha (Global Forum volunteer) to organize a special session for these countries at the Lisbon conference. Contacts were also made by Ms. Noronha with UNDESA and with the UN Special Representative on Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States for funding to support the poorest nations, such as East Timor.

2. UN organizations.

--Met with UNDESA SIDS unit twice (Diane Quarless and Espen Ronnenberg) and learned of several workshops that UNDESA is mobilizing to chart out post-Mauritius directions and agreed to closely coordinate our efforts.

Subsequent meeting with Ms. Quarless and Mr. Ronnenberg to seek their advice on the Global Conference during UNDESA regional meeting in St. Kitts in October 2005; also periodic conference calls held with this office.

--Met with UNDOALOS about the training-workshop component of the Lisbon Conference (please see minutes of the meetings)

--Representatives from the major ocean-related UN agencies all participated in the June 8 meeting of the Global Forum Steering Committee and at the October 9 meeting of the Global Forum Steering Committee in Lisbon.

3. Countries with economies in transition. Please note that while the project involves a number of assessments of capacity building needs in ocean and coastal management in SIDS, Latin America, Africa, and Asia, there is no corresponding assessment plan for the important region of East Europe and related areas. To also address these issues, we have engaged the help of two

Ukrainian environment/development specialists (as interns) to assess perspectives on needs in the region and in identifying key leaders in the region. We will also be discussing with the World Bank's East Europe division the possibility of joint efforts in capacity assessment since there is a strong interest in the World Bank in enhancing capacity in this region (Rita Cestti). We look forward to discussing these issues with the GEF projects in the region.

4. Bilateral consultations.

--*United States:* 1) NOAA: Margaret Davidson, Coastal Services Center; Tom Laughlin, International Affairs; Clement Lewsey, International Programs Office, Richard Spinrad (head of National Ocean Service) (April through June 2005); 2) *Department of State:* David Balton, Maggie Hayes, Conny Arvis, May 2005)

--*Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada:* Donna Petrachenko (on APEC effort), June 10, 2005; Lori Ridgeway, Rene Sauve, Camille Mageau, Anne Frennette, June 8, 2005, and during other days at UNICPOLOS)

--*Portugal:* Mario Ruivo, Intersectoral Ocean Commission, Ministry of Science and Higher Education; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Port Authority of Lisbon, Luso-American Foundation, April 2005.

--*France:* Mr. Christophe Le Visage, Chargé de Mission, Secrétariat Général de la Mer (April 2005) and Elie Jamache, director of the Secretariat de la Mer, June 9, 2005.

--*United Kingdom:* discussion with John Roberts, DEFRA, June 9, 2005.

5. Consultations with NGO.

--*Sylvia Earle, Conservation International (CI)* (March 29). CI agreed to co-chair the first meeting of the Ocean Donors Roundtable in Lisbon.

--*Lee Kimball, John Waugh, Kristen Sherwood, IUCN* (March 29). Also David VanderZwaag (IUCN Marine Law network) and Christina Gjerde (IUCN) during UNICPOLOS, especially regarding issues related to high seas governance to be addressed at the Global Conference.

6. Consultations regarding organized science interests and emerging issues on which there has been extensive science discussion but little policy dialogue

--Jane Lubchenco, president of the International Council of Scientific Unions (April 5), and Sharon Roberts/Alan Sielen, National Academy of Sciences (NAS) (US) (March 30. Lubchenco noted how to approach ICSU to participate in the Global Forum and is willing to act as a facilitator. The NAS colleagues detailed the main scientific groups that should be involved, and discussed an Academy study on assessing capacity building needs, on a global basis, on ocean science and management (with funding from the Moore Foundation).

7. Consultation with private donors

Meeting with Barry Gold, Packard Foundation (April 5). Meeting with Luso-American Foundation several times (April to June 2005), to shape the Ocean Donors Roundtable and the Business and Ocean Leaders Roundtable..

8. Consultation with private sector groups

--Met with Paul Holthus, Executive Director of the Marine Aquarium Council, May 2005, who is facilitating the formation of the Industry Roundtable.

Meeting of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands with the Group of 77 June 7, 2005

Conference Room 5, United Nations, New York

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Norma Taylor Roberts, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations, on behalf of H.E. Ambassador Stafford Neil. Drs. Veerle Vandeweerd, Coordinator of the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Director of the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, Co-Chairs of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, made a presentation about the Global Forum and its programme of work in 2005-2007.

Present were the representatives of Uruguay, Peru, Guatemala, Jamaica, Belize, Trinidad & Tobago, Bahamas, Nigeria, Zambia, South Africa, Thailand, India, and Saudi Arabia.

After welcoming the representatives, Mrs. Roberts gave the floor to Drs. Vandeweerd and Cicin-Sain. Dr. Vandeweerd gave a brief introduction about the Global Forum, how and when it was created, its role in the inclusion of oceans in the WSSD agenda, and subsequent activities directed towards fostering dialogue towards the implementation of WSSD targets on oceans and coasts. She also elaborated on the work that the Global Forum is doing in assisting small island developing States in addressing oceans and coasts issues as mandated by the Barbados Programme of Action and further endorsed by Mauritius Strategy. Dr. Vandeweerd also spoke about the work of the UNEP-GPA and the Regional Seas Programme in addressing the WSSD targets on oceans and coasts.

Dr. Cicin-Sain, on behalf of the Global Forum, invited the G-77 representatives to participate in the planning and conduct of the Paris conference, which aims to mobilize high-level policy attention on implementation of the global oceans agenda and provide a broad-based multi-stakeholder process (involving experts from governments, international and intergovernmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the development assistance community) to address oceans, coasts, and small island developing States issues through a cross-sectoral approach. The G-77 countries will be asked to provide their input as to the issues that the Conference should be addressing.

Dr. Cicin-Sain also invited the meeting participants to participate in the International Conference on Integrated Ocean Policy to be held on October 10-14, 2005. The Conference will draw lessons from the experiences of 23 countries and 3 regions of the world which have moved toward integrated oceans management. She also requested the meeting participants to provide advice on

the development of a Donors Roundtable; an Industry Roundtable; and capacity building, especially in the identification of the most pressing needs for long-term institutional development and capacity building in integrated ocean management for G-77 countries.

After the above presentations, a number of meeting participants gave their viewpoints about the forthcoming work of the Global Forum and their response to the invitation put forward.

Ms. Elaine Velasquez, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru, expressed her interest in the Global Forum and its activities and she would like to send her comments more extensively by email. She talked about a major problem which is the lack of coordination among organizations at the national level in addressing oceans and coasts issues and how important it is to have an integrated ocean policy. She also talked about identifying what resources are needed in order to implement such a policy; developing a strategy on how to approach the donors perhaps by putting together a collaborative initiative which addresses common interests among G-77 countries; and also how the Regional Seas Programmes can be a venue for discussion of such initiatives.

Ms. Laleta Davis-Mattis, NEPA, Jamaica, stated that many countries have been attempting to develop ocean policies. A number of countries have succeeded but remained challenged by implementation and institutionalization. Engaging local governments and agencies to cooperate in implementation is particularly difficult. Likewise, there is very little success in engaging the regulated as well as the regulators.

Mr. Okon E. Isong, Nigeria, pointed out that capacity building activities are always an incentive for countries to participate in development initiatives, since without capacity, conventions and other intergovernmental agreements will not be implemented. He further recommended that since capacity starts from awareness, capacity building can be started by implementing environmental education at the primary level. People need to be sensitized on ocean and coastal issues from a young age. He noted that NEPAD is part of the Global Forum's initiative and mentioned that NEPAD is the right channel through which initiatives can be brought to Africa because capacity building is among its major focus areas.

Drs. Vandeweerd and Cicin-Sain responded to each comment reiterating their appreciation for the opportunity to discuss Global Forum activities among the G-77 countries, and requesting for a continued dialogue on the Global Forum program of work.

The meeting came to a close with closing remarks by Mrs. Roberts, thanking Drs. Vandeweerd and Cicin-Sain for their presentations and invitation to the G-77 countries to participate in the Global Forum activities.

**Minutes of the Capacity Building Meeting with UNDOALOS, UNDESA, AOSIS, IW:LEARN, and Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands
June 1, 2005, UN DOALOS Conference Room, New York**

Present were:

Ambassador Enele Sopoaga, Tuvalu and AOSIS

Dr. Vladimir Golitsyn, UNDOALOS

Ms. Gertrude Blake, UNDOALOS

Ms. Alice Hicuburundi, UNDOALOS

Mr. Vladimir Jares, UNDOALOS

Ms. Diane Quarless, UNDESA

Ms. Anne Rogers, UNDESA

Ms. Janot Mendler, IW: LEARN

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, University of Delaware, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands

Dr. Miriam Balgos, University of Delaware, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands

Ms. LaVerne Walker, UNDOALOS-Nippon Foundation Fellow

The meeting commenced at approximately 2:30 PM with Dr. Vladimir Golitsyn, Director, UNDOALOS thanking everyone for their attendance. Dr. Cicin-Sain thanked Dr. Golitsyn for agreeing to host the meeting at UNDOALOS. She then gave a brief overview of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, including what the Forum has been able to accomplish to date, as well as, an overview on their proposed work program for the period 2005-2007. Once this was done participants were then invited to comment on the presentation and to also indicate how the Forum's work would complement their work.

Comments Dr. Vladimir Golitsyn, UNDOALOS

Dr. Golitsyn began by giving an overview of the capacity building work that UNDOALOS has been undertaking. He indicated that apart from acting as the secretariat to the UNCLOS, UNDOALOS was also responsible for assisting countries in developing capacities to allow them to better implement the Convention. In light of the above, UNDOALOS has implemented a capacity building component that works to assist countries in the submission of the coordinates of their maritime and continental shelf boundaries with the coordinator of the capacity building program being Ms. Gertrude Blake. He indicated that the UNDOALOS has had initial workshops in a number of regions (Indian Ocean, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean) where they have attempted to determine the needs of the States in relation to UNCLOS and then provide them with the training that they require. These workshops have focused on EEZ delimitation and continental shelf delimitation, and technical materials (e.g., manuals) have been produced through this work.

He also indicated that policy makers also need to be sensitized towards the importance of the Convention as well as the technical persons, and he referred to programs that have been developed by UNEP that are targeted at decision makers.

UNDOALOS also indicated its willingness to assist countries in the development of EEZ legislation; however this can at times be a challenge due to the UNDOALOS lack of financial resources.

Dr. Golitsyn also reiterated that the UNDOALOS has also formed partnership arrangements with other organizations in assisting States in implementing the articles under UNCLOS. He also indicated that UNDOALOS was willing to collaborate with the Global Forum in the one-day training workshop in Lisbon in October, as UNDOALOS has already developed methodology that can be used for training.

Comments from Ambassador Enele Sopoaga, Tuvalu and AOSIS

Ambassador Sopoaga thanked Dr. Cicin-Sain for the work that she is doing especially due to its relevance to small island developing States (SIDS). He also indicated that the work of the Global Forum should support the work of AOSIS. He went on to state that although the Pacific Islands are known for the regional ocean policy, not much work has been done by island States to develop national ocean policies and indicated that this area would be an especially important one for Global Forum activities.

The Ambassador also indicated that island states continue to face many challenges with regards to ocean management, and noted the following priorities for training:

- Waste management- particularly the disposal of waste generated by the cruise tourism industry
- Continental shelf delimitation and EEZ delimitation
- Negotiation skills- suggested that manuals on negotiation in ocean matters be produced and distributed to SIDS.
- Ecosystem approach- the shift towards new paradigms is having serious implications to SIDS in how they manage their ocean resources, and these concepts need to be better understood and operationalized.

Ambassador Sopoaga also suggested that the word “implementation” should be changed to “development” on page 7 of the Global Forum agenda document to reflect that most SIDS have yet to develop national ocean policies.

Comments Ms. Anne Rogers and Ms. Diane Quarless, UNDESA

Ms. Rogers asked for clarification on what appeared to be a myriad of tasks forces developed by the Forum to address ocean related issues. She also indicated that she was a bit concerned about the proliferation of all the different initiatives that have been proposed by the Forum and expressed concern that the Forum could lose focus. Ms. Rogers also indicated that it was important that synergies among agencies be identified.

Ms. Rogers and Ms. Quarless also listed initiatives that UNDESA is working on in ocean issues:

- Three priority areas identified in operationalizing the Mauritius strategy include:
 - Capacity building
 - Mobilization of resources
 - Coordination
- UNDESA is dealing with a very extensive program that involves other UN organizations, IGOs and regional programs working towards the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.
- UNDESA indicated that they would be undertaking an analysis of the Mauritius and BPoA targets with regards to what is still pending by SIDS in implementing these strategies.
- Proposed UN system meeting in June to attempt to operationalise the Mauritius Strategy.
- Once this initiative has been completed, UNDESA will launch a program in August that will review the status of the SIDS in achieving the goals set out under the Mauritius Strategy. Meetings will be held in the three SIDS regions later in the year: August-Caribbean (St. Kitts/Nevis); October-AIMS (Seychelles); and November-Pacific (Samoa).

Ms. Quarless also indicated that in many respects, in relation to SIDS, the work of the Forum and the work of UNDESA were very complementary and suggested that the two organizations work

together in preparing and organizing these SIDS regional meetings. It was also suggested that because of these overlaps UNDESA should concentrate on working with governments, whilst the Global Forum could concentrate on working with civil society.

UNDESA suggested that the organizations maximize the opportunities at bringing government delegates around the same table, as often as possible especially in SIDS as government offices are very small and the amount of time persons spend out of State impacts on the productivity of their work programs. Thus, to ensure that the benefits of attending workshops are accrued, it was suggested that organizations try and co-ordinate their efforts as much as possible.

Dr. Cicin-Sain noted that the Global Forum effort could concentrate on oceans and coasts issues (broadly defined to include ocean and coastal management and related areas) and feed that work directly into the UNDESA workshops, and not organize additional workshops.

Comments Ms. Janot-Reine Mendler de Suarez, IW: LEARN

Ms. Mendler also reiterated the importance of coordinating activities amongst agencies. She suggested that the Forum should consider mainstreaming the ocean and coastal agenda into the Sustainable Development Agenda. She also recommended that the Forum work with organizations like the Global Water Initiative.

Ms. Mendler indicated that the objective of IW:LEARN is to increase participation and to promote structured learning. Some of the work that is presently being undertaken by IW:LEARN includes:

- The development of an LME-E Forum that targets national managers, which was built under the GEF International Water Policy. For more information on this, she suggested that we visit www.iwlearn.net
- River Basin Projects with partners including UNESCO, IUCN
- Lakenet
- Generation of Information Resources

Ms. Mendler also indicated that one of the objectives of IW:LEARN was that countries are able to apply many of the new approaches that they learn at training workshops, in other words, ensuring that they can practically use and implement the knowledge that they have attained back in their home countries. She indicated that to address this issue IW:LEARN is working with University of Rhode Island to develop new courses and will like to ensure that the material is available to SIDS and will be made available to the SIDS Consortium of Universities when completed for their use.

Ms. Mendler then went on to indicate some workshops and programs that have been developed by IW:LEARN and their partners and how the material may be useful to both the Forum and the UNDESA. She also suggested that IW:LEARN and the Forum could work together to raise the profile of GEF-LME projects. She indicated that if allowed at the upcoming Paris Conference in January, 2006, IW:LEARN will be willing to premier a “lessons learned” video on the LME projects and is also open to having a seminar in which representatives from other LME projects could discuss many of the issues raised in the video and their own lessons learnt from the project implementation.

Comments Ms. Gertrude Blake, UNDOALOS

Ms. Blake reiterated the importance of capacity building of States to the Convention and said that one of the ways that UNDOALOS is building capacity is through their fellowship programs. Ms. Blake also asked why it appeared that the Global Forum was not looking at assisting African States as they were not mentioned in the Forum's Agenda. Dr. Cicin-Sain indicated that the Forum would be working with NEPAD on issues pertaining to the entire African continent.

Ms. Blake also stated that whilst most times, capacity building is geared towards the technical persons in government, it was also important that the decision makers be sensitized as to the importance of ocean issues. She suggested that the Global Forum could help guide countries in seeing the benefits and relevance of them being a party to and implementing the articles of various MEAs. Training manuals which are simple and straight-forward targeted at decision-makers should be developed for dissemination to countries.

Closing Remarks

The meeting was brought to a close at 4:45 PM with Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain thanking everyone for attending and their valuable contributions.

Epilogue

Following the meeting, the Global Forum revised its programme of work on SIDS in the three regions to indicate that it will be implemented in synergy with those of UNDESA and AOSIS.

The Global Forum also looks forward to working with other partners who were not represented in the meeting, including the US NOAA Coastal Services Center, the International Ocean Institute, SOPAC, the World Bank, and the Nature Conservancy.

ANNEX V

List of Participants

Mr. Julian Barbieri,
IOC/UNESCO
1 Rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France
Email: j.barbieri@unesco.org

Mr. Biliana Cicin-Sain,
President, International Coastal and Ocean
Organization
Director, Secretariat of the Global Forum on
Oceans, Coasts and Islands
4200 Wisconsin Ave #106-212
Washington, D.C. 20016
USA
Email: bcs@Udel.edu

Ms. Lori Ridgeway,
Director General Policy,
DFO Canada
International Coordination and Policy
Analysis
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6, Canada
Email: Ridgewayl@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Ms. Renée Sauvé,
DFO Canada
International Oceans Advisor
Oceans Directorate
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6, Canada
e-mail: sauver@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Mr. Takehiro Nakamura
UNEP/DGEF
International Waters

P.O.Box 30552
Nairobi, 00100, Kenya
Email: Takehiro.Nakamura@unep.org

Mr. David Freestone
Chief Counsel and Head
Environmentally and Socially Sustainable
Development (ESSD) and
International Law Group, World Bank
1818 H. Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20433, USA
Email: Dfreestone@worldbank.org

Mr. Dann Sklarew
IW:LEARN
Chief Technical Advisor
1630 Connecticut Ave NW
3rd Floor, IUCN-USA
Washington, DC 20009
Email: dann@iwlearn.org

Mr. Ralph Cantral
National Policy and Evaluation Division
Office Of Ocean and Coastal Resource
Management
NOAA Ocean Service, N/ORM7
1305 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
United States
Email: Ralph.Cantral@noaa.gov

Mr. Cees van de Guchte,
UNEP-GPA
GPA Coordination Office
United Nations Environment Programme
P O Box 16227, 2500 BE The Hague
The Netherlands
Email: c.vandeguchte@unep.nl

Ms. Janot Mendler
IW Learn
1630 Connecticut Ave NW
3rd Floor, IUCN-USA
Washington, DC 20009
Email: janot@iwlearn.org

Ms. Miriam Balgos,
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and
Islands
Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy
College of Marine Studies
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716 USA
Email: mbalgos@udel.edu

Ms. LaVerne Walker,
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and
Islands
Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy
College of Marine Studies
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716 USA
Email: lavernewalker2000@yahoo.com

Annex 4: Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number: GFL/2328-2732-4854 GF/3010-05-09
(IOC : 213GLO 2003)

1.2 Project Title: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine interlinkdages

1.3 Division/Unit: UNEP/DGEF

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

Executing Agency : Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France

1.5 Reporting Period (the six months covered by this report):

September –December 2005

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Subprogramme No: International Waters

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	Nationality	Object of Expenditure (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc..)
Not during the period covered by this report.		

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	Object of expenditure (2101, 2201, 2301 etc..)
Consejo Consultivo del Agua (CCA) Monte Pelvoux 111, Piso 2, Lomas de Chapultepec, CP 11000, México, DF	2203 Organisation of Epomex Workshop on Freshwater Marine interactions (travel of participants/logistical costs).

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services


	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	Status (Complete/ Ongoing)	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions to be taken
1.	Component 2b(i) Convening Panels on national and regional ocean policies in SIDS at The Ocean Policy Summit (TOPS), Lisbon	Complete	<p>3 panel sessions with SIDS participation.</p> <p>Travel organised for 27 participants from GEF funding.</p> <p>Side meeting of SIDS participants conducted to discuss implementation of the Mauritius Strategy on October 10, 2005.</p> <p>An Oceans Strategy Workshop for SIDS, developing, and economies in transition countries was conducted on October 14, 2005 No. of SIDS participants: 22</p>	
2.	Component 3a — <i>Preparing and disseminating policy analyses on the implementation of the GPA and the fostering of freshwater-coastal- marine interlinkages through integrated coastal area and river basin management.</i>	On-going	<p>A Task Force on Linking Freshwater to Oceans has been organized to carry out the activities under Component 3, composed of experts from UNEP-GPA, U.S. NOAA, Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico, SEMARNAT, Mexico, Centro EPOMEX, Mexico, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, and Global Forum Secretariat (First meeting held in Lisbon in October 2005)</p> <p>EPOMEX/SEMARNA T/CCA Workshop On Freshwater-coast- marine interactions organised in Mexico</p>	<p>In order to gain time and mainstream admin. Procedure, the contract was issued directly with the local organisers of the workshop, i.e. CCA, rather than through ICO.</p>

			from 10-11 January 2006. 17 participants sponsored through an Activity Financing Contract.	
3.	Component 1d.(ii) Global Forum Steering Committee strategic planning meetings.	On-going	Global Forum Steering Committee meeting held on October 9, 2005, Lisbon, Portugal No. of Global Forum Steering Committee members who participated in the meeting: 40	
4.	Component 1c—Increasing public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands	On-going	A framework for public information activities in support of Global Forum goals and objectives has been developed by WON	
			Draft NGO directory has been completed and is currently under review by Global Forum Steering Committee	
			Two issues of the Global Forum newsletter have been produced and distributed electronically.	
5.	Component 1d—Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum	On-going	<i>The Ocean Donors Roundtable</i> (brings together public and private donors) has been created, had an inaugural meeting at the Lisbon Conference, and is slated to meet at the Global Conference	
			<i>The Business and Industry Leaders Roundtable</i> has been created, had an inaugural meeting at the Lisbon Conference, and is slated to meet at the Global Conference.	
	<i>2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy analysis paper on the implementation of ocean policies and</i>	On-going	Four rapid assessments on capacity needs were carried out: in the Pacific region, in the AIMS region	

	<i>ecosystem-based approaches in SIDS</i>		(separate reports prepared for the Indian Ocean and for the Atlantic SIDS), and for the Caribbean. Funded through the MSP Co-financing (DFO-Canada)	

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

<p>Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations</p> <p>1st allotment received on 26 September 2005. New cash allotment required as soon as possible to ensure further implementation.</p>	<p>First Supervising Officer's General Comments</p>
<p>Name: Patricio BERNAL</p> <p>Date: February 20, 2006</p> <p>Signature: </p>	<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>

Attachment to Half-Yearly Progress Report: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

a) Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.	www.globaloceans.org	
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US\$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Note 5

Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

Note 6

Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

Annex 4: Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number: GFL/2328-2732-4854 GF/3010-05-09
(IOC : 213GLO 2003)

1.2 Project Title: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine interlinkdages

1.3 Division/Unit: UNEP/DGEF

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

Executing Agency : Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France

1.5 Reporting Period (the six months covered by this report):

January-June 2006

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Subprogramme No: International Waters

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	Nationality	Object of Expenditure (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc..)
Not during the period covered by this report.		

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	Object of expenditure (2101, 2201, 2301 etc..)
International Coastal and Ocean Organisation Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, Robinson Hall 301, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716 USA.	2203 (SIDS Task force, GPA Task Force, Steering Committee, Regional Lead experts, GF Strategic Plan, Donors/Business roundtables, Global directory of NGOs, GF website, Ocean Policy Summit report, GF Newsletter)

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	Status (Complete/ Ongoing)	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered ; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Ac tions to be taken
1.	Global Forum Conference and related activities			
1.	Component 1.a Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands	Completed	<p>Conference organised in UNESCO, Paris, 23-27 January 2006</p> <p>Travel provided to 48 participants from developing countries, SIDS and countries with economies in transition.</p> <p>403 Participants in total and 38 Ministers/High level participants.</p> <p>Conference report printed and disseminated</p> <p>WSSD Report "How well are we doing?" printed and disseminated/</p> <p>3 Side events organised during ICP June 12-16, 2006, New York</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WSSD Commitments : How well are we doing? - Global forum Steering Committee - Coordination meeting on GPA Partnerships 	
1.	Component 1.b <i>Assessing capacity building needs for development and implementation of national ocean policies in 3 regions.</i>	On-going	3 Partners institutions have been contacted and have agreed on the TORs provided to them	
1	Component 1c. <i>Increasing public awareness on oceans, coasts and islands</i>	On-going	- Global directory of NGOs has been developed, reviewed and is ready to be uploaded on the GF website.	

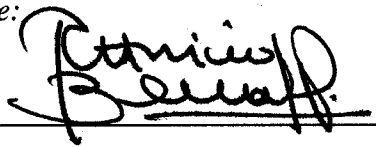
			<p>- 2 Global Forum Newsletter have been produced and disseminated, with focus on the outcomes of the Global conference, the UN Ad Hoc WG on high seas biodiversity, the World Water Forum, CBD (COP-8) and ICP meetings</p> <p>-Global Forum Website reorganised to better reflect the work of the Global Forum. A dedicated webpage on the GEF MSP has been included.</p>	
1.	Component 1d.(i) <i>Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum</i>	On-going	<p>ICO has engaged three regional experts to assist the Global Forum in its regional activities, including capacity building assessments and capacity development plans. The following three regional experts have been named: Bernice McLean (South Africa) for Africa; Ampai Harakunarak (Thailand) for Asia; and Evelia Rivera Arriaga (Mexico) for Latin America.</p> <p>The Ocean Donors and the Industry/Business Roundtables have been operationalised. Both met for a second time during the Global Conference. Reports produced and disseminated.</p>	
1.	Component 1d.(ii) <i>Global Forum Steering Committee strategic planning meetings.</i>	On-going	<p>2 meetings of Global Forum Steering Committee took place on the margins of the Global Conference (January) and ICP (June). Reports produced and disseminated.</p> <p>No. of Global Forum Steering Committee members who participated in the meeting: 40</p> <p>1 Meeting of the GEF MSP Steering Committee took place on 22 January. Report produced and disseminated to all participants. Agreed budget revision for MSP.</p>	
	Component 1d.iii <i>10 year Strategic Plan for the Global Forum</i>	On-going	<p>A consultant has been hired by ICO to provide initial guidance on the strategic planning process. Consultations have been held during the Global Forum Steering Committees.</p> <p>A revised strategic planning document will be presented at the GPA IGR meeting in October 2006, Beijing</p>	
2.	Component 2 : SIDS			
2.	<i>2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy</i>	On-going	A multidisciplinary task force on SIDS was organized, including experts from	

	<i>analysis paper on the implementation of ocean policies and ecosystem-based approaches in SIDS</i>		<p>developing countries for the development of implementation strategies of the outcomes of the Mauritius SIDS International Meeting in the three main SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS).</p> <p>A dialogue session was held at the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, among experts from the three SIDS regions on how to go forward in the development of implementation strategies for the Mauritius Strategy.</p>	
3.	GPA and Interlinkages to Water	On-going		
	Component 3a. <i>GPA Task Force</i>	On-going	<p>The Task Force on the implementation of the UNEP GPA and on Best Practices in Linking Watersheds to Oceans has been organized. The Task Force is composed of experts in both watershed management and integrated coastal and ocean management from various organizations and regions.</p> <p>The Task Force organized the <i>International Workshop on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Management Interlinkages</i>, held on January 10-11, 2006 in Mexico City, sponsored by the GEF MSP in collaboration with IOC, the Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico, SEMARNAT, Mexico, Centro EPOMEX, the Global Forum, UNEP GPA and other collaborating organizations. Thirty-nine (39) experts from 29 countries participated in the workshop.</p> <p>The Task Force also organized a panel session and stakeholder dialogue sessions on linking freshwater-to-oceans initiatives at the <i>Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands</i>, held in UNESCO, Paris, France, January 23-28, 2006, and preparations for the second Intergovernmental Review of the UNEP-GPA (IGR-2) to be held on October 16-20, 2006, in Beijing, China.</p> <p>Assistance had been provided to the UNEP-GPA Coordination Office to analyze substantive input to the IGR-2 and to put together a synthesis by ICO researcher Lindsey Williams.</p> <p>In association with the Secretariat on the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), a report is also being prepared on</p>	

			trends in integrated coastal and ocean management (based on the CBD national reports). Highlights from the report will be presented at the IGR-2.	
3.	Component 3b- <i>Organisation of panels at WWF III and MoU</i>	On-going	A session on <i>Management Link for Freshwaters and Coasts - Progress in Local Actions</i> organized by the UNEP/GPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Global Forum was held at the 4th World Water Forum on March 18, 2006, which aimed to promote integrated watershed and coastal management through the UNEP-GPA framework, partnerships and other approaches. 4 Participants were supported by the GEF MSP.	

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations 1st allotment received on 26 September 2005. New cash allotment required as soon as possible to ensure further implementation.	First Supervising Officer's General Comments
Name: Patricio BERNAL Date: February 20, 2006 Signature: 	Name: <u>Patricio BERNAL</u> Date: <u>6. Oct. 2006</u> Signature: <u></u>

Attachment to Half-Yearly Progress Report: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

a) Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.	Conference report	Report on the 3rd Global Conference	Cicin-sain/Vandeweerd/Bernal	Global Forum		June 06	
2.	Policy report	Meeting WSSD commitments on oceans coasts and SIDS: How well are we doing ?	Cicin-sain/Vandeweerd/Bernal/Williams/Balgos	Global Forum		June 06	
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.	www.globaloceans.org	
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US\$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Note 5

Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

Note 6

Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

Annex 4: Format for Half-yearly Progress Report

As at 30 June and 31 December

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number: GFL/2328-2732-4854 GF/3010-05-09
(IOC : 213GLO 2003)

1.2 Project Title: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine interlinkages

1.3 Division/Unit: UNEP/DGEF

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

Executing Agency : Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
UNESCO
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris Cedex 15
France

1.5 Reporting Period (the twelve months covered by this report):

July 2006-June 2007

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Subprogramme No: International Waters

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	Nationality	Object of Expenditure (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc..)
Administrative Assistant	Canadian	1301

1.8 Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	Object of expenditure (2101, 2201, 2301 etc..)
International Coastal and Ocean Organisation Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, Robinson Hall 301, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716 USA.	2203 (SIDS Task force, GPA Task Force, Steering Committee, Regional Lead experts, GF Strategic Plan, Donors/Business roundtables, Global directory of NGOs, GF website, Ocean Policy Summit report, GF Newsletter, IW Learn replication)
World Ocean Network c/o NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, BP 189, Bd Sainte Beuve, 62203 Boulogne Sur Mer Cedex, FRANCE	2202 Public information Package
NEPAD/COSMAR Ministry of Environment, Nairobi, Kenya	2201 Regional Capacity Assessment
PESMSEA UNDP Bldg., DENR Compound, Visayas Avenue Quezon City, PHILIPPINES	2201 Regional Capacity Assessment
Patricia Munoz/SEMARNAT Mexico City, MEXICO	2201 Regional Capacity Assessment

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	Status (Complete/ Ongoing)	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered ; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Ac tions to be taken
1.	Global Forum Conference and related activities			
1.	Component 1.a Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts and Islands			
	(i) Conference travel	Completed		
	(ii) Conference report preparation	Completed		
	(iii) Global Forum Side events	On-going	<p>Materials prepared and disseminated at UN meetings/Side events organised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials for the Steering Committee of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands at UNICPOLOS, New York June 24, 2007 • Side event on “Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Meeting the Global Goals of Achieving Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010” on Tuesday, June 26, 2007, UNICPOLOS, UN, New York • Special meeting of the Capacity Building Task Force June 27, 2007, UNICPOLOS, New York • Distribution of the Global Forum’s 2006 report on “Meeting the Commitments on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development: How Well Are We Doing?” at the ICP-8, June 2007, United Nations, New York. • Distribution of the Global Forum’s “Reports from the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Moving the Global Oceans Agenda Forward,” Co-Chairs’ Report – Volume 2, Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, June 2006 at the ICP-8, June 2007, United Nations, New York. 	
1.	Component 1.b	On-going	4 Partners institutions have been identified and	

	<i>Assessing capacity building needs for development and implementation of national ocean policies in 3 regions.</i>		contracted (PEMSEA, NEPAD/COSMAR, National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) and University of Mexico). The South-East Asian and African Reports have been completed.	
1	Component 1c. <i>Increasing public awareness on oceans, coasts and islands</i>			
	<i>(i) Public Information</i>	On-going	<p>The World Ocean Network has been contracted to develop a package of public information materials in English and French which will be supplied to museums and aquaria staff as well as teachers and educators with information, tools and other materials to communicate towards general public. The Ocean Information Package will include ocean facts, WSSD decisions, the World Ocean Network communication tools and 10 tips to what the average individual can do to forward the oceans agenda, and a background summary text "One World, One Ocean" on the implementation of ocean awareness raising activities and promoting the Citizenship of the Ocean,</p> <p>A meeting of the Package editorial committee met in Beijing, China, 16-20 October 2006, on the margins of the IGR-2 meeting.</p> <p>The Ocean Information Package should be ready in September 2007.</p>	
	<i>(ii) Global directory of NGOs</i>	Completed	<p>The Global Directory of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) has been completed and posted on the Global Forum website.</p> <p>The Directory of NGOs working on issues of oceans, coasts and islands is a comprehensive and current information source to aid those working in the marine field in identifying partners, colleagues, and networks. Establishment of such connections will assist the public sector, academic and research sectors, and non-governmental, intergovernmental, governmental organizations in their work and will serve to further the implementation of the targets and goals pertaining to oceans, coasts, and islands developed at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. NGOs are critical partners and participants who can advance concern of oceans, coasts, and islands on international, regional, and national agendas.</p> <p>The directory lists international, regional, and national NGOs, their contact information, and descriptions of their missions, activities, and history. The full directory document is available for download.</p> <p>In addition, a mechanism for updating the directory is included. Those finding missing pieces in the directory or needs for revision (especially with</p>	

			changing contact information) can fill out a template and submit it for incorporation into the directory.	
	(iii) <i>Global Forum Newsletter</i>	On-going	<p>A double issue of the Global Forum Newsletter focusing on highlights of major ocean developments in 2006 has been prepared and disseminated.</p> <p>This issue covers the meeting of UN Oceans, the seventh session of the Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, the UN Ad Hoc Process on areas beyond national jurisdiction, the Global Environment Facility Special Council meeting, Mauritius implementation, and UN reform. The establishment of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument in the US and the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special sea are also covered. Perspectives are given from Awni Behnam of the International Ocean Institute on the need for the Global Forum, and Mr. Enele S. Sopoaga, Tuvalu, on SIDS and the ecosystem approach.</p> <p>In addition, this issue features summaries of the 3rd Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, the Global Forum's "report card", <i>Meeting the Commitments on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development: How Well Are We Doing?</i>, and the sessions on Freshwater to Oceans Linkages at the 4th World Water Forum.</p> <p>The Global Forum collaborated with the Stakeholder Forum, in the production of 6 issues of the <i>GPA Outreach</i>, a newsletter that supported the preparatory work for the Second Intergovernmental Review Meeting (IGR-2) of the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA).</p>	
	(iv) <i>Global Forum Website</i>	On-going	<p>The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands website has been revamped to incorporate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information on the activities and achievements of the Global Forum in 2005-2007 and future activities through a report entitled "Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Report of Activities, 2005-2007 and Future Directions." b. A new website on the forthcoming 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to be held on April 7-11, 2008 has been developed and uploaded on June 23, 2007. c. A new section on Strategic Planning to Advance the Oceans Agenda, 2006-2016 d. A new section on the collaboration between the Global Forum and GEF IW:LEARN as described in detail in Activity #9 in this document. 	

			<p>An Information Technology consultant working for the Global Forum is working with IW:LEARN in developing a course catalog as part of the Global Forum's support to the Oceans Learn Partnership formed during the UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment Second Intergovernmental Review in Beijing in October 2006. Work on the course catalog is ongoing.</p> <p>e. A new section on Linking Freshwater Management and Ocean and Coastal Management is under development.</p> <p>Discussions are still ongoing regarding the provision of web services on the linking of freshwater and oceans and coastal management in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership, Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI), and UCC-Water. Mr. Gorm Jeppesen of the DHI Water Group in Denmark visited the University of Delaware in July 2007 to discuss implementation details.</p> <p>In line with the recommendation of the MSP Steering Committee, the Global Forum Website features a section devoted to the MSP activities</p>	
1.	Component 1d. <i>Organizational enhancement and strategic planning for the Global Forum</i>	On-going	<p>In late 2006, the Global Forum began a strategic planning effort to chart strategic activities, which could be undertaken together with governments, the United Nations, NGOs, industry, and scientific groups to advance the global oceans agenda over the next ten-year period, to 2016. The first step was the development of a draft calendar of major events and opportunities for policy decisions (by the United Nations and other parties) related to oceans, coasts, small island developing States, and freshwater taking place over the next decade, as well as tentative Global Forum policy analyses and multistakeholder workshops/global conferences in response to and/or in anticipation of such opportunities. The next steps in the strategic planning are to be carried out through 14 working groups under three themes :</p> <p>Theme 1: Achieving Ecosystem management and integrated coastal and ocean management by 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Cutting Issues • Large Marine Ecosystems • Marine Biodiversity and MPAs • Freshwater, Oceans, and Coasts • Fisheries and Aquaculture • Ocean Use Access Agreements in EEZs of Developing Nations • Tourism • Maritime Transportation <p>Theme 2: Climate, Oceans, and Security: Addressing Impacts in Vulnerable Ecosystems and in Vulnerable Coastal Communities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Cutting Issues • Vulnerable Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adaptation ○ Environmental Refugees 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Health • Vulnerable Ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Disasters ○ Sea Level Rise ○ Ocean Acidification ○ Ocean Warming • SIDS and the Mauritius Strategy <p>Theme 3: Addressing the Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. Theme 1 is divided into 10 sub-themes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-Cutting Issues • Overall Governance Issues • Ecosystems and Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marine Biodiversity ○ Fisheries ○ Bioprospecting ○ Deep Seabed Mining ○ Tourism ○ Maritime Transportation <p>The results of Working Group deliberations and a draft Global Oceans Agenda for 2006-2016 will be presented at:</p> <p>--The 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam, on April 7-11, 2008</p> <p>--The World Ocean Conference, Manado, Indonesia, May 11-15, 2009</p> <p>--Other appropriate international venues</p> <p>A third meeting of the Business and Industry Leaders (BIL) Roundtable is being planned for 2008 with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to move forward on the recommendations emanating from the second BIL Roundtable meeting in January 2006 held during the 3rd Global Conference in UNESCO, Paris. The Global Forum is currently exploring options for modalities in achieving greater collaboration from the private sector with various collaborators.</p> <p>A meeting of the Global Forum Steering Committee Meeting was conducted on June 24, 2007 immediately before ICP-8, to discuss: 1) The 2008 Global Conference; 2) Working Groups; 3) Associated publications; 4) Strategic planning for advancing the global oceans agenda to 2016; and 5) Possible additions to the Global Forum Steering Committee. Thirty-six (36) Global Forum Steering Committee members and other collaborators attended the meeting.</p>	
2.	Component 2 : SIDS			
2.	<i>2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy analysis paper on the implementation of ocean policies and ecosystem-based approaches in SIDS</i>	On-going	<p>This activity covers the preparation of a report that includes all Global Forum initiatives on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (MS) for SIDS undertaken within the framework of the Global Forum GEF/MSP, including the capacity assessments and recommendations emanating from the regional rapid assessment for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.</p> <p>This document is envisioned to take the form of the</p>	

			<p>capacity-building action plan being developed covering the three SIDS regions as well as the regions of Africa, East Asia, and Latin America. A capacity building strategy is being developed based on the recommendations emanating from the regional capacity building assessments.</p> <p>This document will be finalized after the Capacity Building Workshop on SIDS Ocean Policy (Pacific Region)</p>	
	<i>2b – Convening SIDS panels on national and regional ocean policies at TOPS conference</i>	Completed	The preparation and printing of The Ocean Policy Summit results will be in the form of a book entitled: Integrated National And Regional Ocean Policies: Comparative Practices And Future Prospects. The Book will be published in 2008.	
	<i>2c- Convening a capacity building workshop on national ocean policies for SIDS</i>	On-going	A revised draft of the capacity building workshop for the Pacific Islands has been developed and is currently being reviewed by the Marine Sector Working Group of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP). A workshop on the development/enhancement of curriculum on integrated ocean and coastal management for the SIDS University Consortium is being planned to be held back-to-back with the Capacity Building workshop. Due to conflicts in scheduling the workshop, it is proposed to be held as a pre-conference meeting during the 4 th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.	
3.	GPA and Interlinkages to Water	On-going		
	Component 3a. <i>GPA Task Force</i>	On-going	<p>The Global Forum has coordinated, together with UNEP-GPA and Stakeholder Forum, the Partnerships Day in IGR-2. The Global Forum facilitated the coordination of partnerships to be presented at the IGR-2 by holding periodic meetings and conference calls to insure that the partnerships are fully organized prior to IGR-2, in collaboration with the GPA Coordination Office. A volume that contains descriptions of partnerships that are being featured at IGR-2 has been put together by the GPA Coordination Office with facilitation of the Global Forum. The Global Forum was represented at the IGR-2 by two members of the Secretariat (Dr. Biliana Cicin-Sain and Dr. Miriam C. Balgos) and three developing country members of the Freshwater to Oceans Linkages Working Group (Dr. Patricia Muñoz/Mexico, Dr. Evelia Rivera-Arriaga/Mexico, and Mr. Franklin McDonald/Jamaica).</p> <p>The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands participated in three of the partnership sessions held on October 17:</p> <p>1) The Global Forum – GPA Partnership on Advancing the WSSD 2010 Target on Ecosystem Management and on Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management (see partnership description and partnership session report in Appendix 9). This Partnership, organized by the Global Forum, also held a pre-session brainstorming on October 15, in order to gather input in the development of an appropriate methodology for</p>	

			<p>gathering information and assessing progress in the implementation of the WSSD 2010 target on ecosystem-based management and on integrated ocean and coastal management;</p> <p>2) The World Ocean Network Partnership on Increasing Public Awareness of the Global Oceans Agenda, Implementation of the Ocean Awareness and Stewardship Activities, and Promotion of the Citizenship of the Ocean</p> <p>3) Oceans Training: Synergies in Capacity-Building through Multi-Partner Collaboration.</p> <p>The Global Forum also sponsored a high-level side event at the IGR-2 on “Advancing the Oceans, Coasts, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Freshwater/Oceans Agenda in the Next Decade: Key Issues and Opportunities,” October 19, which featured presentations and discussions from Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain, Global Forum, Dr. Torkil Jönch-Clausen, DHI Water and Environment and Global Water Partnership, Mr. Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, Dr. Vladimir Golitsyn, UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea Director, Dr. Al Duda, Global Environment Facility, Mr. Dixon Waruinge, Programme Officer, UNEP Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions, and Mr. Felix Dodds, Executive Director, Stakeholder Forum.</p> <p>The Global Forum also held informal discussions with several Global Forum collaborators regarding the forthcoming 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, April 7-11, 2008, a world ocean summit in 2009, the Global Forum – GPA Partnership, and strategic planning on the global oceans agenda for 2006-2016, during the course of the meeting. Details on the Global Forum activities at the IGR-2 including preparatory activities leading to the meeting are posted on a section of the Global Forum website at http://www.globaloceans.org/igr-2/index.html.</p> <p>Assistance was also provided to the UNEP-GPA Coordination Office to analyze substantive input to the IGR-2 and put together in a synthesis report by Global Forum researcher Lindsey Williams. In association with the Secretariat on the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), a report is being completed on trends in integrated coastal and ocean management (based on the CBD national reports).</p> <p>Together with the Stakeholder Forum, the Global Forum has produced a set of newsletters (<i>GPA Outreach</i>) related to UNEP-GPA and IGR-2 during the World Water Week. The newsletters featured a number of partnerships that were presented during Partnerships Day at IGR-2.</p> <p>The Global Forum also collaborated with the Stakeholder Forum on a GPA Event at the World Water Week on “Developing Solutions to Protect the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities: Stakeholder Consultation,” August 22, 2006, Stockholm. In preparation for IGR-2, this side event brought together stakeholders from around the world to discuss issues threatening</p>	
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			<p>the marine environment. Participants were given the opportunity to comment on the draft Beijing Declaration on furthering the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities produced during the IGR-2.</p> <p>Informal discussions with a number of proposed partners of the Global Forum – GPA Partnership entitled “Advancing the JPOI Targets on Ecosystem Management and on Integrated Coastal Management through the GPA: Global Reporting and Case Studies,” have been undertaken. An initial plan of action for the partnership has been prepared, which was presented at the session devoted to the discussion on the start up of this partnership during Partnership Day at IGR-2 on October 17, 2006.</p> <p>The partnership will involve the preparation of a global report on the status and trends in the implementation of policy initiatives in ecosystem management, and integrated coastal and ocean management, based on collaboration with national authorities (on a voluntary basis), national experts, regional organizations, UN organizations, and other expert entities. This report will be featured at the 2008 Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. The conference will bring together experts from around the world to explicitly focus on the progress being achieved and obstacles faced in the implementation of ecosystem management and integrated coastal and ocean management. Following the Global Conference, the report will be revised to incorporate additional data and information gleaned from case studies presented at the conference, and will be issued in final form in early 2010, as a summary report on the fulfillment of the JPOI 2010 goal of achieving ecosystem management and integrated coastal and ocean management.</p>	
3 .	Component 3b- <i>Organisation of panels at WWF III and MoU</i>	On-going	<p>Biliana Cicin-Sain and Miriam Balgos participated in the 11th GWP Consulting Partners Meeting and 10th Anniversary Celebration held on August 18-20, 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden, and in the 2006 World Water Week also in Stockholm, August 20-26, 2006. They met with several potential collaborators in an effort to promote the development of a collaborative relationship between the Global Forum and water-related institutions. In particular, a meeting was held with Torkil Jönch-Clausen of DHI Water and Environment and Niels Ipsen of the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment (UCC-Water), to discuss specific strategies for collaboration, including:</p> <p>1) Collaboration of DHI and UCC-Water in the Global Forum - GPA Partnership on “Advancing the JPOI Targets on Ecosystem Management and on Integrated Coastal Management through the GPA: Global Reporting and Case Studies”</p> <p>2) Strengthening the ICAM section of the IWRM Tool Box</p> <p>During the World Water Week, the Global Forum also participated in the side meeting organized by the World Business Council on Sustainable Development held on August 21, 2006, where a</p>	

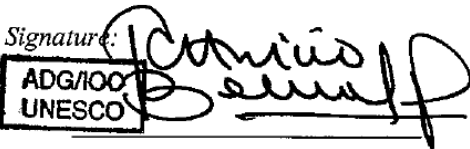
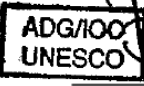
			<p>report entitled “Business in the World of Water: WBCSD Water Scenarios to 2025” was presented and discussed.</p> <p>A follow-up meeting with Torkil Jönch-Clausen of DHI Water and Environment was held in Beijing during the IGR-2 to discuss a draft plan of work on a joint initiative for linking the management of freshwater and oceans and coasts, building on what was discussed at the World Water Week meeting in Stockholm. It was agreed that a Memorandum of Understanding or Letter of Agreement between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the DHIGlobal Water Partnership be developed to cover the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work on the GWP IWRM Tool Box to strengthen the integrated ocean and coastal management tools available for both IWRM and integrated ocean and coastal management (ICM) users. 2) Plan the conduct of a series of case studies on freshwater to oceans linkages in several regions of the world. 3) Conduct demonstrations on the use of the enhanced IWRM tool box in the following forthcoming workshops/meetings: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Global Forum workshop on capacity building in developing national ocean policies in Suva, Fiji (April 2007) b. Meeting of the GWP Southeast Asia c. Meeting of the GWP Caribbean 4) Organize a session at the 2007 World Water Week in Stockholm on linking the management of freshwater and oceans and coasts, featuring the reinforced IWRM tool box and the outcomes of the demonstration activities. 5) Collaborate in the planning of the content of freshwater to oceans activities at forthcoming global water and global oceans events, including the World Water Forum, and the Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. 	
4.	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>4.a. iii. Replication mechanism with IW Learn</p>	On-going	<p>Following consultations with IW: LEARN, the following activities were agreed and started to be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A section linking the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands website to the IW:LEARN website has been created, in order to provide a venue for posting and access of best practices and lessons learned from the Global Forum GEF/MSP, other Global Forum initiatives, and GEF IW projects. b. Carry out the web work needed to support the work of the Oceans Learn Partnership, in which IW:LEARN and the Global Forum are partners, along with other organizations. <p>As previously mentioned, work is ongoing regarding the creation of a course catalog, which will contain descriptions of courses available from the collaborating organizations under the Oceans Learn Partnership.</p> <p>c. Support the Global Forum participation in the</p>	

			<p>East Asian Seas Congress, including the Global Forum bringing the results of the assessment of <i>How Well Are We Doing in Meeting Global Oceans Commitments</i> to the EAS; Global Forum sharing of lessons learned in its cross-national work on integrated coastal and ocean management; and Global Forum organization, together with PEMSEA, of a capacity development workshop on needs in marine affairs training and education in the East Asia region.</p> <p>Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain participated in the East Asian Seas Congress held on December 12-16, 2006 in Haikou, China. Dr. Cicin-Sain led a workshop on “Development of National Ocean Policies in East Asia and Around the World: Addressing National and International Issues,” held on December 14, 2006. She also participated in the workshop on capacity assessment in ocean and coastal management in East Asia conducted by the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) held on December 16, 2007.</p> <p>d. Planning for the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, tentatively to be held in Vietnam, with a special focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --working with the Government of Vietnam and other governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders in Vietnam in organizing the conference --insuring the participation of GEF IW projects in the conference and in the conference planning --obtaining regional inputs into the global conference (e.g., at Abidjan-Nairobi Convention meeting; meeting of Regional Seas Programme at Jeddah, etc.) --involving developing country participants in the Working Groups on each of the major conference themes <p>e. Develop a concept proposal for action in capacity development, based on the recommendations emanating from the regional capacity assessments carried out within the framework of the Global Forum GEF-MSP, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --four regional capacity assessments related to ocean and coastal management, including four rapid assessments on the specific steps that can be taken to rapidly implement the Mauritius Strategy (2005) in four SIDS regions (the Caribbean, Pacific, Indian Ocean, and Atlantic SIDS); --a capacity assessment on ocean and coastal management by the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (CPLP) (8 nations); --a capacity assessment on integrated ocean and coastal management in East Asia. 	
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			<p>As previously mentioned, a draft concept paper on a capacity development action plan is being developed for discussion by the Working Group on Capacity Building as part of the strategic oceans planning being undertaken by the Global Forum for 2006-2016. The intent of this activity is to develop a detailed proposal for action in capacity development that could be part of a funding portfolio for the GEF and other donors in the future.</p> <p>f. Participate in the 4th GEF International Waters Conference (IWC4).</p> <p>Dr. Nguyen Chu Hoi, Director of the Vietnam Institute of Fisheries Economics and Planning, and Dr. Tonny Wagey of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, as well as Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands participated in the 4th International Waters Conference, July 31-August 3, 2007, Cape Town, South Africa, as representatives of the Global Forum GEF MSP on “Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages.”</p> <p>Two formal meetings were organized by the Global Forum at the IWC4 as well as several informal meetings related to the planning and preparation for the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.</p>	
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2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations Final cash allotment required as soon as possible to ensure further implementation. No-cost extension requested (up to 30 April 2008)	First Supervising Officer's General Comments
Name: Patricio BERNAL Date: 10 September 2007 Signature:  	Name: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____ _____

Attachment to Half-Yearly Progress Report: Format for Inventory of Outputs/Services

a) Meetings (UNEP-convened meetings only)

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.	Report	Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands Report of Activities, 2005-2007 and Future Directions.	B. Cicin Sain, M. Balgos	Global Forum		May 2007	N
2.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.	www.globaloceans.org	
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US\$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Note 5

Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

Note 6

Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)



Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Publications Related to the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management in the Context of Climate Change
April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam

Conference Summary Report

- 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: Conference Overview and Earth Negotiations Bulletin Summary Report
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Conference-Outcomes-ENBSummary.pdf>

Policy Briefs

- Policy Brief on Climate, Oceans, and Security
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Climate-and-Oceans-PB-April2.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Achieving EBM and ICM by 2010 and Progress Indicators
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/EBM-ICM-PB-April4.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Large Marine Ecosystems
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/LME-PB-June18.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Biodiveristy-and-MPAs-PB-May15.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Fisheries and Aquaculture
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Fisheries-and-Aquaculture-PB-April2.pdf>
- Policy Brief on SIDS and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/SIDS-and-Mauritius-Strategy-PB-April2.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Freshwater and Oceans
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Freshwater-to-Oceans-PB-April3.pdf>
- Policy Brief on the Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/High-Seas-PB-April9.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Maritime Transportation
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Maritime-Transportation-PB-June18.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Capacity Development
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Capacity-Building-PB-April2.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Compliance and Enforcement
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Compliance-and-Enforcement-PB-June18.pdf>
- Policy Brief on Developing a Strategy for Public Education/Outreach
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Public-Education-PB-April2.pdf>

Post-Hanoi Submissions

- Submission of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to the UN Ad Hoc Open-Ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, New York, 28 April - 2 May 2008
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/highseas/pdf/GlobalForumSubmission-2ndAdHocWGMeeting-April2008-red.pdf>
- Report to the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 19-30 May 2008, Bonn, Germany
Link: <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/Biodiveristy-and-MPAs-PB-May15.pdf>



Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

- Created in 2001 and formalized at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg), the Global Forum brings together ocean leaders from governments, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, donors, scientific sector, world's museums and aquaria to advance the global oceans agenda
- Policy analyses of implementation of global commitments on oceans, especially those emerging from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and on emerging issues
- Multistakeholder policy dialogues, promotion of oceans at the highest political levels, capacity building, public engagement
- Global conferences: 2001, 2003, 2006 at UNESCO, Paris, and 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam

Global Forum Participation



May 2008

“On-the-ground” conditions in 2002

- **76% of fisheries in trouble**
- **70% of marine mammal species threatened**
- **58% of coral reefs threatened (500 million depend on coral reefs for food and income)**
- **46 million people per year at risk of flooding**
- **Poverty continuing largely unabated and unhealthful conditions predominating in coastal communities, especially in coastal megacities (e.g., 90% of sewage in developing countries is untreated, 250 million cases of gastroenteritis)**

4

The World Summit on Sustainable Development and Millennium Development Goals

- Ecosystem Approach by 2010 and Integrated and Coastal Ocean Management (no date)
- Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (progress by 2006)
- Small Island Developing States and Oceans (Review of BPoA by 2004)
- Sustainable Development of Fisheries: IUU IPOA (2004), Capacity IPOA (2005), Elimination of subsidies (no date), maintain and improve stocks by 2015
- Biodiversity (2010) and Marine Protected Areas (2012)
- Integrated Water Resource Management (2005)
- Global Marine Assessment (2004)
- Coordination of UN Activities on Oceans (no date)
- Millennium Development Goals (2015)

5

2006 Report on Implementation of World Summit on Sustainable Development Goals on Oceans

**2006 policy analysis/
report card on
implementation of
global commitments
on oceans**

*Also on
www.globaloceans.org*



6

Strategic Planning to Advance the Global Oceans Agenda 2006-2016

- *An informal process of visioning-- where do we want to be in a decade, and how do we get there, in association with governments, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, ocean donors, science sector, world's museums and aquaria*
- *WSSD/MDG goals a good starting point—good goals reflecting the world's political will*
- *Must be able to respond to new challenges, such as those related to climate, disasters, high seas governance, other*

7

4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands: *Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 in the Context of Climate Change* April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi, Vietnam



Major Goals– Hanoi Conference

- **Put climate on the oceans agenda and viceversa**
 - Climate and oceans= different fora
 - Starting point 2007 IPCC report
- **Review progress on the global WSSD ocean/coasts goals and recommend next steps**
- **Emphasize need to move toward ecosystem-based management of areas beyond national jurisdiction (64% of ocean)**

9

4th Global Conference

- **Brought ocean and coastal leaders from around the world to focus on the most important ocean issues, how to advance the issues, and how to meet new challenges**
 - 439 ocean and coastal leaders
 - 62 countries
 - Representation from all sectors, including governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business community, ocean donors, scientific institutions, and museums and aquaria

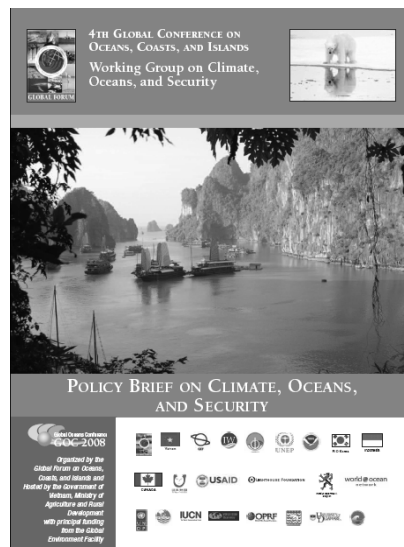
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Extensive Preparatory Process

- **12 Working Groups** focusing on major coastal and ocean issues mobilized in 2007
- **Working Groups involve:**
 - 254 experts
 - 72 countries
- **Each Working Group has prepared a Policy Brief** outlining the major issues, recommendations for policy-makers, and the way forward

11

12 Policy Briefs Prepared

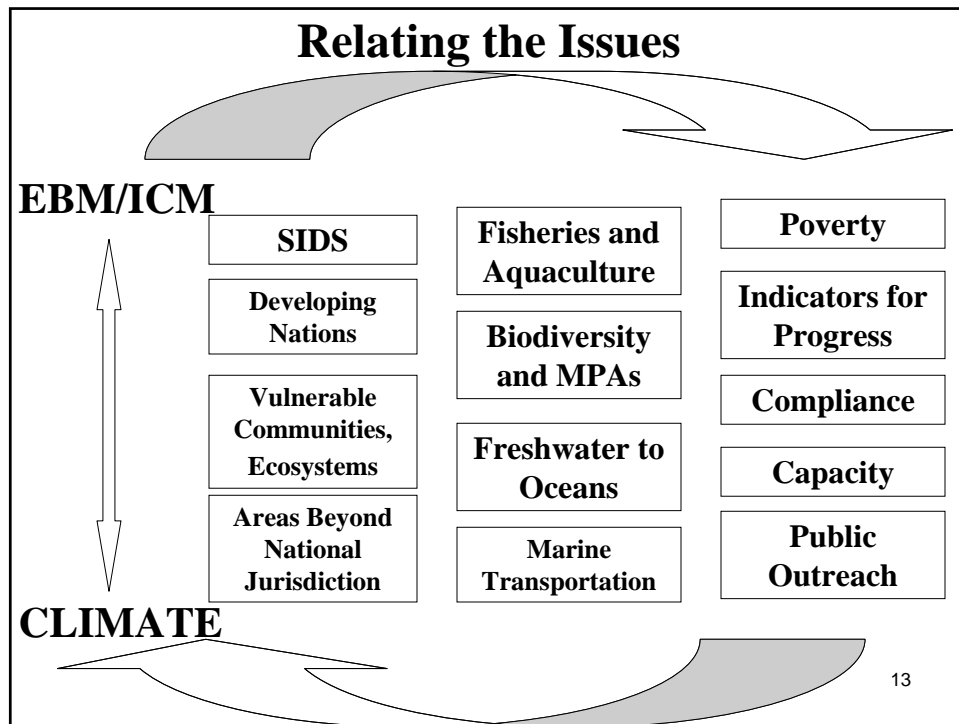


- Climate, Oceans, and Security
- EBM and ICM by 2010 and Indicators for Progress
- Large Marine Ecosystems
- SIDS and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas
- Freshwater, Oceans, and Coasts
- Maritime Transportation
- Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Cross-Cutting Issues:

- Capacity Development
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Public Education, Outreach, and Media

12



Results—Hanoi Conference

I. Putting Climate on the Oceans Agenda and Viceversa

Must Factor in the Effects of Climate Change on Ocean Ecosystems and Coastal Communities

- **IPCC report 2007 points to significant global warming in the next 20 years and attendant sea level rise, increased storms, etc.**
- **The effects will be felt differently in different parts of the world**
- **Projections for 21st century:**
 - **Temperature Rise**
1.8°C to 4.0°C (3.2°F to 7.2°F)
 - **Sea Level Rise**
9 cm to 88 cm



15

“Climate Divide”

- **Gap that exists between developed countries and the developing world**
- **The brunt of the damage associated with global climate change has been created by the developed world, but its impacts are felt most readily by the developing world.**
- **“The poorest of the poor in the world, and this includes poor people even in prosperous societies, who are going to be the worst hit ... [as] people who are poor are least equipped to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change and therefore, in some sense, this does become a global responsibility”**

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Regions Most Affected

- **Developing nations in Africa (which accounts for < 3% of global carbon emissions) and Asia would be most affected and those developed wealthy nations far from the equator least affected**
- **Sea-level rise will cause a loss of up to 30% of coastal wetlands; increased coastal flooding predicted to impact up to 1.6 million people annually**
- **Major population centers at low elevations including: Mumbai, India; Shanghai, China; Jakarta, Indonesia; Tokyo, Japan; and Dhaka, Bangladesh**
- **5 most vulnerable countries with large populations: China, India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia**
- **Countries most threatened when looking at largest total land area: Russia, Canada, the United States, China, and Indonesia**
- **Issue between largest polluters (include United States, China, and Australia) and those that have begun to take action on curbing their carbon outputs**

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Impacts of Climate Change on SIDS Nations

- **Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable**
 - **Erosion of beaches, coral bleaching, and sea-level rise will have effects, both physically and economically.**
 - **Water resources to be significantly reduced**
- **Kiribati (South Pacific) is already at risk of completely disappearing because of sea level rise caused by climate change, with total annihilation expected within the next 50 years**
- **2000 people living in the Carteret Islands of Papua New Guinea were forced to evacuate and move to an adjacent island following the demise of their homes due to high tides and storms**
- **The global community must address these effects**

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Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Public Health

- **Effects of climate change are also important to issues of biodiversity and human health**
- **Global temperatures rise 3 to 5 degrees Fahrenheit in the coming years could cause “the likely extinction of perhaps ¼ of the world’s species to eventual inundation of coasts and islands inhabited by hundreds of millions of people”**
- **Some of the more vulnerable ecosystems to climate change include mangrove forests and coral reefs, among others**
 - **more than 80% of the world’s coral reefs will die in this century if ocean warming continues**
- **Disease vectors altered by climate change may result in increased cases of cholera, malaria and diarrheal disease, especially in Africa and Asia**

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Climate Change and Security

- **Increase in weak and fragmented states**
 - **emergence of ‘failing subregions’ and ‘black holes’ in world politics with overstretched states unable to adapt and stabilize**
- **Economic development impeded**
 - **Regional production altered especially for water-intensive sectors**
- **Conflicts between drivers of climate change (developed) and those most affected (developing)**
- **Potential for human rights violations**
- **Increased migration and conflicts over finances and management of refugees**
- **Potential for failure of disaster management systems after extreme weather events**

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Hanoi Conference Results: Climate Agenda

Ocean and coastal leaders are at the frontline of climate change effects

1. Put ocean/climate issues in the climate negotiations and viceversa
2. Understand and develop policy responses to global ocean changes (ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions, etc.)
3. Address the “climate divide” and promote international commitments and funding mechanisms to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples
4. Encourage a wide range of adaptation efforts
5. Properly manage mitigation efforts that use the oceans
 - carbon storage and sequestration
 - Iron fertilization
6. Encourage alternative forms of energy using the oceans (windpower, tides, currents)

Hanoi Conference Results

II. Review Progress and Next Steps Needed on Major WSSD Global Ocean Goals

**Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) and Integrated
Coastal and Ocean Management (ICM)
Small Island Developing States
Fisheries and Aquaculture
Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
Freshwater to Oceans
Maritime Transportation**

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Ecosystem Approach and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management

WSSD Goals

Encourage application of the ecosystem approach by 2010

Promote integrated coastal and ocean management

Provide assistance to developing countries



- **Ecosystem management goal**
 - Concept operationalized and tied to ICM
 - National cases
 - Regional cases (in particular the Large Marine Ecosystem projects, OSPAR)
- **Integrated coastal and ocean management**
 - 100+ countries have established ICM programs (many of these need to be scaled up to the national level)
 - about 20-30 countries are developing or are implementing integrated national ocean policies covering the EEZ

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Concept Operationalized

- UN Open-ended Informal Consultation Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) June 2006 and at the Hanoi conference
 - Developed and developing countries can implement ecosystem-based management
 - Have well-accepted principles for both EBM and ICM
 - Does not require perfect science, but management rules must be precautionary and adaptive
 - Have established framework for ICM; needs sustained effort to yield results on the ground
 - Operationalization of EBM in each sector remains a challenge
 - Need exists to strengthen the linkages between EBM and ICM and develop and implement progress indicators
 - Need to provide case studies of cost-effective and practical management
- The Global Forum will, by 2010, conduct a survey and prepare a global report card on how far we have come, what obstacles must be overcome, what needs to be done, what emerging issues must be addressed, what funding is needed, and what capacity must be developed to further propel the implementation of EBM/ICM

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Examples of countries and regions which have developed/are developing integrated ocean policies

Asia

China
India
Japan
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Vietnam

Africa/Indian Ocean

South Africa
Tanzania

Regional:

New Partnership for
Africa's Development

Europe

France
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Russian Federation
United Kingdom

Oceania

Australia
Cook Islands
New Zealand

Americas

Brazil
Canada
Jamaica
Mexico
United States

Regional:

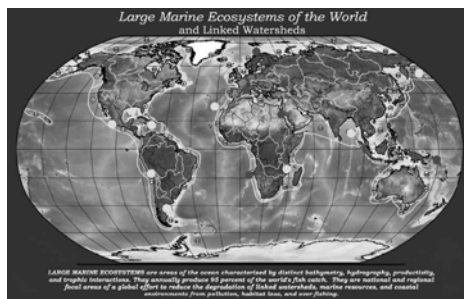
European Maritime
Strategy

Regional:

Pacific Islands
Regional Ocean
Policy

25

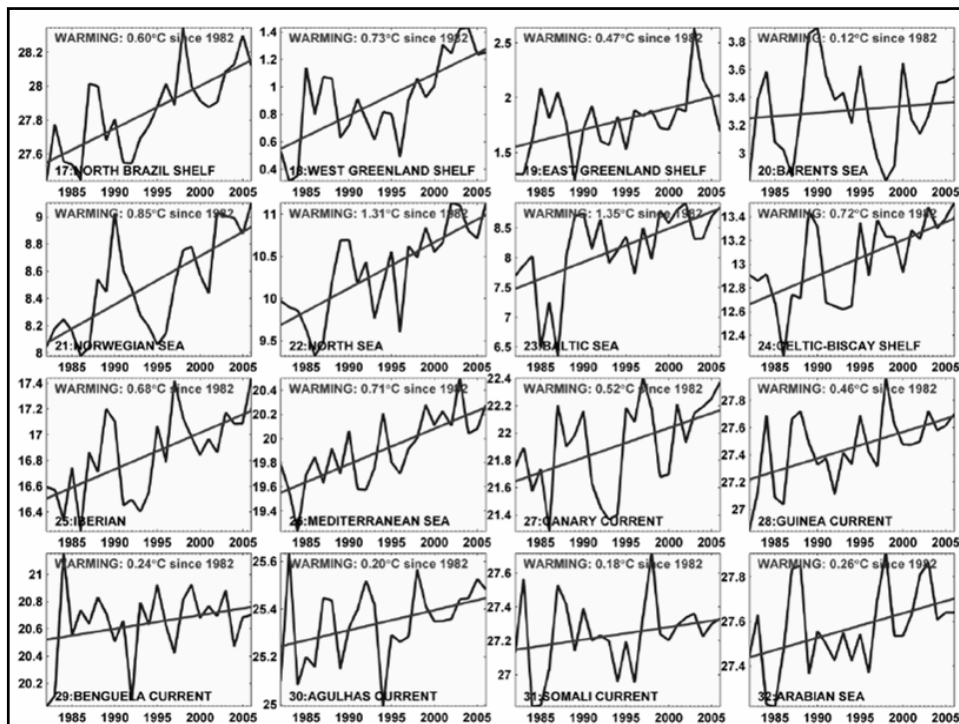
Regional Cases: LMEs of the World



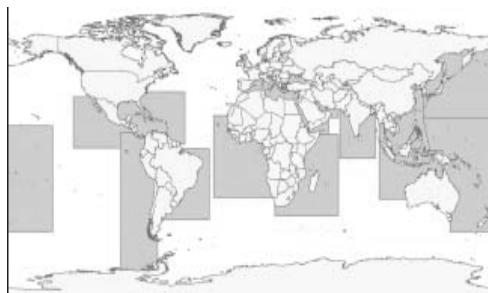
18 GEF-LME Projects in Regional Seas. GEF-LME Projects in Regional Seas already approved (red dots) or in the preparation stage (yellow dots), involve 121 countries of Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America & the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe. Source: UNEP 2006

- Large Marine Ecosystem projects
 - 64 Delimited
 - 18 GEF-Funded LME projects
 - 9 approved
 - 9 in preparation stage
- -- Keep focus on regional, transboundary projects
- -- Training the next generation of LME professionals to the ecosystem-based approach to assessments of management of LMEs

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UNEP Regional Seas (UNEP 2003)



Source: UNEP (2003)

• Regional Seas Programme

- Covers 18 regions of the world
 - Antarctic, Arctic, Baltic, Black Sea, Caspian, Eastern Africa, East Asian Seas, Mediterranean, North-East Atlantic, North-East Pacific, North-West Pacific, Pacific, Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, ROPME Sea Area, South Asian Seas, South-East Pacific, the Western Africa and the Wider Caribbean
- 14 Regions have adopted legally-binding conventions
- New ICM protocol in the Med

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2. Small Island Developing States and Oceans

WSSD Goal

Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (BPoA) in 2004

The Bottom Line

- **The Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the BPoA adopted at the 2005 Mauritius International Meeting**
- **High level of ratification of multilateral environmental agreements by SIDS, e.g.:**
 - **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (100%)**
 - **Convention on Biological Diversity (100%)**
 - **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (93%)**

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Small Island Developing States and Oceans

Trends in National Level Implementation of Oceans and Coasts Components of the Barbados Programme of Action: Ocean and Coastal Management (2005)

Status	% of SIDS (no. countries)
Enacted National Environmental Acts	63% (26)
Established Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	61% (25)
Developed national initiatives for integrated coastal management	46% (19)
Entrusted the coordination of marine and coastal issues to national environmental institutions	44% (18)
Developed National Sustainable Development Plans, and Biological Diversity National Strategies	44% (18)
Enacted laws that provide for Environmental Impact Assessment	32% (13)
Enacted legislation on watershed planning, which includes coastal watershed management	27% (11)
Developed specific institutions or interagency mechanisms for the coordination of integrated coastal and ocean management	20% (8)
Enacted National Coastal Zone Acts	7% (3)
Delimited EEZ and deposited EEZ coordinates with the UN Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS)	0% (0)

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Small Island Developing States and Oceans (cont)

- **Many nations need to develop specific institutions or processes to implement cross-cutting approaches to planning and management of oceans and coasts**
- **Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy:**
 - Institutional capacity, as well as human, technical, and financial resources need to be developed and strengthened
 - Additional financial support is needed (Official Development Assistance to SIDS has declined by 50% in some cases since 1994)
 - There is a need for a SIDS-driven mechanism to provide operational guidance, mobilization of support, oversight, and monitoring and reporting on progress (or lack thereof) (a need for the formalization of AOSIS)



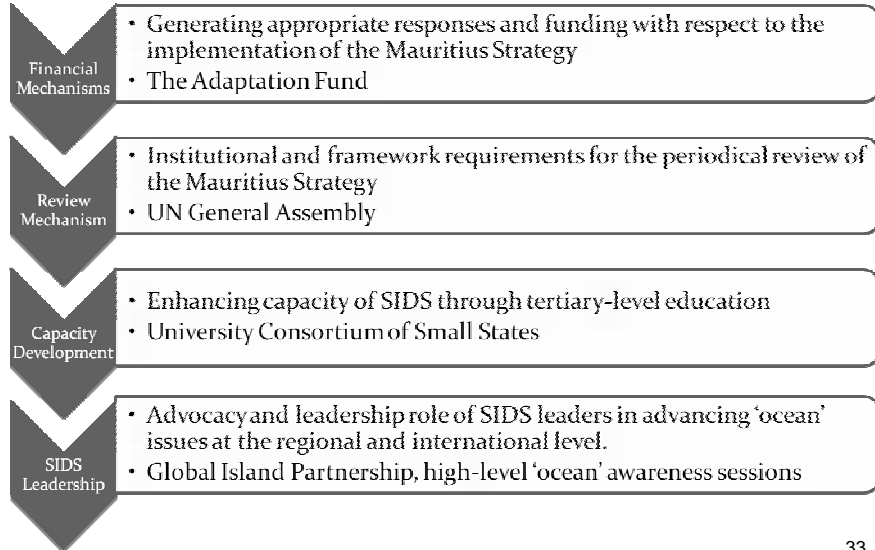
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Priorities from Hanoi Conference Small Island Developing States and Oceans

- **Adaptation to climate change and role of CZM**
- **Sustainable natural resources management and ecosystem-based management, including for fisheries**
- **Delineation of continental shelf**
- **Capacity building for coastal and marine management**

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Strategic Issues



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3. Fisheries and Aquaculture

WSSD Goals

Implement the FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) on Illegal, Unregulated, and Unreported (IUU) Fishing 2004

Implement the FAO IPOA on Fishing Capacity by 2005

Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity

Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks no later than 2015



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Sustainable Fisheries Development

The Bottom Line

- **76% of all marine fish stocks are being fished at or beyond their biological limits**
- **25 National Plans of Action on IUU have been developed**
- **1 National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity has been developed and submitted to FAO**
- **There are encouraging signs that the groundwork for the enabling conditions to meet the 2015 goal is being laid (e.g. increased consideration of ecosystem approaches to fisheries, etc.)**



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Fisheries and Aquaculture

- **Hanoi Conference focused on four themes:**
 - **Reform of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)**
 - **IUU Fishing**
 - **Fishing overcapacity**
 - **Sustainable aquaculture**
- **Impact of Climate Change on Fisheries**

“Climate change will prompt unprecedented, extraordinary, and lasting change in various fisheries to which fishing people will have great difficulty in adapting (or may not even be able to do so). Fish species that have never been seen before may suddenly become abundant in an area while traditionally-fished species may disappear, deeply affecting coastal communities, shore-side fisheries facilities, and supporting infrastructure” (McGoodwin, 2008)

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Fisheries and Aquaculture – Moving Forward

- **RFMO Reform**
 - Harmonized review criteria for RFMOs recently prepared
 - Various RFMOs undergoing external and/or internal review
- **IUU Fishing**
 - **Market-based Measures**
 - trade tracking
 - trade restrictive measures to monitor and restrict movement of illegal product
 - **Fishing Nations need to strengthen global monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) efforts:**
 - (1) have Vessel Monitoring Systems on all large-scale fishing vessels no later than the end of 2008;
 - (2) complete a legally binding instrument on port State measures;
 - (3) develop a comprehensive global register of fishing vessels; and
 - (4) increase their participation in the International MCS Network.

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Fisheries and Aquaculture

- **Overcapacity**
 - (1) Substantially *decrease* the incentives for fishers to maintain or increase fishing capacity when there is already overcapacity, both domestically and internationally,
 - (2) Strengthen RFMO/As ability to address capacity, including development of appropriate incentives.
 - (3) Mitigate the effects generated by perverse incentives as part of moving to harvest rights systems, such as vessel buyback/decommissioning schemes, individual quota systems, and limited license programs.
- **Aquaculture**
 - Formally adopt the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (i.e. in the UN General Assembly or at COFI) as was done for capture fisheries. The definition would include the precautionary approach (already available for species introduction), risk analysis and management and adaptation strategies to climate change);
 - Develop the required policy, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements towards ecosystem approach;
 - Develop guiding documentation and best practices:
 - area-based integrated aquaculture planning and management;
 - joint development planning for coastal fisheries and aquaculture
 - participative management of aquaculture areas
 - eco-certification of aquaculture for large and small scale enterprises

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4. Protection of Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas

WSSD Goals

Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss

Establishment of marine protected areas, including representative networks by 2012

- Through the Convention on Biological Diversity, monitoring and regular reporting of progress on biodiversity conservation occurs through national reports, conferences of the parties, and scientific and technical meetings



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Reduce biodiversity loss by 2010: Status

- **CBD 2010 Indicators:**
 - Information available on extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats; information on impacts of human exploitation and other factors and of corresponding management initiatives is uneven, for most resources patchy, except for coral reefs
 - Data on trends in abundance and distribution of many marine species are very limited, except for population trends on larger, more charismatic species (sea turtles, cetaceans, seabirds, large fish) and overall the trends are not good --i.e. the rate of biodiversity loss is not being reduced
 - A baseline for marine biodiversity is currently being established through the Census of Marine Life (CoML)²³, a 10-year program that started in 2000 and involves over 2000 researchers from over 80 countries.

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Reduce biodiversity loss by 2010: Status

- **CBD 2010 Indicators:**

- The threatened status of species is measured by IUCN and recorded in the IUCN Red List
- For a few species that have been well monitored, data indicate changes in threat status: not very good for most--e.g. seabirds
- For most marine species, there is still no preliminary assessment of threat status
- In 2005, the Global Marine Species Assessment (GMSA) was set up as a joint effort of IUCN/SSC under the MCSC, with Conservation International and other partners, to ensure that the conservation status of every marine vertebrate species and of selected invertebrates and plants is reviewed, with a target of 20,000 species assessed by 2012.
- The reef-building corals have been assessed for the Caribbean, the Eastern Tropical Pacific and the Indo-Pacific regions; the results will be released this year.

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MPA ‘targets’ for 2012

- **10% of each biome protected**
 - This 10% target, although generic, is based on knowledge of terrestrial ecosystems. For marine ecosystems, scientific research suggests that 20-30% should be put aside as protected no-take area.
- **Representative, resilient and connected networks of MPAs in place by 2012**
- **Improved management effectiveness**

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Establish MPAs and networks by 2012: Status

Status of MPAs*	Percentage of Reporting Coastal Countries (no. of countries)
Designated some MPAs	81.8% (81)
Management plans developed with involvement of all stakeholders	69.6% (69)
Have effective management with enforcement and monitoring	46.4% (46)
Have plans to develop new MPAs	92.9% (92)
Have plans to improve management of existing MPAs	90.9 % (90)
MPA system or network under development	61.6% (61)
MPA system or network in place	32.3 % (32)

*Total Number of Reporting Coastal Countries = 99
(CBD 3rd National Reports as of June 3, 2008)*

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Reduce biodiversity loss by 2010: Recommendations

- Highlight successful initiatives that demonstrate the value and national benefits of marine biodiversity conservation, such as MPAs, especially for climate change adaptation
- Help establish partnerships among governments, donors, IGOs and the private sector in addressing funding constraints, e.g., an informal partnership mechanism for the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate (“Friends of the Jakarta Mandate”)
- Incorporate outcomes of the Global Oceans Conference into CBD (e.g., COP) and other processes
- Support initiatives that address the need to build resilience in coral reefs through national and regional initiatives such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)
- Collaborate with IMO and the media in promoting the GloBallast Program and the application of IMO ballast water guidelines

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Establish MPAs and networks by 2012: Recommendations

- **Provide support in tracking global progress on MPAs by encouraging improved national reporting to CBD by the appropriate national agencies with the use of standardized comparable measures**
- **Assist countries in expanding MPA areas and improving MPA effectiveness by helping mobilize adequate technical support, e.g., tools, guidelines, knowledge and experiences, human capacity**

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5. Freshwater to Oceans: IWRM and GPA

- **80% of the pollution load in oceans comes from land-based sources**
- **Discussion of freshwater management and coastal and oceans management typically take place in separate fora**
- **Important to address challenge of linking freshwater to coasts and oceans**
- **Global Forum mobilized Working Group to address disconnect between the management of inland waters and coastal ecosystems**



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Integrated Water Resources Management

WSSD Goal

Develop integrated water resource management (IWRM) plans by 2005

- Advances have been made in developing the framework for integrating watershed and coastal management, but the challenge remains regarding the capacity to implement these programs
- UN Water Survey (2007)
 - 77 developing or countries in transition
 - 2 (3%) have fully implemented national IWRM plans
 - 17 (22%) have national IWRM plans in place or partially implemented
 - 27 developed countries
 - 6 (22%) have fully implemented national IWRM plans
 - 10 (37%) have plans in place and partially implemented

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Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment (GPA)

WSSD Goal

Advance implementation of the GPA and the Montreal Declaration, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients

- Development of National Programmes of Action for control of land-based activities (NPAs)



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Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment (GPA)

The Bottom Line

- **60+ countries are in the process of developing, or have finalized, their respective NPAs (the extent of implementation is uncertain)**
- **Progress achieved was reviewed and program of work for the period 2007-2011 was developed during the Second Intergovernmental Review of the GPA (October 16- 20, 2006 in Beijing, China)**

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Freshwater to Oceans

- **Recommendations from the Global Forum Working Group on Freshwater to Oceans:**
 - **Both communities take steps to coordinate at all levels at the local, national, regional, and global level, e.g., at the 5th World Water Forum and the Global Oceans Conference, both in 2009**
 - **Take steps to communicate the seriousness of the issue and need for integration, including the cost of inaction, and create the political will to act**
 - **Pay particular attention to non-point sources of pollution as responsible for most of the coastal/marine pollution, and encourage the agricultural community to take actions to protect our oceans**
 - **Conduct joint demonstration projects to help develop and test the tools and good practices in integrated river and coastal management**
 - **Develop capacity and raise funds, particularly in the developing countries, and call for action and support by the international community**

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Freshwater to Oceans

- **Determine how IWRM, GPA, ICM, and EEZ planning can be done harmoniously in a nested governance system**

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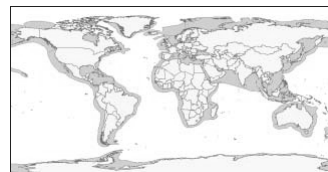
Global Reporting and Assessment of Marine Environment (GRAME)

WSSD Goal

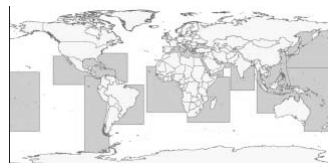
Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004

The Bottom Line

- Implementation (carrying a 2004 date) was significantly delayed due to political differences among nations, but now moving
- The first step is an *Assessment of Assessments* conducted by a Group of Experts, expected to take two years (final draft spring 2009), to develop a framework and options for the regular GMA process after evaluation of the current assessment landscape



Large Marine Ecosystems (UNEP 2003)



UNEP Regional Seas (UNEP 2003)

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Coordination of UN activities on Oceans

WSSD Goal

Establish an inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system



The Bottom Line

- **This goal has been largely accomplished**
 - an inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the UN system, in the form of UN-OCEANS, has been established and is meeting regularly, making its discussions and decisions publicly available through the Internet

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Millennium Development Goals

MDG Goals (2015)

Goal 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day by 2015 and Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015)

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability (Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the losses of environmental resources and Target 10: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation)

Goal 8 - Develop a global partnership for development (Target 14: Address the special needs of land-locked countries and small island developing States (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions))

Added in 2005 through UNGA Resolution 60/1: Improve cooperation and coordination at all levels in order to address issues related to oceans and seas and promote integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas

- Increasingly ICM programs are incorporating poverty alleviation as a goal (Tanzania: a major model)
- But difficult to ascertain whether the MDG are being met in ocean and coastal areas due to lack of assessment of socioeconomic data in the context of ocean and coastal communities
- The role of oceans is not sufficiently taken into consideration in the MDG environmental sustainability goal

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Difficulties in Assessing Progress on WSSD Goals

- Need better evaluation frameworks, including progress indicators
- No one institution charged with the periodic collection and assessment of data on the cross-cutting oceans goals
- No regular collection and assessment of data on the socio-economic well-being of coastal communities



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6. Maritime Transportation

WSSD Goals

- (a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints, and urge the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;
- (b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge the International Maritime Organization to finalize its draft International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments."
- Progress has been made towards meeting these objectives
 - February 2004: IMO adopts International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments
 - May 2005: MARPOL Annex VI (air emissions) entered into force
 - September 2008: International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships enters into force
- Continued work is needed in many areas
 - Marine biosecurity
 - Ship breaking and recycling
 - Oil spill preparedness
 - Increased ratification of IMO instruments

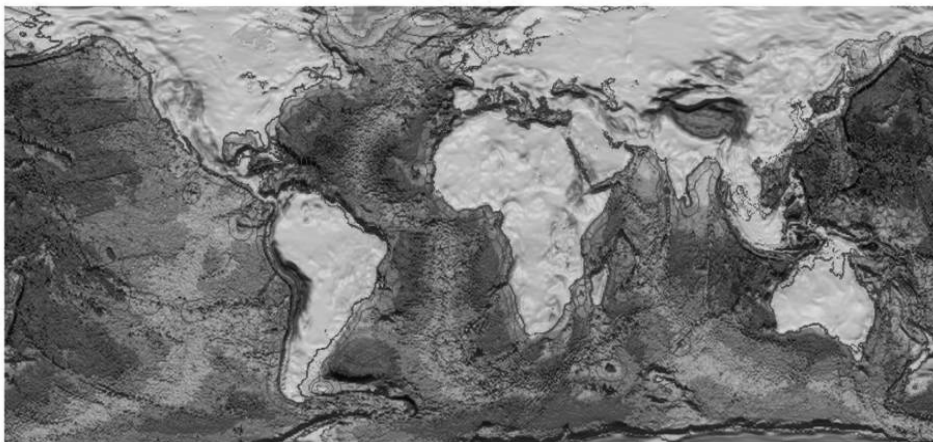
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Hanoi Conference Results

III. Improve Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

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Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction



<http://www.thew2o.net/>
58

Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (64% of Oceans)

- **Last global commons**
- **Deep divide between developed and developing countries**
- **Major issues:**
 - There are significant threats to marine biodiversity (20-25% loss of marine biodiversity= 50-80% loss of ecosystem function)
 - Management is highly sectoral, no opportunity for area-wide environmental assessment, ultimately management
 - No regime for management of marine genetic resources and of benefit sharing
 - Need to enhance management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, toward more ecosystem-based, integrated governance
 - High seas issues give us a window on the global oceans and climate issues

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Results of the Hanoi Conference

- 1. *A sense of urgency*– need to begin moving toward ecosystem-based integrated management**
- 2. *3 forcing functions*:**
 - **Effects of uses on marine biodiversity and the marine environment**
 - **Effects of uses on one another (multiple use conflicts)**
 - **Effects of climate change**

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Existing Situation

Sectoral management of different uses by different global and regional institutions

Submarine cables

Fisheries

Shipping

Marine scientific research

Oil and gas development

Deepseabed mining

Dumping and marine litter

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Existing situation

Emerging uses not yet adequately managed, legal/policy gaps

- **Bioprospecting**
- **Carbon storage and sequestration**
- **Iron fertilization**
- **Mariculture facilities**
- **Floating energy facilities**

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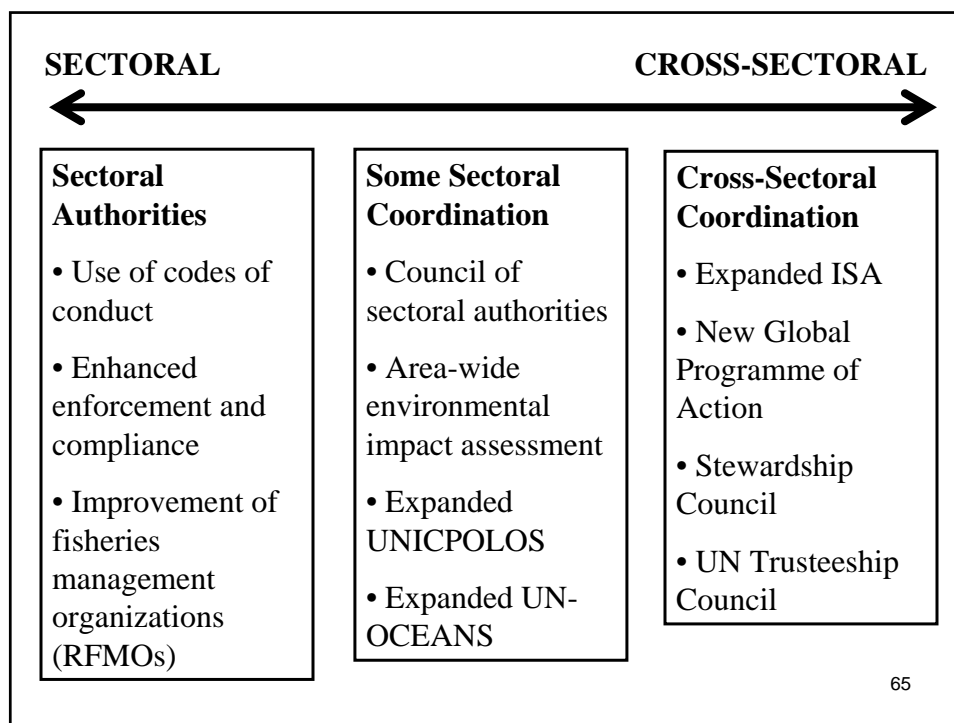
What does Moving Toward Ecosystem-Based Integrated Management in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Mean?

63

Moving Toward EBM/ICM

- 1. Enunciation and application of governing principles**
- 2. Capacity for area-based assessment, planning, ultimately decision-making**
- 3. Institutional capacity for addressing interactions among uses and their effects on biodiversity and the environment**
- 4. Enforcement capacity**
- 5. Funding considerations**

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Options for moving forward

- Enhanced implementation of existing international instruments and their coverage
- A voluntary code or codes of conduct
- Amending or extending mandates of existing institutions such as RFMOs and RSPs
- Forming new regional institutions as required
- A new GPA on biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction
- A new implementing agreement to UNCLOS to implement new provisions in relation to marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, particularly on marine genetic resources
- An amendment to UNCLOS
- A joint protocol between the CBD and UNCLOS

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Hanoi Conference Results

IV. Some Cross-Cutting Issues

Compliance and Enforcement

Capacity Building

Public Education and Outreach

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Hanoi Conference Results

Some cross-cutting issues

--**Compliance and Enforcement**-- need to enhance existing provisions and build capacity

--**Capacity Development**-- emphasized in all the policy briefs

- Development of ocean leadership
- World Ocean Leadership Academy

--**Public Education and Outreach**-- currently World Ocean Network (250 participating organizations) reach 250-300 million people a year through the museums and aquaria. Ultimate goal 6.5 billion inhabitants

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***“Once people know and understand then
they might care and act”***

69

What is needed to address the issues?

Political Will/Public Support

- Expressed in 2002 at WSSD
- But political will on oceans must be constantly rekindled
- Must:
 - Constantly raise awareness of the ecological, economic, and social importance of oceans
 - Constantly engage in fostering public awareness on oceans and in media campaigns

Funding

- While there have been increases in oceans funding, will need more funds, especially on climate change effects

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What is Needed?

Enhance institutional intersectoral capacity to respond to complex and unforeseen changes

- UN segmented system has difficulty dealing with intertwined issues
- Must connect the different sectoral processes—e.g., CBD, UNFCCC, FAO, IMO, IOC, etc.
- Same problems at the national level

Capacity development

- Need to develop, on a long-term basis and with in-country institutions, institutional and technical capacity for ecosystem-based integrated ocean and coastal managements in developing countries, SIDS, and economies in transition. Development of ocean leaders.

Must form coalitions

- No one can do it alone. Governments, UN, NGOs, private sector, donors, science sector

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Conference Results

- **Results of the conference and a Global Oceans Agenda for 2006-2016 are being broadly distributed:**
 - **To the public by the Global Forum, the World Ocean Network and the World Ocean Observatory, which have created a special website and YouTube channel designed specifically for the proceedings of the conference**
 - <http://www.thew2o.net/goc2008>
 - **Int. Inst. For Sust Development—Reporting Services Bulletin (ENB) daily coverage of conference proceedings; reaching 45,000 national and international experts in sustainable development**
 - <http://www.iisd.ca/ymb/sdoh4/>

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Conference Results

- **Recommendations to national governments, donors, United Nations agencies and UN General Assembly**
- **Disseminated to world ocean leaders at the World Ocean Conference, Manado, Indonesia, May 11-15, 2009**
- **5th Global Oceans Conference, April 2010**

You are kindly invited to participate in the Global Forum Working Groups and to join us at the 5th Global Oceans Conference and in Manado!

www.globaloceans.org

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UNEDITED DRAFT—DO NOT QUOTE OR CITE

June 19, 2008

**For discussion purposes at the
Global Forum Steering Committee**

June 22, 2008

Explorers Club

New York

Recommendations for Action

Emanating from the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands:

Advancing Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean

Management in the Context of Climate Change

April 7-11, 2008, Hanoi Vietnam

Conference Overview

The 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands brought together 439 ocean and coastal leaders from 62 countries, representing all sectors, including governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business community, ocean donors, and scientific institutions. The conference assessed essential issues in the governance of the world's oceans, with a focus on moving toward an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels. For the first time, a concerted effort was made to bring oceans policy together with climate change issues, which, as indicated in the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change will have profound effects on ecosystems and coastal populations around the world, especially among the poorest people on Earth and in small island developing States.

The conference focused especially on assessing the progress that has been achieved (or lack thereof) on the global oceans targets established by the world's political leaders at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development: Achieving ecosystem-based and integrated ocean and coastal management by 2010, reducing marine biodiversity loss by 2010, establishing networks of marine protected areas by 2012, and restoring fishery stocks by 2015, among others.

The conference underlined that ocean and coastal managers are at the front line of climate changes. The climate issues that ocean and coastal leaders around the world will need to face will ineradicably change the nature of ocean and coastal management, introducing increased uncertainty, the need to incorporate climate change

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planning into all existing management processes, the need to develop and apply new tools related to vulnerability assessment, and the need to make difficult choices in what in many cases will be “no win” situations, involving adverse impacts to vulnerable ecosystems and communities. Conference participants underlined that we must begin this process now, including altering coastal development that is already in the pipeline--we don't have the luxury of waiting 10 years before we consider the implications and before we act.

An extensive preparatory process involving twelve multinational Working Groups (involving 254 ocean experts from 68 countries representing all sectors and regions of the world) was mobilized to prepare analyses and specific policy recommendations to the 4th Global Conference in Hanoi, Vietnam, April 7-11, 2008. The Policy Briefs prepared by each Working Group are available on the YouTube Channel noted below.

Coverage of the Global Conference is available at the following sites:

- The Global Forum, the World Ocean Network and the World Ocean Observatory have created a special GOC2008 website and YouTube channel designed specifically to inform audiences across the world about the context and work of the Global Forum using rich media.

GOC2008 Website:

<http://www.thew2o.net/goc2008/index.html>

GOC2008 YouTube Channel:

<http://www.youtube.com/globaloceans2008>

These sites enable viewers to:

- Explore the proceedings of the Conference and each major ocean issue being addressed
- View the reports, recommendations, and Policy Briefs of the Global Forum's 12 Working Groups, which have been mobilized to provide recommendations on priority next steps that the international community should take on major ocean issues
- Watch ocean and coastal experts from various sectors around the globe in brief interviews addressing major ocean topics and issues.

The International Institute for Sustainable Development – Reporting Services (IISDRS) provided daily coverage of Conference proceedings. This report is available at <http://www.iisd.ca/download/pdf/sd/ymbvol68num4e.pdf>.

Recommendations for Action

This report provides a summary of the findings in each major issue area and provides a set of recommendations for action in draft form. This report has been prepared by the Global Forum Secretariat—Miriam Balgos, Biliana Cicin-Sain, Shelby M. Hockenberry, Kathleen McCole, Caitlin Snyder, and Kateryna Wowk—on the basis of the policy briefs, conference presentations and discussions, and other materials.

The recommendations for action represent a starting point for discussions on advancing the global oceans agenda to 2016. The next steps will involve refinement of the recommendations for action through discussions with the Global Forum Steering Committee, Global Forum Working Groups, and other relevant parties.

For further information, please contact Dr. Miriam Balgos, Program Coordinator, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, at the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716 USA, telephone 1-302-831-8086, email: mbalgos@udel.edu

I. Putting Climate on the Oceans Agenda and Vice Versa

Climate and Oceans

Major Findings:

WSSD Goals

Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development

-- Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and *climate change*; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands (emphasis added).

--Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects.

--Improve techniques and methodologies for assessing the effects of climate change, and encourage the continuing assessment of those adverse effects by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

--Meet all the commitments and obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

--Work cooperatively towards achieving the objectives of the Convention.

--Provide technical and financial assistance and capacity -building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with commitments under the Convention, including the Marrakesh Accords.

--Build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the IPCC for the exchange of scientific data and information especially in developing countries.

--Develop and transfer technological solutions.

--Develop and disseminate innovative technologies in regard to key sectors of development, particularly energy, and of investment in this regard, including through private sector involvement, market-oriented approaches, and supportive public policies and international cooperation.

--Promote the systematic observation of the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans by improving monitoring stations, increasing the use of satellites and appropriate integration of these observations to produce high-quality data that could be disseminated for the use of all countries, in particular developing countries.

--Enhance the implementation of national, regional and international strategies to monitor the Earth's atmosphere, land and oceans, including, as appropriate, strategies for integrated global observations, inter alia, with the cooperation of relevant international organizations, especially the specialized agencies, in cooperation with the Convention.

--Support initiatives to assess the consequences of climate change, such as the Arctic Council initiative, including the environmental, economic and social impacts on local and indigenous communities.

Sustainable development of small island developing States

--Assist small island developing States in mobilizing adequate resources and partnerships for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, sea level rise and climate variability, consistent with commitments under the UNFCCC, where applicable.

Sustainable development for Africa

--Assist African countries in mobilizing adequate resources for their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change, extreme weather events, sea level rise and climate variability, and assist in developing national climate change strategies and mitigation programmes, and continue to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects on climate change in Africa, consistent with the UNFCCC.

--Continue to support and collaborate with international scientific assessments supporting decision -making, including the IPCC, with the broad participation of developing country experts;

MDG Goals

--Improve cooperation and coordination at all levels in order to address issues related to oceans and seas in an integrated manner and promote integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas.

Background

The oceans are a part of the climate system and play a major role in regulating climate conditions. Changes in atmospheric conditions (temperature and weather patterns) can have a profound impact on the functioning of ocean, coastal and island ecosystems. In some cases, these impacts are already being seen, with increases in coastal flooding, storm intensity, and potentially changing current patterns. Ocean acidification, caused by the uptake of anthropogenic carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, poses adverse effects on calcifying species such as corals, echinoderms, crustaceans and molluscs as well as certain phytoplankton. Current evidence suggests that changes in the biogeochemistry of the marine environment over the next decades can be minimized with early and deep reductions in carbon dioxide emissions. In its 2007 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), amid growing global concern, called urgent attention to the growing “climate divide” that exists between the developed and the developing world, that is, the brunt of the damage acting as the catalyst for global climate change has been created by the developed world but its impacts will be felt most readily by the developing world.

Major Challenges

Oceans and the atmosphere are changing at a rate that is faster than previously experienced, which is threatening our life support system and human security. Most of the increased heat of the earth during recent decades has gone into the ocean. The increased energy of the ocean atmosphere system is driving an increase in weather variability with more extremes. Storm intensity is about five times larger than expected, and hurricane intensity has grown. This generates hazards and disasters not only in coastal areas, but also on land, as demonstrated in 2007 in Europe and Asia. Sea level is rising almost by a factor of two, faster than it did during the half century prior to 1990. This, together with acidification and coral reef breakdown, threaten many islands and low lying areas. This has potential geopolitical implications as regards food production, migration of people, poverty enhancements, local and regional conflicts, possibly failed States, rural decline, migration to urban centers, increasing unemployment, disruption of livelihoods in vulnerable countries, and the disruption of services, e.g. for tourism, transport, and sanitation.

As the chair of the IPCC panel noted “It’s the poorest of the poor in the world, and this includes poor people even in prosperous societies, who are going to be the worst hit... [as] people who are poor are least equipped to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change and therefore, in some sense, this does become a global responsibility” (IPCC 2007).

Developing nations in Africa (which account for less than 3% of global carbon emissions) and Asia would be most affected and the developed wealthy nations far from the equator least affected. Asia will be particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, especially major population centers at low elevations including: Mumbai, India; Shanghai, China; Jakarta, Indonesia; Tokyo, Japan; and Dhaka, Bangladesh. The five most vulnerable countries with large populations are China, India, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Indonesia. The countries most threatened when looking at largest total land area are Russia, Canada, the United States, China, and Indonesia. The impact of climate change on developing nations, especially SIDS, is significant and the implications of these potential

effects range from changes in ocean chemistry and forecasted sea level rise to impacts on ecosystems and human health. The need to address these issues in the oceans community is a vital first step in combating the potentially devastating effects of climate change with specific attention to the developing world and SIDS.

Looking at the issue of food security it was found that food prices are rising due to climate change and other factors, such as the use of crops for biofuels. It was also found that there have been large impacts on sea and freshwater fisheries through overfishing, pollution, habitat losses and destructive fisheries. Furthermore, ecosystems and biodiversity have been changing, and globally we are experiencing climate variability (El Niño, other oscillations) which shifts the distribution of fish. When viewed in combination with other pressures on marine living resources, severe impacts on food security constitutes a high risk.

Regarding coastal areas, habitats, and related ecosystems the Working Group noted sea level changes, a general lack of a stable coastline, increased erosion, storm and tidal surges, hurricane impacts, inundations and variations in ecosystems due to temperature changes. Adaptation will depend upon coastal development: natural systems such as beaches, dunes, wetlands and estuaries can adapt naturally to changes in sea level, wind, currents and wave patterns. Planned retreat is also possible when infrastructure development is limited. Adaptation in areas with large infrastructure development needs to rely on protection efforts such as dikes and walls, or beach nourishment, restoration and/or wetland creation.

Changes are occurring faster than predicted. Recent analyses provide evidence of high rates of warming in all but three (94 percent) of the world's 64 Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) (Sherman et al., 2007), which significantly exceeds reports of the IPCC. CO₂ increases have caused the oceans to become more acidic in a very short period, greater than any level experienced for 300 million years. Looking at ocean warming, more than 80% of the world's coral reefs will die in this century if warming continues. Complicating these impacts are other threats, including pollution and habitat destruction, which are restricting the ability of ecosystems to recover.

The global community must remain cognizant that we have the tools to solve the problems and that integrated management is the way. As coastal and ocean managers, we can offer solutions to building resiliency. Ultimately, we must also be cognizant of our actions and ensure that our mitigation efforts do not lead to unintended consequences.

Major Agenda

Ocean and coastal leaders are at the frontline of climate change effects:

1. Put ocean/climate issues in the climate negotiations and vice versa
2. Link the effects of climate change and the ocean with human security (e.g., food security, water security, population displacement)
3. Understand and develop policy responses to global ocean changes (ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions, etc.)
4. Address the “climate divide” and encourage international commitments and funding mechanisms to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples, especially in developing countries and in SIDS
5. Encourage a wide range of adaptation efforts
6. Properly manage mitigation efforts that use and rely upon the oceans

–carbon storage and sequestration –iron fertilization 7. Encourage alternative forms of energy using the oceans (e.g., offshore windpower, tidal power, wave power, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) and develop appropriate regulatory frameworks for these 8. Enhance capacity building to address climate change effects (train personnel and seek advice on the most appropriate approaches), particularly in developing nations and in small island developing States			
Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
1. Put ocean/climate issues in the ocean and climate negotiations and vice versa -- Continue to place and reinforce the climate/ocean linkage on the international agenda -- Inform existing processes and enhance their ability to address the climate challenge as relates to ocean and coastal issues -- Emphasize that <i>climate change is occurring faster than the models predict</i>	--UNFCCC --IPCC needs greater focus on oceans and coasts	--Work with UNFCCC --Organize international meeting on climate and oceans; invite key collaborators to co-convene --Input information to IPCC to generate greater emphasis on oceans in the climate challenge	-- UNFCCC (COP14), December 1-12, 2008, Poznan, Poland --pre-Manado meeting (2009) --WOC, May 2009, Manado -- G8 Italy, June 2009 -- UNFCCC (COP15), Copenhagen, Denmark, December 2009
2. Link the effects of climate change and the ocean with human security (e.g., food security, water security, population displacement) -- Increased political tension requires more intergovernmental dialogue -- Focus on concept of human security (and in particular food and water security) and economic valuation; marine systems valued at \$800 billion/yr --Focus on the development of international law on environmental refugees	--Climate change as a UNGA/ UN SC issue/ICP-9 --CSD reform --Involve WWF, FAO, CDM; work with Ambassadors/other high level who are already involved --Engage fisheries and food production industries on preservation and protection measures; involve WTO, utilize economic instruments	--Devise key messages to negotiate in key processes --Work with key spokespersons (e.g., AOSIS) --Link to ICP-9 --Focus on SIDS and Arctic case as major bellwethers of forthcoming changes --Continue to highlight urgent global issues at highest levels	-- UNFCCC (COP14) --Highlight at pre-Manado meeting (2009) --WOC, May 2009, Manado -- G8 Italy, June 2009 -- UNFCCC (COP15)

<p>3. Understand and develop policy responses to global ocean changes --ocean warming, ocean acidification, changes in currents, changes in polar regions, etc.</p> <p>While there is growing scientific evidence on these issues, there has been little work on developing possible policy responses</p>	<p>--GOOS, others: develop / enhance modeling, forecasting and warning tools; adequate ocean, atmosphere, ice and land observations</p> <p>--Scientists: provide assistance in developing warning systems, suggesting observations, interpretations, modeling, forecasting, related networks for data/information exchange and the identification of gaps, and help with measures to protect coastal zones.</p> <p>--Educators to enhance global education</p>	<p>--Develop appropriate policy responses to global ocean changes and convene an international meeting to consider policy options</p> <p>--Provide information on changes in ocean conditions and what these mean for fisheries and aquaculture/other to decisionmakers</p> <p>--Feed information to global public, Friends of Climate Change and governments; help to mount pressure on governments to act</p>	<p>--UNFCCC (COP14) --pre-Manado meeting (2009) --G8 Italy, June 2009 --UNFCCC (COP15)</p> <p>--Meeting on oceans acidification, September 2009, Monaco --WOC, May 2009, Manado - bring in experts on these issues</p>
<p>4. Address the “climate divide” and encourage international commitments and funding mechanisms to respond to the differential effects of climate change on different regions and peoples</p> <p>--Understand effects and where they will occur</p> <p>--Understand magnitude of what is needed</p> <p>--Address refugee situation</p> <p>--SIDS and developing countries need to obtain adequate shares of adaptation funds</p> <p>--Adaptation Fund needs to be conceived in hard-</p>	<p>-- Adaptation Fund</p> <p>--World Bank/donor agencies and countries</p> <p>--AOSIS</p> <p>--Sea Level Rise Foundation and other SIDS-driven mechanisms</p> <p>--IPCC should do a detailed study of climate effects in SIDS</p>	<p>--Mobilize for progress in Adaptation Fund</p> <p>--Work with key spokespersons / leaders, including from SIDS and from coastal developing countries</p> <p>--Target focus of donors</p> <p>--Communicate with high-level decisionmakers; raise awareness</p> <p>--Highlight special cases/ personalize issues (for example, displacement of citizens of</p>	<p>--UNFCCC (COP14) --pre-Manado meeting (2009) --WOC, May 2009, Manado --G8 Italy, June 2009 --UNFCCC (COP15)</p>

<p>structure and soft- terms</p> <p>--Utilize country-driven mechanisms for addressing differential impacts on different populations to the extent possible, e.g. Sea Level Rise Foundation and other SIDS-driven mechanisms</p> <p>--Bring in educators and media to highlight the issue and help to personalize the climate divide with the general public</p> <p>5. Encourage a wide range of adaptation efforts</p> <p>--Clarify and implement actions which can be taken in the near-term</p> <p>--Promote the notion that adaptation needs to begin immediately, including regarding development already in the pipeline</p> <p>--Encourage wide-range of adaptation efforts (e.g., protecting wetlands, as well as hard structure solutions)</p> <p>--RFMOs need to anticipate changes in the structure/ location of stocks and adapt accordingly</p> <p>--Focus on identifying and implementing practical, cost-effective and wide-ranging approaches</p> <p>6. Properly manage mitigation efforts that use and rely upon the oceans</p> <p>--Clarify and implement actions which can be taken in the near-term</p> <p>--Identify guidelines and appropriate regulatory frameworks for carbon sequestration</p> <p>--Promote cautionary messages on ocean iron</p>	<p>--Bring in educator /media</p> <p>--International agencies</p> <p>--Government agencies</p> <p>--Business/private industry, individuals</p> <p>--Tourism and insurance industries as prominent cases</p> <p>--International agencies</p> <p>--National governments</p> <p>--Offshore oil and gas companies</p>	<p>Kiribati)</p> <p>--Emphasize need to embrace a wide range of efforts including hard structures (dykes, protective walls) and soft measures (beach renourishment, protecting natural barriers (wetlands))</p> <p>--Provide successful examples/best practices</p> <p>--Provide cost-effective approaches and methodologies</p> <p>--Investigate current state of applications, development of regulatory frameworks</p>	<p>--UNFCCC (COP14)</p> <p>--pre-Manado meeting (2009)</p> <p>--WOC, May 2009, Manado</p> <p>--G8 Italy, June 2009</p> <p>--UNFCCC (COP15)</p> <p>--UNFCCC (COP14)</p> <p>--pre-Manado meeting (2009)</p> <p>--WOC, May 2009, Manado</p> <p>--G8 Italy, June 2009</p> <p>--UNFCCC (COP15)</p>
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<p>fertilization</p> <p>7. Encourage alternative forms of energy using the oceans (e.g., offshore windpower, tidal power, wave power, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion) and develop appropriate regulatory frameworks for these</p> <p>--Consider energy sector vulnerabilities: storms - oilrigs, pipelines & refineries; heat waves and A/C demands; tundra and pipelines; Mt. Glaciers and hydropower; sea level rise and nuclear plants; biofuels - storms and drought; pests, pathogens and weeds.</p> <p>8. Enhance capacity building to address climate change effects</p> <p>--Train personnel and seek advice on the most appropriate approaches, particularly in developing nations and small island developing States</p>	<p>--Government agencies</p> <p>--Business/private industry, individuals</p> <p>--Organized networks on marine renewable resources</p> <p>--World Bank/donor agencies and countries</p> <p>--AOSIS</p> <p>--IOI</p>	<p>--Investigate and promote the use of best-practices; look to country examples (e.g., Denmark, Germany)</p> <p>--Look at good management cases of these resources and promote where appropriate</p> <p>--Emphasize the urgent need for capacity building among high-level decisionmakers</p> <p>--Emphasize climate/ocean challenges in ocean leadership training of high-level decisionmakers</p>	
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II. Review Progress and Next Steps Needed on Major WSSD Global Ocean Goals

- Ecosystem-Based Management/Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management
- Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Biodiversity and MPAs
- Freshwater to Oceans
- Maritime Transportation

Achieving Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management (ICM) by 2010

Major Findings:

WSSD Goals

- Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly in the management of fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity
- Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure

Ecosystem-based Management (EBM)

The ecosystem-based management approach, the definition of which is continuously evolving, is widely embraced but not yet widely implemented on the ground. The concept has been incorporated in global, regional, national and subnational ocean research, management and conservation initiatives but in general, implementation is lacking among sectors for a number of reasons, including lack of consensus on what operationalization of EBM entails and lack of capacity for implementation.

The concept of ecosystem-based management, including its definitions, goals and principles, have been described by a number of organizations at the national (e.g., US EPAP 1999; Sissenwine and Mace 2001; McLeod et al. 2005; Sissenwine and Murawski 2004; Murawski 2007) and international levels (e.g., by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the United Nations Secretary-General (in its report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea); the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP); and the Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)). Countries and regions have taken the EBM approach and its principles into consideration in the planning and implementation of development and environmental management initiatives. At the 7th meeting of the ICP in 2006, national delegates agreed that “there is no universally agreed definition of an ecosystem approach, which is interpreted differently in different contexts” although there are key agreed elements of the approach, including: 1) Ecosystems are inclusive of humans; and 2) Management is inclusive of both conservation and sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources. ICP7 delegates stressed the need for capacity building for developing States, particularly in marine scientific research and transfer of technologies. At the regional level, EBM is being applied through 11 Large

Marine Ecosystem (LME) projects and regional conventions such as the OSPAR. The CBD principles place emphasis on the importance of local management and the involvement of stakeholders as well as consideration of all relevant information, including scientific and indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices. The COMPASS Consensus Statement points to stakeholder involvement, integrated coordinated governance and precautionary approach.

Application of EBM in the Management of Fisheries. An ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management is considered to be a response to the shortcomings in traditional fisheries management, which has been based on a single-species perspective and model. The web of interactions existing in various ecological communities, including linkages among different fisheries through catches and through the food web, constrains the effectiveness of single-species management. Furthermore, even traditionally well-managed single-species fisheries can pose adverse impacts on marine biodiversity. The FAO defines an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) as one that strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about living, non-living, and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries, the operationalization of which is embodied in a set of FAO technical guidelines. The implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries is constrained by lack of resources, conflicting objectives of stakeholders, inadequate participation of stakeholders in decision-making, insufficient knowledge-base, and equity issues, among others; however, there are a growing number of countries that have demonstrated EAF in practice (FAO, no date).

Application of EBM in the Conservation of Marine Biodiversity. The application of EBM in specific coastal or ocean ecosystems, such as in coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses, and deep seabed ecosystems are in various stages of conceptualization and operationalization, and depend, to a large extent, on the level of knowledge and expertise available on each ecosystem. The CBD has established indicators for measuring progress in halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including: 1) Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats; 2) Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species; and 3) Change in status of threatened species. It is yet to be established how these trends could be attributed to effective or ineffective implementation of the EBM approach. This topic is addressed in greater length under the focal area of Marine Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas.

Integrated Ocean and Coastal Management (ICM)

ICM is a well-established approach, which has a history of more than 20 years. Much has been written about the principles and practice of ICM, which has been implemented in over 100 countries around the world as reported by Sorensen (2002) and Cicin-Sain et al (2000). Based on the analysis of Third National Reports submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat in 2007, the majority of reporting coastal countries (~57% of 99) are in the early stages of addressing needed institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements, ~19% are in the advanced stages of development, ~8% have necessary arrangements in place, and ~16% have not undertaken ICM at all. The process of integrated and ocean coastal management takes years before they are firmly established and yield on-the-ground results, long after external support has been extinguished, which is typically soon after the completion of ICM plans. ICM initiatives are funded and staffed in a short-term, reactive way, yet their aim is to manage using a sustainable and long-term strategy. Currently, if not absorbed and mainstreamed into government budgetary allocations, early ICM initiatives languish due to lack of sustained funding and technical support. Furthermore, like all development initiatives, it also suffers from the difficulty of attributing downstream results to specific ICM interventions and lack of effective performance measures, resulting in unfavorable reviews of ICM projects from donor agencies. Meanwhile, the degradation of the coastal and marine environment continues unabated even as coastal and management initiatives have started to take hold.

National Ocean Policies and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Management

In the last 10 years, an increasing number of countries have undertaken combined efforts to formulate and implement an integrated policy for the governance of their EEZs in order to harmonize existing uses and laws, to foster sustainable development, to protect biodiversity and vulnerable resources and ecosystems, and to coordinate the actions of the relevant government agencies that are typically involved in ocean governance. It is estimated by the Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on National Ocean Policies that about 20-30 countries have taken concrete steps toward cross-cutting and integrated national ocean policy (Cicin-Sain, VanderZwaag and Balgos 2008). These national ocean policies are notably congruent in terms of overall principles and approaches, including EBM and ICM in particular, and most recognize the need for transparency, public and stakeholder involvement, incentives for cooperative action, and a national ocean

office with clear responsibilities.

Expansion/Scaling up and Regional Approaches. The Partnerships for Environmental Management in the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) has successfully modeled the pilot and demonstration approach to ICM in 14 East Asian countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, East-Timor, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) where one or more sites in each country now aims to consolidate and transfer lessons learned to 20% of each country's coastline by 2017. Furthermore, national efforts are being reinforced by region-wide partnerships created to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia, the regional framework adopted by 11 East Asian countries to institutionalize regional coordinating mechanisms in ICM. In the Mediterranean, an ICZM Protocol mandated the establishment of a common framework for the integrated management of the Mediterranean coastal zone and provides for the implementation of necessary measures to strengthen regional cooperation in addressing continuing severe pressures and problems on coastal resources.

Focus of Working Group

In view of the above findings, the Working Group on Achieving Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management by 2010 has chosen to focus on the following priority goals: 1) Incorporate ICM into EBM and vice versa; 2) Develop and implement measures of progress; 3) Organize periodic assessments of progress made; 4) Scale up the application of EBM and ICM; and 5) Develop capacity to implement EBM and ICM.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
<p>--Provide support for nations to implement EBM/ICM approaches, especially in terms of adaptation to climate change and natural resource management.</p> <p>--Assess progress and facilitate information exchange and best practices</p> <p>--Undertake a funded, systematic effort to track and monitor ICM/EBM at national and regional levels and in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, using common indicators, perhaps with regional and national leads.</p> <p>--Fund information clearinghouses and networks, availability of experts, and the development of best practices, utilizing case analyses.</p> <p>--Implement capacity building objectives as detailed above.</p>	<p>Donor agencies and UN institutions:</p> <p>--Provide core funding towards the institutionalization of EBM and ICM mechanisms/ Arrangements</p> <p>--Ensure that the development and implementation of adaptation initiatives under the Bali Action Plan and Adaptation Fund are guided by EBM and ICM</p> <p>Scientific/academic/research institutions:</p> <p>--Continue providing sound scientific information as basis for the development and implementation of management and conservation initiatives</p> <p>--Collaborate with donor, government and non-</p>	<p>--Craft a strategy for promoting the incorporation of adaptation to climate change impacts in EBM/ICM initiatives in countries and regions</p> <p>--Collaborate with concerned government agencies, particularly NOAA, in the conduct of a major survey on the progress of EBM/ICM implementation around the world, and prepare a global status report for the 5th Global Oceans Conference</p> <p>--Support and facilitate the development of core indicators for EBM and ICM progress and the conduct of case studies in various countries to assess progress/validate the utility of core indicators and to examine alternative methods of attributing</p>	<p>2008-2009 2010 5th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands CSD 2014-2015</p> <p>2008-2010 CBD COP9 (2008) and COP10 (2010)</p>

	<p>government agencies in capacity-building initiatives</p> <p>--Develop an effective methodology for attributing on-the-ground impacts on oceans and coasts to EBM and ICM initiatives.</p> <p>Government agencies:</p> <p>--Work with donor agencies and stakeholders in institutionalizing EBM and ICM, particularly in enacting legislation and authorizing government budgetary allocation</p> <p>--Incorporate adaptation to climate change into EBM/ICM initiatives</p> <p>Public Education and Outreach</p> <p>Organizations/Civil Society:</p> <p>--Launch and sustain information campaigns to keep/raise EBM and ICM in the government and donor agenda and influence public's behavior towards oceans and coasts.</p> <p>Private sector:</p> <p>--Collaborate with government, non-government, other stakeholders through partnership programs that promote the implementation of EBM and ICM, including capacity building initiatives</p>	<p>on-the-ground impacts to EBM and ICM initiatives.</p> <p>--Continue working with World Ocean Network and the World Ocean Observatory in systematically channeling sound bites of significant information on EBM and IBM to decision-makers and the public</p>	<p>2008-2010 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)</p> <p>2011 Third Intergovernmental review of the UNEP/GPA</p>
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Small Island Developing States and Implementation of Mauritius Strategy

WSSD Goal

- Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004

Major Findings

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are located throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas. SIDS are recognized by virtue of their small size, small populations, lack of substantial natural resources, remoteness, vulnerability to natural disasters, excessive dependence upon imports or few economic sectors, high costs of transportation and communication, inaccessibility to economies of scale and disproportionately higher costs of conducting business. At least 20% of SIDS still qualify as least developed countries (LDCs).

The 2002 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for SIDS to “undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the *Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States* (BPoA) in 2004.” The ten-year review of the BPoA was held in Mauritius in January 2005 and resulted in the *Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*. The Mauritius Strategy called for priority to be given to ocean and coastal issues, including action to complete delimitation of maritime boundaries of SIDS, assessment of seabed resources, effective monitoring and enforcement of their territories, implementation of sustainable fisheries strategies, and development of sound ocean policies.

Following the adoption of the Mauritius Strategy, a number of initiatives have been launched to assist SIDS in the implementation of the strategy. These include the Convention on Biological Diversity Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity, the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA), regional intergovernmental meetings convened by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and efforts by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to address the issue of food security and climate change. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has funded over USD\$180 million of projects in SIDS. The GEF recently announced it will increase its assistance to SIDS. The University Consortium of Small Island States, launched in 2005, has a mandate to enhance knowledge and advance graduate studies in SIDS. The Consortium, comprised of the Universities of Malta, Mauritius, South Pacific, the Virgin Islands, and the West Indies, needs to be further strengthened in order to stimulate development in SIDS, improve governance of the oceans and develop a response to climate change. The UNEP Shelf Programme, coordinated by UNEP/GRID-Arendal in Norway, assists SIDS and developing nations with delineating the outer limits of their continental shelves. Currently, twenty-two States have received support from the UNEP Shelf Programme. To date, Barbados is the sole SIDS to have made a submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

Despite the number of initiatives launched by international organizations to assist SIDS in implementing the Mauritius Strategy, additional work needs to take place. As of 2005 reports, only 20% of SIDS had developed specific institutions or interagency mechanisms for the coordination of integrated coastal and ocean management. Only 7% had enacted national coastal zone acts and only 32% have environmental impact assessment regulations and processes in place. Although 63% of SIDS have a national sea level rise adaptation plan, only 22% have established national institutions to handle climate change and adaptation issues.

Major Agenda

The Working Group on SIDS identified a number of priority policy areas where significant gaps still exist:

- Adaptation to climate change and role of integrated coastal zone management
- Adoption of ecosystem-based approach to marine and coastal management, including fisheries
- EEZ and high seas marine resources management
- Capacity building for coastal and marine management
- Emerging threat of marine invasive species

The recommendations to address these gaps are highlighted in the below table.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
-- Obtain a fair share of global climate change funds	-- UNFCCC process -- Adaptation fund	-- Support AOSIS in this work -- Provide advice to GEF and others on the Adaptation Fund and on strategic needs in SIDS	2008-2009
-- Support a SIDS-driven mechanism (with staff support) to carry out relevant analyses, promote the common strategic interests of SIDS and oceans, and periodically assess the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy	-- Enhance the UNDESA SIDS unit	-- Support AOSIS to achieve a stable SIDS-driven mechanism and to enhance UN attention to SIDS	2008-2009
-- Advance adaptation to climate change and integrated coastal zone management in SIDS by:	-- Explore the complex issues around climate change adaptation such as mainstreaming, capacity building, role of scientific research, ocean security issues, financial resources, and leadership	-- Carry out analysis related to planning and financing for adaptation to climate change in developing countries, especially SIDS	2008-2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a network of expertise on adaptation, and assembling and disseminating adaptation technologies • Developing capacity in adaptation planning, ICM and mainstreaming adaptation • Conducting an assessment of climate change risks in the context of SIDS and formulating an adaptation plan • Develop and implement an adaptation strategy within a multi-stakeholder framework • Carry out needed policy, institutional and legal reforms with the aim of mainstreaming adaptation • Develop and implement awareness and 	Media: -- Evaluate costs/losses related to climate change threats with respect to SIDS and use	This element will implement the recommendations of the Climate, Oceans, and Security Working Group and develop practical approaches to adaptation to climate change effects in developing countries and SIDS in conjunction with other collaborators.	2008-2012

<p>communication strategy</p>	<p>information to justify development of adaptation technologies</p>	<p>-- Develop Ocean and Climate Strategy/Vision leadership training for high-level decisionmakers from around the world (focus on permanent ocean officials in-country and permanent representatives to the UN), with a special emphasis on SIDS</p>	<p>2008-2012</p>
<p>-- Adopt an ecosystem-based approach to marine and coastal management, including resources within SIDS EEZs and in areas beyond national jurisdiction by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening access to global databases such as FishBase, ReefBase, WCMC and putting in place national data management systems • Carrying out a needs analysis to implement EBM in SIDS • Strengthening university research departments and linkages with and among research institutions • Extending the use of existing decision support systems such as those for coral reefs in developing decision scenarios to demonstrate the relevance of EBM in sustainable management of coastal and ocean resources to policy makers • Putting in place approaches that involve stakeholders and the private sector • Putting in place a framework for sustainable ocean policy and law which recognizes the sustainable development of fisheries resources, responsible shipping traffic and movements, precautionary seabed resources exploitation including oil and gas extraction, networks of representative marine protected areas, environmentally sound aquaculture/mariculture development, ICM, access and benefit-sharing and bio-prospecting regimes • Developing capacity to implement oceans policy • Transferring innovative and cost-effective 	<p>Sectoral Processes:</p> <p>-- Strengthen the SIDS unit in UNDESA</p> <p>United Nations and International Fora:</p> <p>-- Commission on Sustainable Development should devote greater attention to SIDS strategic issues</p> <p>-- Strengthen existing initiatives, including the CBD Work Programme on Island Biodiversity, the Regional Seas Programme and the various instruments of the FAO, including RFMOs</p> <p>National Governments:</p> <p>-- Carry out continental shelf delimitation</p> <p>-- Build capacity/institutional memory</p> <p>-- Carry out/apply/mainstream ICM</p> <p>-- Prioritize the development and implementation of adaptation approaches/tolls and</p>	<p>-- Prepare an economic opportunity report for SIDS (including opportunities for alternative energy development) which could be the basis for World Bank and other investments</p>	<p>2008-2010</p>

<p>technologies, including those based on satellite communications for use in monitoring the oceans and activities therein, to SIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening and expanding existing knowledge networks on best management practices to reflect emerging management challenges and potential solutions <p>-- Build capacity for coastal and ocean management by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the capacity of research institutions and universities to deliver ICM courses and fisheries-related courses and curricula at various levels Conducting capacity-building workshops on key priority areas Adopting and strengthening public sector management and policy-making tools <p>-- Address the threat of marine invasive species by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out baseline data assessment and putting in place an identification database Building capacity in monitoring the spread of invasive species Establishing biosecurity strategy measures, including procedures for minimizing risk of introductions and awareness program 	<p>methodologies</p>	<p>-- Enhance the ocean and coastal management curricula within the University Consortium of Small Island States, working with the Consortium, the universities, and educational partners such as the International Ocean Institute</p> <p>-- Incorporate marine biosecurity as an issue into the Working Groups, either separately or within Marine Transportation</p>	<p>2008-2012</p> <p>2008-2009</p>
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Fisheries and Aquaculture

Major Findings:

WSSD Goals

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) by 2004
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure.
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, and the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012.

Background

About three quarters of the world's marine fisheries cannot withstand increased pressure. In 2005, 76% of marine fish stocks were classified by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as fully exploited, overexploited, or depleted, meaning the stocks are being fished at or beyond their maximum biological productivity. Only 23% were under or moderately exploited and 1% were recovering. According to the FAO, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of marine fish stocks that are classified as overexploited or depleted. Sustainability in fisheries and aquaculture is essential as the world's population continues to grow and fish consumption increases. Employment in fisheries is growing faster than other agriculture sectors and many communities in developing countries rely on fishing for their livelihood.

An important shift from species-by-species management of fisheries towards ecosystem-based management is occurring at various levels. In particular, regional fisheries management organizations and Large Marine Ecosystem Projects are trying to operationalize ecosystem-based management, strengthen cooperation, and improve compliance and enforcement mechanisms, so that highly migratory, straddling, and shared stocks are adequately managed. Much further action, however, is needed to address such issues as: 1) overcapacity of the world's fishing fleet; 2) IUU fishing, including by vessels flying "flags of convenience;" 3) subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and IUU fishing; 4) the use of fishing techniques and technologies that have adverse effects on the physical habitats and on non-targeted species; 5) allocation of fishing rights; 6) sustainable development of aquaculture; and 7) international fish trade and the impacts of market based standards.

Major Challenges

Given the importance of fish and fish products to global food security, policy makers, resource managers and stakeholders, including fishers, must ensure the long term sustainability of fisheries resources and aquaculture.

Long term sustainability of wild fish stocks will require strong management decisions, including but not limited to a decreased capacity of global capture fisheries, strengthening of RFMOs, and eliminating IUU fishing.

Sound aquaculture policy is necessary for meeting increasing demand of fisheries resources; countries should promote sustainable aquaculture development and support necessary infrastructure and research, including research into non-fish and non-wild caught feed product.

Climate change will require even more conservative and flexible approaches to fisheries science and stewardship. Enhanced assessment approaches integrating climate change impacts on stocks must be developed, and further reductions of fishing effort and global capacity will be necessary.

Methods to Achieve Goals

- Strengthen RFMOs
- Strengthen global monitoring, control and surveillance efforts in fishing nations to combat IUU fishing
- Reduce overcapacity of the fishing fleet
- Formally adopt the ecosystem approach to aquaculture
- Address climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture

Focus of the Working Group

1. Specific next steps that need to be taken by the international community to accelerate progress in enhancing the performance of the Regional Fishery Management Organizations to achieve sustainable fisheries management as well as to move toward ecosystem-based management of ocean areas
2. Specific next steps that need to be taken by the international community to accelerate progress in controlling illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing
3. Specific next steps that need to be taken by the international community to accelerate progress in addressing the problem of fishing overcapacity
4. Doing aquaculture right - Is additional and more detailed global guidance as well as global targets (akin to the WSSD targets on fisheries) needed to properly steer this important food-generating activity?
5. The range of climate effects of fisheries and the policies that can be put in place to help fishers adapt to these changes and to address such changes

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
1. RFMOs Strengthen RFMOs by: -- Encouraging better flag state controls -- Modernizing mandates and adoption of performance review based on UNFSA and FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries -- Establishing new RFMOs to cover areas of the oceans and commercial stocks currently not covered in order to bring all unregulated high seas fisheries under effective governance. -- Encouraging RFMOs to cooperate with other international organizations to promote policy integration on shared issues	--Sectoral processes (i.e., FAO, UNGA, Governments)	-- Raise awareness among the wider oceans community about the work underway by RFMOs and related fora and build support for this work -- Highlight and emphasize the priority goals and targets that need to be achieved to improve management of fisheries, especially to decision-makers in order to gain political will for reform -- Promote the adoption and implementation of best practices in RFMOs, including those that contribute to broader oceans sustainability, e.g., on biodiversity conservation and food security.	Relevant Fisheries Meetings --78 th Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 23-27 June 2008 --Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission Consultative Forum, 6-9 August 2008, Manado, Indonesia --2 nd Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop, 7-11 August 2008 --30 th Session of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission, 11-13 August 2008, Manado, Indonesia --Second Session of the Technical Consultation on International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas, 25-29 August 2008, Rome, Italy

<p>-- Encouraging further ratification and implementation of key governance mechanisms, such as UNFSA and various FAO initiatives to promote regional fisheries management</p> <p>-- Building capacity among developing countries to participate meaningfully in RFMOs and among Secretariats to carry out necessary functions, including pooling information, use of better information technology, and improving mechanisms for transparency and accountability</p> <p>-- Encouraging cooperation among RFMOs, especially in the management of shared stocks, compliance and IUU fishing, though, e.g., shared consolidated vessel lists, better coordination of port and market measures, and use of vessel monitoring systems</p> <p>-- Encouraging RFMOs to collaborate with other regional fora such as regional seas conventions</p> <p>-- Enhance political leadership</p>		<p>-- Identify linkages and cooperative approaches between RFMO work and other fora, notably IUU fishing, as well as with cross-cutting approaches such as capacity building and poverty reduction.</p> <p>-- Consider the limits of RFMO reform and the continued need for multiple-use mechanisms</p> <p>-- Devise statement for potential inclusion in Manado Declaration</p>	<p>--Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Annual Meeting, 22-26 September 2008, Vigo, Spain</p> <p>--Fifth Annual Commission Meeting of the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation, 6-9 October 2008, Windhoek, Namibia</p> <p>--15th Annual Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, 14-17 October 2008, Auckland, NZ</p> <p>--27th Annual Meeting of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, 10-14 November 2008, Venue TBD</p> <p>--16th Special Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, 17-24 November 2008, Venue TBD</p> <p>--Fifth Session of the Commission of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, 8-12 December 2008, Busan, R.O.Korea</p> <p>--Annual Meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission, 13-16 January 2008, Vancouver, Canada</p> <p>--Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA - exact date will be set by the UNGA in September 2008</p> <p>--UNFSA Review Conference - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008</p> <p>--WOC, May 2009, Manado</p>
<p>2. IUU Fishing</p> <p>-- To strengthen global monitoring, control and surveillance efforts, fishing nations should: 1) have Vessel</p>	<p>-- Flag states/port states</p> <p>-- Involve media to publicize issue with the general public</p>	<p>-- Raise awareness among the wider oceans community about the work underway on IUU fishing, including raising awareness among developing</p>	<p>--FAO Technical Consultation on IUU, 23 June 2008 - 27 June 2008. Rome, Italy</p> <p>--2nd Global Fisheries Enforcement</p>

<p>Monitoring Systems on all large-scale fishing vessels no later than the end of 2008; 2) complete a legally binding instrument on port State measures; 3) develop a comprehensive global register of fishing vessels; and 4) increase their participation in the International MCS Network.</p> <p>-- Develop and implement market-based measures to control IUU, notably trade tracking and trade restrictive measures to monitor and restrict movement of illegal product.</p> <p>-- Need new tools and instruments to provide guidance in future: legally binding port State instrument; and criteria for assessing the performance of flag States</p> <p>-- Recognize that IUU fishing in Africa has become an organized crime, which is occurring not because of lack of information but lack of sharing information</p> <p>-- Non-transparency is a big problem; need to get the message out to more civil society, involve media</p> <p>3. Overcapacity</p> <p>Reduce fishing overcapacity by:</p> <p>-- Substantially decreasing the incentives for fishers to maintain or increase fishing capacity when there is already overcapacity, both domestically and internationally</p> <p>-- Strengthening RFMO/A's ability to address capacity, including development of appropriate incentives; and</p> <p>-- Mitigating the effects generated by perverse incentives as part of moving</p>	<p>-- Flag states/port states</p>	<p>nations of the lost revenue and resources available to them for combating IUU fishing</p> <p>-- Raise awareness of industry's role in market-based approaches</p> <p>-- Encourage ratification of basic international fisheries instruments, such as the UNFSA, and seek to identify linkages and cooperative approaches between efforts to combat IUU fishing and related issues, notably the need to reduce fishing overcapacity</p> <p>-- Focus on the special case of Ocean Access Agreements in the EEZs of developing nations and think of a statement regarding this issue for the Manado Declaration.</p> <p>-- Support the assessment of market-based management systems</p> <p>-- Support community-based initiatives in reducing overcapacity</p> <p>-- Support building of scientific capacity in order to generate sufficient information base for fisheries management</p> <p>-- Support the assessment of existing government incentives with a view to eliminating perverse incentives</p>	<p>Training Workshop, 7-11 August 2008</p> <p>--Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008</p> <p>--UNFSA Review Conference - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008</p> <p>--WOC, May 2009, Manado</p> <p>--Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008</p> <p>--UNFSA Review Conference - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008</p> <p>--WOC, May 2009, Manado</p>
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<p>to harvest rights systems, such as vessel buyback/ decommissioning schemes, individual quota systems, and limited license programs.</p> <p>4. Aquaculture -- Formally adopt the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (in the UN General Assembly or at COFI) as was done for capture fisheries, to include the precautionary approach, risk analysis and management, and adaptation strategies -- Develop the required Policy, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements towards ecosystem-based management (EBM) to address both environmental and socio-economic issues -- Develop guidance documentation and best practices on: 1) area-based integrated aquaculture planning and management; 2) joint development planning for coastal fisheries and aquaculture; 3) participative management of aquaculture areas; and 4) eco-certification of aquaculture for large and small scale enterprise</p> <p>5. Climate Change Impacts Address climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture by: -- Developing enhanced assessment approaches integrating climate-change impacts on fish stocks. -- Encouraging international cooperation, especially in the development of a worldwide system for monitoring climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture</p>	<p>-- National Governments</p>	<p>-- Support the development of regional and other institutional arrangements and mechanisms to promote the development and implementation of ecosystem and integrated management approaches -- Support the production of information needed to support certification at sustainability standards and to develop multi-stakeholder and consensus-based approaches -- Support the adoption and implementation of best practices by resource users -- Generate a statement on global goals to be developed, consider incorporating the statement in the Manado Declaration</p> <p>-- Support awareness among the wider oceans community about the potential impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture -- Assist in identifying linkages and cooperative approaches between efforts to address effects of climate change in fisheries and other adaptation methodologies -- Support the development of fisheries management initiatives that</p>	<p>--Aquavision 2008 – Sixth World Business Conference on Aquaculture, 29 September – 1 October 2008, Stavanger, Norway. --Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008 --UNFSA Review Conference - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008 --WOC, May 2009, Manado</p> <p>--Eighth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the UNFSA - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008 --UNFSA Review Conference - exact date will be set by the UN General Assembly in September 2008 --pre-Manado meeting on climate change and the oceans (2009) --WOC, May 2009, Manado</p>
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		<p>take into account global climate change, including public-private sector joint initiatives</p> <p>-- Link climate change effects on fisheries and aquaculture to the climate divide issue and mitigation measures, and think about adaptation/funding mechanisms</p>	
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Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas:

Major Findings:

WSSD Goals

- To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on earth.
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, and the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012.

Background

Marine ecosystems harbor some of the highest biological diversity on the planet. Currently, out of the 33 phyla described on earth, 32 of these are found in the ocean, with fifteen of these being exclusively marine. This high level of diversity provides humankind with many benefits. For instance, “marine fish and invertebrates provide 2.6 billion people on the planet with 20% of their average per capita protein intake, and almost US \$10 billion dollars is spent on coral reef ecotourism every year. Potential fishing benefits are estimated at U.S. \$5.7 billion annually” (Mulongoy, K.J. and S. B. Gidda 2008). However, despite these benefits, humans have yet to effectively protect their marine resources to the extent needed, and therefore, much of the world’s valuable biodiversity is either threatened or on the verge of disappearance.

Methods to Achieve Goals

In order to combat this biodiversity loss by 2010, an adequate knowledge base as to the status of biodiversity at the ecosystem and species level is needed. The Convention on Biological Diversity has put forth five indicators for reaching this goal, three of which are considered by the Global Forum Working Group on Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas. The first concerns trends in selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats. It is important to assess the status of ecologically significant ecosystems that have been given conservation priority; these ecosystems include coral reefs, the deep sea, mangroves, sea grass beds, and estuaries. For example, coral reefs contain very high levels of biodiversity and economic value, however 20% have already been destroyed; 16% damaged; 24% are under imminent risk of collapse; and 26% are under a long term threat of collapse due to threats such as human activity, over fishing and ocean warming. However, 40% of the damaged reefs have recovered or are recovering, which provides an incentive to create marine protected areas (MPAs) in order to conserve those reefs that have the potential to recover. The second CBD indicator refers to trends in abundance and distribution of selected species. In order to reduce biodiversity loss, there must be baseline data from which to measure the rate of change of biodiversity loss. This baseline can be difficult to establish, as many species have yet to be discovered and described. In order to combat this issue, efforts must be made to identify and classify marine species through species censuses. The third indicator describes the need for identifying change in the status of threatened species. Populations of threatened species, such as those listed by the IUCN Red List, must be assessed and monitored in order to protect them from extinction. There are currently 1530 marine species listed as threatened by the IUCN, including specialist groups such as seabirds, turtles, cetaceans, groupers, wrasses, and mollusks.

In addition to assessments of marine biodiversity, it is essential to reduce and/or halt those practices which lead to biodiversity loss, including over-fishing, trawling, and habitat destruction. The second WSSD goal provides a method for reducing biodiversity loss by establishing marine protected areas and networks of marine protected areas by 2012. Many countries are making progress in meeting this goal. Globally, there are 4435 MPAs, covering 0.65% of the oceans.

12.8% of the total area held in MPAs is designated as a no take zone, which prohibit fishing and human exploitation. In terms of marine protected area networks, there are numerous marine protected area national networks that have been established or are being developed in various countries and regions. For instance, Kiribati currently has the largest MPA network in the world under its 18,470,000 km² Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), which encompasses eight atolls, two submerged reefs, and much of the country's EEZ. In addition to national MPA development, various regions have begun to collaborate and create MPA networks. For example, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Guam and the Northern Marianas have come together to create the Micronesia Challenge, a commitment between the five countries to place at least 30% of their coastal waters and 20% of their terrestrial areas under protection by 2020. If successful, this will allow for 20% of the Pacific Island Region, as well as 5% of the Pacific Ocean, to be protected. A second example is the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), a collaboration among East Timor, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Indonesia, and the Solomon Islands, with support from Australia, the United States, the GEF, ADB, and several other NGOs. The CTI is an effort to conserve some of the most diverse and threatened coral reefs of the world within a very large marine protected area network that includes much of these nation's EEZs.

MPA networks serve an important role, especially in areas containing high levels of biodiversity and endemism, e.g. tropical coral reefs. However, there is a growing necessity for MPA networks in areas beyond national jurisdiction. 64% of the world's oceans are located beyond areas of national jurisdiction and harbor very fragile and diverse ecosystems, such as seamounts and cold coral reefs. In 2003, the World Parks Congress set a goal to develop at least five MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction by the year 2008 (HSMPAS). The criteria for these MPAs are being developed, and potential sites have been identified; however, there exist legal and implementation issues regarding their establishment.

For the past several years, the CBD has analyzed countries' Third National Reports and reported progress on the development and establishment of MPAs. These national reports provide an avenue to monitor the progress of CBD Parties in meeting the 2010 and 2012 goals. As of June 2008, 99 coastal country reports had been analyzed. Of these 99 countries, 81 (81.8%) had designated some MPAs; 69 (69.6%) had development plans for MPAs involving all stakeholders; 46 (46.4%) had MPAs with effective management plans; 90 (90.9%) had plans to improve the management of their existing MPAs; 92 (92.9%) had plans to develop new MPAs; 61 (61.6%) had an MPA system or network under development; and 32 (32.3%) had an MPA system or network already in place. (These numbers do not include CBD coastal parties that did not submit a report but have some forms of MPAs (e.g. Fiji), nor do they include countries that have submitted reports that need to be converted to a different format in order to be analyzed.)

Challenges

Although improvement is occurring, challenges and obstacles continue to exist that hamper the development of MPAs and the conservation of marine biological diversity in order to meet the WSSD goals. For example, a lack of political will can lead to government non-action. This may be the result of a lack of understanding of the benefits that the ocean provides to a nation's economy and its people. Many countries lack the financial and/or technical capacity to initiate the conservation of marine ecosystems, or institutional policies stand in the way of the initiation of such efforts. Also, accurate scientific data is lacking in terms of methodology, collection, and analysis, therefore hindering the placement of marine biodiversity conservation on a nation's priority list. In addition, local communities and indigenous people are important stakeholders in the process of marine conservation and MPA development, and they must be brought into this process.

Another challenge is integrating the biodiversity issue into all sectors. One suggestion to address this is the establishment of an informal partnership mechanism called Friends of the Jakarta Mandate, in association with the Global Forum. This partnership could help implement a program of work on marine and coastal biodiversity, contribute to the review of Marine and Coastal Programme of Work by providing much needed skills and resources, assist capacity building of CBD parties, promote and market marine biodiversity value, and facilitate better reporting and monitoring of marine biodiversity through an effective framework. In general, this partnership could greatly assist progress being made towards the 2010/2012 MPA targets.

Further recommendations developed by the Global Forum and the Working Group are outlined in the below table.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
<p>To reduce biodiversity loss by 2010:</p> <p>--Improve the health of the oceans and coastal communities through the reduction of biodiversity loss</p> <p>-- Emphasize and solidify the importance of marine biodiversity to individuals, governments and private sector by demonstrating its economic and social value</p> <p>-- Mainstream the marine biodiversity agenda into all coastal and ocean plans by establishing Friends of the Jakarta Mandate</p>	<p><i>Regional and other relevant international organizations, academic institutions:</i></p> <p>-- Establish marine indicators such as those proposed by the CBD and undertake measurements of the rate of biodiversity loss (at least three estimates) in order to guide efforts in the reduction of biodiversity loss by 2010</p> <p><i>Media:</i></p> <p>-- Highlight the importance and value of marine biodiversity to the public through various forms of media</p> <p><i>Parties of the CBD:</i></p> <p>-- Implement the Jakarta Mandate through utilizing key operational objectives and priority activities within: (i) Implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management; (ii) marine and coastal living resources; (iii) marine and coastal protected areas, (iv) mariculture; and (v) invasive alien species. Outlined in Annex 1 to</p>	<p>--Highlight successful initiatives that demonstrate the value of marine biodiversity conservation, such as MPAs that have brought local and national benefits in terms of alternative livelihoods and strengthening economic growth, and protection of vulnerable coastal communities that is contributing to adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>-- Collaborate in the establishment of an informal partnership mechanism for the implementation of the Jakarta Mandate ("Friends of the Jakarta Mandate") to provide a venue, e.g., a consortium, for the renewal of the commitments made by global leaders at the 2002 WSSD to implement the 1995 Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of</p>	<p>2nd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC2) at the International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC), George Mason University, Washington DC, US, 20-24 May 2009</p> <p>World Ocean Conference (2009); 5th Global Oceans Conference (2010); COP10 (2012)</p>

<p>-- Increase financial support and capacity for marine biodiversity conservation</p> <p>--Improve the management and protection of coral reefs, especially from climate change impacts (ocean warming, immediate local impacts, ocean acidification, etc.)</p> <p>-- Understand the impact of invasive alien species, and begin to lessen their impact on the marine environment through eradication.</p>	<p>Decision VII/50</p> <p>-- Increase capacity for specialized areas needed such as taxonomy towards better species knowledge base for measuring the rate of loss</p>	<p>the CBD.</p> <p>-- Incorporate outcomes of the Global Oceans Conference into CBD (COP9 and COP10), IUCN World Conservation Congress, and other processes</p> <p>-- Support the development of strong partnerships among governments, donors, international NGOs and the private sector to increase opportunities in creating synergies in addressing funding constraints.</p> <p>-- Support initiatives that address the need to build resilience in coral reefs through national and regional initiatives such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)</p> <p>-- Collaborate with IMO and the media in expanding the geographical reach of the GloBallast Program by highlighting its initial successes and promoting the application of the IMO ballast water guidelines</p>	<p>CBD COP9, May 2008; World Conservation Congress, 5-14 October 2008, Barcelona, Spain; CBD COP10 (2012)</p> <p>11th International Coral Reef Symposium (ICRS), July 7-11, 2008, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; CTI Summit at the WOC 2009, May 15-16, 2009</p>
<p>To establish MPAs and networks by 2012:</p> <p>-- Improve the monitoring and reporting of MPA progress, ecological processes, and species trends</p>		<p>-- Suggest that CBD encourage improved national reporting by the appropriate national agencies with the use of standardized comparable measures</p>	<p>COP10 (2012) and future SBSTTA meetings</p> <p>World Conservation Congress, 5-14 October 2008, Barcelona, Spain</p>

<p>-- Build capacity by increasing access to suitable tools, guidelines, and lessons learned</p> <p>--Expand and strengthen national and regional MPA networks as well as improve their management.</p>	<p><i>National governments:</i></p> <p>--To improve the effectiveness of MPAs by improving enforcement and management effectiveness, as well as expanding MPA areas</p>	<p>-- Help mobilize adequate technical support, in terms of tools, guidelines, knowledge and experiences, and human capacity towards effective implementation of global commitments on marine biodiversity and MPA networks.</p>	<p>2nd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC2) at the International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC), George Mason University, Washington DC, US, 20-24 May 2009</p>
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Freshwater to Oceans

Major Findings:

The linkages between the freshwater, coastal, and marine systems cannot be overlooked and the need to integrate watershed and coastal management has been recommended by various international organizations, for example UNCED and UNEP-GPA. River basin flows and coastal conditions are closely linked, and changes in flows can result in impacts on ocean and coastal ecosystems, ocean productivity, and ocean circulation. Activities that take place many miles inland can have an effect not only in coastal areas, but also far out at sea. The UNEP-Global Programme of Action (GPA) estimates that 80% of the pollution load into the oceans originates from land-based sources. There have been some advances in developing the framework for integrating watershed and coastal management, for example the development of National Programmes of Action under the GPA, but challenges remain regarding the capacity to implement these programs and to secure the permanent funding, commitment, and resources required given the magnitude of this integration.

Climate change affects both the freshwater and the marine system, and is an added challenge and serves as a call for urgency in addressing these linkages now. According to the 2007 IPCC report, sea-level rise will increase the salinization of groundwater resources, resulting in lower levels of freshwater available for human use within coastal areas. Furthermore, atmospheric temperature increases will cause the warming of upstream areas, which will result in changes in river flow patterns and decreases in river discharge into coastal areas. The IPCC has identified a number of hotspot areas with high vulnerability from the impacts of climate change; many of these are located at critical freshwater-coastal interfaces, including populated megadeltas, low-lying coastal wetlands, small islands, and coral reef areas.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls for countries to “advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels.” Implementing the GPA is primarily the task of national governments, supported in their efforts by regional and international organizations, with the coordination effort led by UNEP through the UNEP-GPA Coordination Office. In 2006, the UNEP-GPA Office reported that over 60 countries were in the process of developing, or had finalized, their respective National Programmes of Action (NPA). As of July 2007, this number had grown to 74 countries. The Beijing Declaration, which resulted from the 2006 Second Intergovernmental Review of the GPA, encourages countries to strengthen efforts to develop NPA and mechanisms for the protection of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution, in concert with relevant national legislation, projects, initiatives, and budget planning.

In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development called for all countries to develop Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) strategies by the end of 2005. A 2003 survey undertaken by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) showed that of the 103 countries surveyed, 13% had plans/strategies in place or process well underway, 47% were in the process of preparing national strategies/plans, and 40% remained in the initial stages of preparing national strategies/plans. GWP undertook a similar survey in 2005, and, although these results cannot be directly compared as the countries surveyed were not the ones used in 2003, the changes do show progress from the 2003 survey. The 2005 survey showed that 21% had made good progress towards more integrated approaches, 53% were in the process of preparing national strategies/plans, and 26% remained in the initial stages of preparing national strategies/plans.

In May 2008, UN Water released its *Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans*. The report surveyed 104 countries – 77 developing or countries in transition and 27 developed. The developing countries responded that 3% had plans fully implemented and 22% have plans in place and partially implemented. Of the 27 developed countries, 22% have fully implemented national IWRM plans and 37% have plans in place and partially

developed. If comparing the 53 countries surveyed by both the GWP and UN-Water, the percentage of countries having IWRM plans completed or under implementation rose from 21% to 38% in the 18-month period between the two surveys.

Despite these developments, the management of freshwater and coastal and ocean systems remains fragmented. The Working Group on Freshwater to Oceans identified five goals to address:

- (1) Identify and recognize the costs and implications of failure to link IWRM and ICM.
- (2) Challenge participants to identify ways to better link IWRM and ICM that can be suitable for governments, donors, planners, and key stakeholders.
- (3) Identify success stories.
- (4) Provide input to the Global Forum related to recommendations and next steps.
- (5) Identify post-Hanoi activities, including input to the marine section at the 5th World Water Forum.

The major recommendations put forward to meet these goals are listed in the below table.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
1. Overcome the present fragmentation of the freshwater and coastal communities by taking actions in the short to longer term to bring them together: from the national project/program level to regional and international levels, including mutual inclusion in major events such as the World Water Forum and Global Ocean Forum	<p>At all levels -- Local (project), National (policy planning, legislation), Regional (trans-boundary water management), and Global (UN and international organizations) take steps to overcome the present lack of coordination by taking actions at all levels to combine forces</p> <p>Regional and Global organizations: -- Cooperation at the 5th World Water Forum and the World Oceans Conference, both in 2009 -- Lack of capacity and funding, particularly in the developing countries, represent serious constraints, call for action and support by the international community</p>	<p>-- Take the lead in making marine issues more visible at the World Water Forum (Istanbul, March 2009)</p> <p>-- Invite freshwater experts to World Oceans Conference (Indonesia, May 2009) and organize freshwater-oceans event for both communities</p> <p>-- Co-host joint freshwater-coastal event at the World Oceans Conference</p>	<p>June 2008 – March 2009</p> <p>July 2008 – May 2009</p> <p>May 2009</p> <p>2011 Third Intergovernmental review of the UNEP/GPA</p>

<p>2. Share experiences in identifying specific strategies for nitrogen loading reductions to coastal areas (e.g., estuaries)</p> <p>3. Identify (or recognize) the cost of doing nothing—this message should be delivered to the different organizations and stakeholders involved</p> <p>4. Incorporate the concept of linking freshwater to oceans within the definitions (and framework) of IWRM and ICZM</p> <p>5. Identify and promote joint adaptation strategies into the climate change agenda for freshwater-to-coast hotspots</p> <p>6. Identify and overcome national bottlenecks and integrate decision making for defining priorities and using funds from international cooperation (e.g., balancing land and marine investments/projects)</p>	<p>Agricultural Community -- particular attention be paid to non-point sources of pollution as responsible for most of the coastal/marine pollution; educate agricultural community</p>	<p>-- Develop list of specific case studies for reference</p>	<p>2008</p>
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Maritime Transportation

Major Findings:

The challenges that face ports and maritime transport include policy, economic, and environmental issues. These include issues related to energy and the environment, shipping and fleet modernization, port capacity and performance measures, and international, national, and regional trade and policy issues. Of particular interest for marine ecosystem management are concerns about air pollution, marine biosecurity, including ballast water and invasive species, impacts of pollution accidents such as oil spills, marine litter and dumping of waste, the establishment of Special Areas and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas, ship breaking and recycling, seafarer competency and capacity building, and port and maritime security.

In 2007, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) undertook a review of MARPOL Annex VI: Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships, with an aim to reduce ship emissions, which are responsible for approximately 10% of total air emissions. Ships contribute 15% of global nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions and between 5 to 8% of global sulfur oxide (SO_x) emissions. At the 57th Session (March-April 2008) of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), an agreement was reached on proposed amendments to Annex VI to progressively reduce SO_x emissions, with an initial reduction from 4.50% to 3.50%, effective from 1 January 2012; then progressively to 0.50 %, effective from 1 January 2020, subject to a feasibility review to be completed no later than 2018. SO_x emission limits in Sulphur Emission Control Areas (SECAs) would be reduced from a current 1.50% to 1.00% beginning on 1 March 2010; a further reduction to 0.10% would become effective on 1 January 2015. The amendments also call for progressive reductions in NO_x emissions. These amendments will be considered for adoption during the 58th Session of MEPC in October 2008. The IMO is also working on greenhouse gas emissions from ship, with a Working Group on GHG Emissions from Ships developing short and long-term approaches to reducing greenhouse gases from ships.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation calls for States to “enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to:

- (a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints, and urge the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States;
- (b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water. Urge the International Maritime Organization to finalize its draft International Convention on the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments.”

There have been steps forward in meeting these objectives. MARPOL Annex VI entered into force on 19 May 2005, and to date has 51 Parties, compared to over 100 Parties for each of the other Annexes. The International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, which prohibits the use of harmful organotins, such as tributyltin (TBT), in anti-fouling paints used on ships, will enter into force on 17 September 2008. To date, the Anti-Fouling Convention has 30 Parties. The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, adopted in February 2004, has yet to enter into force and has only received 14 signatures, representing a mere 3.55% of world tonnage. It requires ratification by 30 States, representing 35% of world tonnage, to enter into force.

Marine biosecurity remains an issue of concern for a large number of States. Ships' ballast water transports over ten billion tons of ballast per year. A ship can

carry over 7000 species of microbes, plants and animals at any one time. In order to manage the invasion process, States need prevention, border controls, surveillance and incursion response, and pest management abilities. A number of key strategies to improve marine biosecurity include building capacity, developing economic policies and tools, strengthening legal and institutional frameworks, building public awareness, and promoting international cooperation on marine biosecurity.

Other issues of concern are handled through the IMO. For example, the IMO is considering a draft convention to address ship breaking. The Working Group on Maritime Transportation is being organized to develop a venue for stakeholders to promote policy ideas that could address maritime transportation issues related to the accomplishment of WSSD goals on oceans, coasts, and small island developing States (SIDS).

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Improve the preparedness of states for spills close to shores and improve capacity in terms of equipment and personnel training in emergency response -- Improve enforcement of Oil Preparedness and Hazardous Waste Recovery plans aboard vessels -- Provide adequate reception facilities in port states for ships to unload their wastes -- Encourage and support the designation of Special Areas and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas -- Reduce the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water by encouraging the implementation of the IMO ballast water Guidelines and by encouraging States to ratify the IMO ballast water Convention. 	<p>National Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Promote ratification of IMO Conventions related to marine environment <p>National Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Develop national marine biosecurity plans (marine biosecurity should receive the kind of management effort dedicated to reducing marine pollution) <p>International Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Encourage GEF-LME Programmes to include marine biosecurity as a priority issue -- Progress the CBD-GISP- UNEPRS Joint Work Programme on Marine Bioinvasion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Include marine biosecurity as an ongoing theme/sub-theme, either within individual Working Groups or as part of the Maritime Transportation Working Group -- Invite maritime industry to participate in this Working Group 	<p>2008</p> <p>2008</p>

<p>-- Improve port and maritime transportation security to safeguard against the possibilities of terroristic attacks</p> <p>-- Improve the supply and competency of seafarers by encouraging the application of the Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping Convention.</p> <p>-- Provide adequate facilities and competent human resources for vessel deconstruction and conduct a study on the development of an international convention that will set standards for vessel deconstruction.</p> <p>-- Encourage the use of fuel mix and the practice of using port generators for running engines when loading and unloading cargo to reduce pollution emissions from ships</p> <p>-- Encourage/require salvors to take best efforts to preserve the cultural heritage in the world's oceans by taking responsibility for historical artifacts and their proper disposition to museums and other institutions; encourage the ratification of the Underwater Cultural Convention.</p>			
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III. Improve Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Improve Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

Major Findings:

In 2005, the Global Forum initiated an informal process to bring together major relevant interests in open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogues to inform and support the formal processes established by the United Nations General Assembly regarding governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. This work has been supported by the Nippon Foundation of Japan and other partners. Two major workshops on these issues were held in 2008: in Nice, France and in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Workshop participants emphasized that there is an *urgent need* to begin to move toward an area-based integrated approach to governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction to govern marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, which represent the last and largest global commons. Area-based management measures are important tools for implementing the ecosystem approach in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, for the mutual benefits of all concerned stakeholders. The problems of the oceans tend to be interlinked and should be considered as a whole. Area-based management, which integrates sectoral approaches, can be used as an operational framework for achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. Area-based management measures are part of a system of management measures and tools that connect various conservation approaches, collaboration and cooperation, and monitoring and evaluation. Area-based management approaches should also be used to link marine areas beyond national jurisdiction with areas within national jurisdiction.

Participants in the workshops identified three major factors that catalyze the need for improved governance: 1) the effects of uses on marine biodiversity and on the marine environment. Census of Marine Life participants noted that reduction of marine biodiversity may be associated with exponential reductions of ecosystem functions, for example a 20-25% species loss can cause a reduction of 50 to 80% of ecosystem functions; 2) the effects of uses on one another (for example, effects of fishing on submarine cables); and 3) the effects of the disturbances of the oceans from climate change, as well as the associated feedbacks from climate changes that are expected to exacerbate the forces that are leading to increases in biodiversity loss in the oceans. Participants identified the following major governance gaps: 1) lack of capacity to manage multiple uses and cumulative impacts on the marine environment and on marine biodiversity; 2) the absence of a governance framework for marine genetic resources; and 3) the absence of governance frameworks for new and emerging uses of the sea, such as carbon sequestration and storage and iron fertilization.

There is urgency to achieve effective ocean management within and across areas beyond national jurisdiction, as well as in areas within national jurisdiction and continuously throughout the two, in view of strong evidence of threats to our life-supporting system and security due to extra vulnerabilities of ecosystems caused by climate change and the spillovers into broader ecosystem functions from current uses of resources in these areas. In this context, there is a need to ensure mechanisms to cooperate for generating the knowledge needed for adequate management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. Recent scientific findings demonstrating this sense of urgency include work by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on the risks posed by climate change in terms of disrupting the structure and functionality of ocean systems. Moreover, there is evidence that the combined impacts of climate change, pollution, overexploitation of living resources, destructive fishing practices, introduction of alien species and harmful effects of the exploration and exploitation of non-living resources imply that the major ocean systems are affected by environmental impacts arising from traditional uses of the oceans.

There is a need for coordination and cooperation nationally, regionally and globally, both at the intergovernmental as well as the governmental levels, in order to achieve integrated outcomes, if marine areas beyond national jurisdiction are to be managed sustainably for the benefit of current and future generations of the

international community. Efforts towards international coordination of actions undertaken by individual governments through intergovernmental organizations should be optimized and expanded. Equally, institutional coordination should be ensured at the national level. There are precedents of effective cooperation both at the regional and global levels, but there is a need to build on these. Moreover, the issue of coordination also concerns the scientific community, in that it is important that the latter continues organizing and coordinating its activities so as to continue developing the knowledge needed for making decisions on the sustainable management of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Marine genetic resources are currently the subject of discussions in relation to access and the potential for their applications such as pharmaceuticals and industrial processes, as well as with regard to the sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization. Their legal status is also being discussed. These discussions should continue in an appropriate forum. Various dimensions of the issue of marine genetic resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction (scientific, technical, technological, economic, socio-economic, environmental, policy and legal) still need to be further informed and debated in an open and transparent manner, in order to consider all relevant views and options available to address this emerging issue.

Capacity for area-based assessment and planning in areas beyond national jurisdiction is, at present, quite limited. There are some informal efforts at assessment, such as the Census of Marine Life. The “Assessment of Assessments” – the preparatory stage of a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment – may ultimately provide adequate area-based information. There is, however, little capacity at present to assess and respond, in particular, to the effects of climate change.

Background:

Marine areas beyond national jurisdiction—which include more than 60% of the world’s oceans—represent the last and largest global commons on Earth. These areas are highly rich in biological diversity which plays a crucial role in the functioning of marine ecosystems. Scientific evidence is beginning to demonstrate that loss in biodiversity could well lead to significant declines in ecosystem function, and may well threaten the life support systems of the oceans. The impacts of climate change, such as ocean warming and ocean acidification, are likely to produce significant adverse impacts which are not yet fully understood. These areas, just as areas within national jurisdiction, also host a wide variety of important human activities which provide significant benefits to global, regional, and national economies. Examples include the maritime transportation industry which carries 90% of the world’s goods, the submarine cable industry which provides for the vital links that sustain communication among all peoples on earth, the oil and gas industry which provides essential energy resources, the fishing industry which contributes to food security and is a source of livelihood for 400 million fishers around the world, and the biotechnology industry which utilizes the oceans’ biodiversity for a wide array of important products from cancer drugs to cleaners to beauty supplies.

Challenges:

The question of governance in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) is a major issue which countries will need to address over the next decade. While there has been substantial progress in recent years in achieving integrated governance of oceans in areas under national jurisdiction and in regional seas areas, governance of ABNJ remains largely sectorally-based, fragmented, and inadequate. This means that it is difficult to address inter-connected issues (such as the impacts of human uses on the environment, multiple-use conflicts among users, and responses to climate change effects) through an integrated and ecosystem-based approach. There are, moreover, significant differences of opinion among stakeholders regarding what actions need to be taken to improve governance in ABNJ, especially regarding the question of distribution of benefits from the uses of biodiversity in these ocean areas.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps – Timing
-- Institutionalize the United Nations General Assembly <i>Ad Hoc</i> Open-ended Informal Working Group as a regular mechanism that provides the forum to pursue	UN General Assembly and UN Ad Hoc Working Group		

<p>discussions and make recommendations on issues related to marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the equitable and efficient utilization as well as the conservation of on marine genetic resources.</p> <p>-- Carry out detailed study of the various governance options, their pros and cons, and possible means for implementing the options</p> <p>-- Consider encouraging experiments in ecosystem-based governance in particular regions beyond national jurisdiction (examples: OSPAR, Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem)</p> <p>-- Make the case that special funding will be needed to address governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction since these are part of the global commons, and seek changes in the procedures followed by the Global Environment Facility to allow for such funding.</p> <p>-- Carry out a study on the economic constraints and opportunities faced by ocean industries</p> <p>-- Carry out a study on experiences in benefit sharing in other areas</p>	<p>UN Ad Hoc Working Group</p>	<p>-- Bring Working Group Co-chairs' report to the attention of Member States participating in the second meeting of the United Nations General Assembly Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (New York, 28 April – 2 May 2008)</p> <p>-- Organize Third Workshop on Governance of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, scheduled to be held at the Singapore Botanic</p>	<p>April 2008 (completed)</p> <p>June 2008 – November 2008</p>
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		<p>Gardens in November 2008 (Co-sponsored with the Government of Singapore)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an overview of the governance issues and options in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (analyze costs/benefits of options, and their administrative and political feasibility) • Solicit multi-stakeholder perspectives on the issues • Provide an overview of the range of modes of benefit sharing • Initiate an ongoing process to facilitate dialogue among the key stakeholders, including developed and developing countries, on the more contentious issues in the governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction • Act globally to raise awareness about issues of lack of jurisdiction over one half of the planet's surface in view of its importance for the future of humankind. 	
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IV. Cross-Cutting Issues

- Compliance and Enforcement
- Capacity Building
- Public Education

Compliance and Enforcement

Major Findings:

The effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) is frequently limited by poor implementation and insufficient enforcement necessary to ensure compliance. The Parties to MEAs often have limited technical, financial, and personnel capacity, lack of political will, and face other pressing issues, making it difficult for them to fully implement each agreement. In most cases related to coastal and ocean resources, enforcement takes place at the national level. At-sea enforcement is particularly difficult due to the vast space, challenging conditions, difficulties in detection, lack of clear enforcement mandate, and costly equipment needed to conduct enforcement operations.

A number of obstacles exist that prevent effective compliance and enforcement of ocean and coastal agreements. Flags of convenience offer ship owners the opportunity to reduce operating costs and avoid stringent regulations. Open-access countries have little financial incentive to change registration or enforcement policies. A second obstacle relates to the fact that land-based marine pollution is difficult to identify in terms of nonpoint and atmospheric sources. Vessel source pollution poses a third obstacle. It is estimated that operational oil discharge from compliant tankers is 34 tons per year, whereas operational oil discharge from non-compliant tankers is 1,129 tons per year. (Worldwide, it is estimated that 85% of commercial vessels and 70% of other vessels are compliant with MARPOL regulations on bilge oil discharge.)

While the international community has made significant strides in developing agreements, rules, and regulations to improve ocean and coastal management, compliance and enforcement of these instruments often lags. This is true at the international, national, and sub-national levels. This is due variously to insufficient institutional mechanisms and mandates, capacity, and political will. Improving compliance and enforcement of ocean and coastal management, then, requires a range of initiatives. These include developing and strengthening compliance mechanisms at the international level, as well as enhancing national and sub-national capacity to implement and enforce. The approaches will necessarily include a suite of regulatory and nonregulatory mechanisms (including incentives, planning, and information-based approaches). The Global Forum Secretariat is in the process of mobilizing a Working Group to address compliance and enforcement.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
-- Increase international support for existing international and multilateral instruments that seek to increase compliance with ocean laws and policies by expanding accessions to the High Seas Compliance Agreement; strengthening the Straddling Stocks	International -- Increase international support for existing international and multilateral instruments.	-- Continue dialogue, bringing in more people, institutions, and perspectives -- Develop political message and	2008-2012

<p>Agreement; expanding non-party implementation of the treaties and resolutions adopted by regional fishery management organizations; and encouraging states to develop national plans of action to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing.</p> <p>-- Strengthen flag state control over registered vessels by expanding accession to the High Seas Compliance Agreement; building support for a common definition of “genuine link” in customary international law; encouraging states to have a centralized vessel monitoring systems (VMS) receiving stations in multilateral fisheries to prevent tampering with VMS data; exploring the development of dedicated access privilege programs/ITQs/catch shares programmes in international fisheries; and expanding the use of automatic identification system (AIS) beyond commercial shipping vessels to include fishing vessels.</p> <p>-- Increase compliance of existing marine protected areas in remote EEZs by expanded use of remote sensing to detect illegal activity; and use of satellite monitoring to detect illegal discharges or IUU fishing.</p> <p>-- Strengthen regional collaborative approaches to achieving compliance by providing easy access to information through the use of shared databases and web-based information dissemination, e.g., the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network,</p>	<p>National Level</p> <p>-- Promote integrated control measures.</p> <p>International:</p> <p>-- Strengthen flag state control over registered vessels.</p>	<p>technical resources</p> <p>-- Short political statement on the importance of compliance and enforcement</p> <p>-- Longer technical document identifying approaches for compliance and enforcement, lessons learned in different contexts, and options.</p> <p>-- Raise funds for project through collaboration with outside organizations, e.g. European Commission, Environmental Law Institute</p>	
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<p>positive/negative lists of vessels through regional management organizations.</p> <p>-- Increase use of market-based approaches to achieve compliance such as catch certification/labeling systems, e.g., ecolabeling programs</p> <p>-- Increase political will to expand compliance and enforcement programs through non-governmental approaches, e.g., NGO-led campaigns to raise public awareness about high-profile illegal fishing activities such as for the Patagonian toothfish fishery and discouraging consumers to purchase fish from potentially illegal operators.</p> <p>-- Encourage compliance through increased public participation and education through programs aimed at raising public awareness, creating pressure groups and heightening transparency, accountability, and monitoring.</p> <p>-- Promote integrated control measures that enhance compliance and enforcement of coastal and ocean laws through data cross-validation and effective and efficient sharing of scarce human and technical resources</p> <p>-- Increase/rationalize penalties to reflect damage to the resource and deter continued violations through application of command-and-control and other methods that could be adopted from other ocean sectors.</p>	<p>National Level:</p> <p>-- Increase use of market-based approaches to achieve compliance, including both measures targeting consumers (e.g., ecolabelling) and market State controls</p> <p>Public Education/Media</p> <p>-- Improve compliance through increased public participation, education, awareness raising, and engagement of different sectors (including communities, private sector, women, ...)</p> <p>National Level:</p> <p>-- Make penalties more appropriate and effective.</p>		
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Capacity Development

Major Findings:

Capacity Development is an investment in people, institutions and society to realize and maximize the values of the resources and areas. Capacity development projects can take a variety of forms, including improving policy, legal and institutional processes; building technical skills to perform institutional mandates more effectively; and sharing information and lessons. In civil society, capacity development empowers people to understand and resolve issues, make informed choices and maximize opportunities. Capacity development on ecosystem-based integrated coastal and ocean management is essential to achieve sustainable development of oceans and coasts and the development of suitable responses to address climate change, preserve biodiversity and resources, provide for sustainable livelihoods from oceans and coasts, as well as respond to new and emerging challenges. Although a great deal of funding and development support from various donors has gone towards capacity development projects, the on-the-ground results in terms of long-term and in-country and in-region institutionalized capacity development have been disappointing.

A number of barriers exist that inhibit successful capacity development projects. The 2008 National Research Council report outlines these barriers to success, which are summarized here. A lack of project ownership can result in the national government and/or local community never becoming engaged in the project. Without local engagement, these programs generally die out when external funding ends. Related to a lack of ownership is the absence of political will. If the national or local policy makers are unaware of the project and its importance, there is little incentive to continue with the project. The limited engagement of stakeholders in a capacity development project often leads to project failure, as the program designers did not build in synergies within the national/local policies and discussed options. The majority of capacity development projects are funded for short periods of time. In order to achieve success and sustainability, a capacity development project requires long-term support. Unfortunately, most donors are unable to commit funds for more than five to six years, resulting in a short time period for project development and implementation. Furthermore, many of the funded projects are fragmented, with no connection to each other, which leads to a lack of linkages between sectors and other capacity development projects. Many donors lack any coordination among them – a single sector focus, attention at only one level of government, or attention at only the community level, and program fragmentation are all problems resulting from this failure to coordinate.

Between 2005 and 2008, the Global Forum, with GEF support, carried out eight regional capacity assessments which aimed to:

- Identify and address long-term capacity building needs;
- Identify needs, gaps, and opportunities for partnerships and for funding from public and private sources; and
- Propose a strategic solution to the identified gaps and needs.

The results of these assessments show that there is a need for long-term funding and commitment to achieve the institutionalization of capacity in ocean and coastal management, a need to enhance in-country and in-region capacity, and a need for study materials and curriculum geared towards national needs and in the relevant national languages. There is a need for a strategic framework for developing and enhancing capacity for ocean and coastal governance. Sound governance of oceans, coasts, and small islands is needed and can be achieved by promoting political will to mainstream oceans agenda, promoting a new generation of ocean leaders; establishing effective and credible institutions, and empowering the citizenry to demand greater accountability and transparency in ocean resource management. Incentives must be created in order to retain those whose capacity has been developed (e.g. intellectual motivation, social acceptability, financial benefits and security of employment). Investment in science is a prerequisite for the development of sound policy for ocean governance. Preparation for and adaptation to climate change requires significant investment in developing capacity. A robust scientific agenda will result in the

identification of scientific solutions to reduce impacts on the most vulnerable communities at risk due to climate change, e.g. SIDS. A strategic framework will also require the consideration of poverty, local empowerment, and sustainable livelihoods. Capacity development to improve the governance of oceans and coasts can play a significant role to promote empowerment of these communities to manage their resources better and to adopt more sustainable livelihoods.

Major recommendations to implement a strategy of capacity development are outlined in the below table.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
<p>-- Support regional institutions (e.g. COSMAR, WIOMSA, CPRP) to be more effective in promoting sound governance of ocean and coastal ecosystems; supporting both national and regional fisheries organizations to adopt ecosystem approach to fisheries management; promoting networks of MPAs; and promoting sustainable livelihoods, including identifying markets and credit facilities</p>	<p>-- Regional Institutions</p>	<p>-- Support regional institutions (e.g. Ocean leadership in the African Union, Networks of MPAs with WIOMSA, cultural linkages and partnerships with CPRP); sustainable livelihoods with CTI</p>	2008-2015
		<p>-- Promote ocean leaders in partnership with global/regional organizations, i.e. AOSIS, WIO, GEF/ASLME, WIOMSA, CTI</p>	2008-2015
<p>-- Conduct a high-level multi-donor (public and private), multi-partner conference towards the development of an agreed strategic approach to capacity development on oceans, coasts, and SIDS</p>	<p>- Seek sponsorship from GEF, private sector, bilateral and multilateral donors, etc.</p>	<p>-- Facilitate a high-level multi-donor (public and private) multi-partner conference on capacity development</p> <p>-- for greater collaboration to reduce risk, inefficiency</p> <p>-- on financial modalities/instruments</p> <p>-- to leverage further resources for priority areas/themes</p> <p>-- develop collaboration with private foundations that supported the NAS study on capacity development (e.g. Moore Foundation, McArthur Foundation, Exxon-Mobil, Shell, etc.)</p>	2008-2010

<p>-- Improve GEF co-financing regarding in-country long-term capacity building</p> <p>-- Enhance the ocean and coastal management curricula of the University Consortium of Small Island States</p>		<p>-- Ocean/Climate Strategy/Vision/Leadership Training for High-Level Decisionmakers from around the World (focus on permanent ocean officials in-country and permanent representatives to the UN)</p> <p>--Special emphasis on several groups of countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 44 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) -- Coral Triangle Initiative Countries (Indonesia, East Timor, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands) -- East Africa (New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)) -- The 8 countries in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste) <p>-- Enhancement of education in marine affairs/policy for the next generation of ocean leaders (through regional consortia of universities). Special emphasis on the University Consortium of Small Island States.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Support the development of technical skills: --adaptation to climate change -- EEZ and CS demarcation -- improvements in desalinization technologies -- research in tidal energy, ocean acidification -- negotiation of access agreements (fisheries, oil and gas) 	2008-2015
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Public Education and Outreach

Major Findings:

WSSD Goals

Public Education and Outreach affects all of the WSSD goals related to oceans because the main purpose of Public Education and Outreach is to support international ocean-related goals by educating the public, media, and educators on the main issues facing oceans and coasts.

Background

One of the obstacles to achieving ocean-related goals is the lack of public awareness on many topics related to oceans and coasts. This information must be disseminated to all levels of the public from intergovernmental bodies to national education efforts and down to the community and individual levels. The World Ocean Network and the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands have worked together since the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 in a symbiotic relationship whereby the Global Forum has produced policy messages about global oceans goals and their effective implementation and the WON has translated and widely disseminated these messages to publics around the world, always emphasizing the centrality of changes in individual behavior as a major path to change.

Methods to Achieve Goals

Bringing Public Education and Outreach to a variety of stakeholders around the world is a crucial component to further the global oceans agenda. The heart of the strategic plan involving Public Education and Outreach focuses on the dissemination of public awareness in all of the other areas of focus, thereby achieving greater impact in all areas through broader dissemination of information. This dissemination includes attending and organizing workshops, conferences, and meetings to enhance written materials and objectives on the various areas of focus to a diversity of audiences including the public, governments, intergovernmental bodies, and nongovernmental organizations. By educating the educators, policymakers, and the media on these issues, greater public outreach can be expected as the information will filter to more of the public and more international targets than can be reached by using broad public education goals. Reaching the public directly through the media and direct public education efforts is also important on the individual and community levels in areas such as adaptation strategies and general knowledge about the oceans. The Public Education and Outreach efforts go hand-in-hand with the capacity working group efforts to increase human and financial capacity to achieve ocean-related goals to 2015.

By 2015, the World Ocean Network and its partners would like to have the ability to gather together 600 active organizations able to mobilize up to 1000 participating organizations in 120 to 150 countries, reaching an audience of 300 million people per year. Governments should also include ocean education in their education curricula. As part of these efforts, the Global Forum will most actively participate by reaching current ocean leaders around the world on capacity development and public outreach. The Global Forum will also work with universities, training institutes, and national leaders to mold the next generation of ocean leaders. Concurrently, the World Ocean Network plans to organize the World Ocean International Academy in 2009, aimed at bringing together the media, leaders of ocean aquaria and museums, and global oceans experts.

Challenges

Internalization of ocean education initiatives is the toughest challenge on the individual level. Meaningful impacts must be demonstrated to the public on this level for internalization to occur. Accordingly, educators, policymakers, and the media must also internalize ocean education if they are to promote these initiatives in education curricula, at international meetings, in setting policy agendas, and teaching the public through example. Another challenge is raising the financial and human capacity resources it will require to implement the public education efforts outlined by the Working Group.

Major Recommendations	Major Actors Aimed At	Global Forum Role	Next Steps - Timing
<p>-- Encourage stakeholders and the public to deepen their awareness of ocean and coastal issues and their connectedness by promoting the concept of a “World Ocean” through exhibits and other information campaigns; incorporating ocean and coastal management information in school curricula; and organizing information and other special events during the celebration of World Ocean Day.</p>	<p>WON:</p> <p>-- Encourage and empower individuals and local, regional, and international information initiatives and promote concrete sustainable actions at the individual and community levels.</p>	<p>-- Reach current ocean leaders around the world.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p> <p>Manado Conference 2009</p> <p>Fifth Global Conference 2010</p>
	<p>-- Continue to hold and participate in meetings and workshops for educators.</p>	<p>-- Disseminate information for the public at all meetings and conferences including deliberations of the Global Forum Working Groups.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p>
	<p>-- Install thousands more public education displays around the world by 2015.</p>	<p>-- Provide input to WON on the materials developed for the public education displays.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p>
	<p>-- Provide education curricula to educational bodies.</p>	<p>-- Continue working with WON and other partners to increase awareness of the oceans through workshops, meetings, and designated events.</p> <p>-- Educate the media on ocean-related issues so they can report from a more informed perspective.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p> <p>World Ocean International Academy 2009</p> <p>World Ocean Academy</p>
	<p>Governments:</p> <p>-- Include ocean education in</p>	<p>-- Work with universities, training institutes, and national leaders to mold the next generation of ocean leaders through a World Ocean Academy.</p>	<p>2010</p>

<p>-- Encourage stakeholders and the public to commit themselves to sustainable use of the oceans by providing timely information on sustainable consumption and other practices and opportunities for individual and community action and practice.</p>	<p>school curricula.</p> <p>Intergovernmental bodies: -- Official endorsement from the DESD Secretariat.</p> <p>-- Gather all concerned organizations in a joint effort to push national governments to include ocean matters in education curricula.</p> <p>-- Designation of World Ocean Day as an official UN International Day.</p> <p>Education and Museum Professionals: -- Use of the Ocean Info Pack to rally hundreds of science mediators, nature specialists, and media to demonstrate the importance of communicating ocean matters to the public.</p> <p>WON: -- Mobilize millions of Citizens of the Ocean in 120 countries.</p> <p>-- Organize stakeholder debates and public debates by all WON participants around the world and in partnership with all Global Forum working group themes.</p> <p>-- Organize regional youth forums, youth consultations in conjunction with international</p>	<p>-- Engage government leaders in adopting ocean education.</p> <p>-- Support designation by promoting World Ocean Day activities to government and intergovernmental leaders.</p>	<p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p>
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<p>-- Empower people to take concrete actions to resolve ocean issues and challenges by organizing and encouraging public participation in stakeholder debates as well as organizing youth parliaments aimed at enhancing the involvement of young people in ocean stewardship and governance.</p>	<p>ocean conferences, and to make the International Youth Parliament for the Ocean a yearly event.</p> <p>All Stakeholders:</p> <p>-- Adopt concrete sustainable actions, at the individual level, such as adopting behavior and consumption habits that show more respect for the ocean.</p> <p>-- Participate in WON-organized public debates.</p> <p>-- Become Citizens of the Ocean or Ambassadors of the Ocean.</p> <p>-- Celebration of World Ocean Day on June 8 annually; increasing to 140 million people in celebration by 2015.</p> <p>Youth:</p> <p>-- Participate in regional youth forums, attend youth consultations in conjunction with international ocean conferences, and participate in the International Youth Parliament for the Ocean.</p>		<p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2008-2015</p>
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INVITATION TO COLLABORATE

In the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Program of Work 2008-2012

Background

The Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands was first mobilized in 2001 to help the world's governments highlight issues related to oceans, coasts, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) on the agenda of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), and was later formalized at the WSSD in Johannesburg.

The Global Forum is a response to perceived needs:

- for fostering cross-sectoral dialogue on ocean issues among governments, NGOs, international organizations, and the private and scientific sectors
- for constant advocacy for oceans at the highest political levels
- for taking an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels, including treating the water system from freshwater, to coasts, to oceans as the interlinked system that it is.

Since 2001, the Global Forum has involved ocean experts representing all sectors from 102 countries to advance the global oceans agenda by: 1) promoting the implementation of international agreements related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS, especially the goals emanating from the 2002 WSSD (see Table 1 on page 2); 2) analyzing new emerging issues such as improving the governance regime for ocean areas beyond national jurisdiction and addressing the impacts of climate change; and 3) promoting international consensus-building on unresolved ocean issues.¹

The Global Forum has organized four Global Conferences (in 2001, 2003, and 2006 at UNESCO in Paris and in 2008 in Hanoi, Vietnam); organized the Ocean Policy Summit in Lisbon in 2005 documenting experiences with integrated oceans governance in countries and regions around the world; prepared a number of "report cards" on the implementation of the WSSD ocean targets and of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS; reports on ocean issues in island states; reports on capacity development needs on ocean and coastal management in different world regions; and provided a series of Internet information services, including periodic newsletters.

Strategic Oceans Planning to 2016

In late 2006, the Global Forum began a strategic planning effort in collaboration with governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs, industry, and scientific groups, to advance the global oceans agenda over the ten-year period to 2016.

¹In the period 2005-2008, the Global Forum has received financing and co-financing support from: The Global Environment Facility (GEF/MSP on Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, World Ocean Network, International Coastal and Ocean Organization. Other sources of support include: General Directorate for Nature Protection, Ministry for the Environment and Territory, Italy; Intersectorial Oceanographic Commission, Portugal; Flemish Government and Flemish Minister for Economy, Enterprise, Science, Innovation and Foreign Trade, Belgium; Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Mexico; Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico; Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de Mexico, Mexico; The Nature Conservancy; The Nippon Foundation, Japan; Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC); Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia; New Partnership for Africa's Development/Coastal and Marine Coordination Unit; IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Parks Board, Singapore; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam; Ministry of Land, Transportation, and Maritime Affairs, Republic of Korea; Pusan National University, Korea; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia; USAID; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme; World Bank; International Ocean Institute; Lighthouse Foundation; Luso-American Development Foundation; Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan; IUCN-Vietnam; NAUSICAA; Le Centre de Decouverte du Monde Marin, Nice, France; and World Ocean Observatory.

Table 1. Major oceans, coasts, and SIDS targets from the World Summit on Sustainable Development*

Integrated ocean and coastal management

- Encourage the application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of the oceans, particularly in the management of fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity
- Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system
- Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and encourage and assist countries in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management
- Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programs at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the development of infrastructure

Fisheries

- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing by 2004
- Implement the FAO International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity by 2005
- Maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce their maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and where possible no later than 2015
- Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to overcapacity

Conservation of biodiversity

- To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012

Protection from marine pollution and maritime safety

- Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in the period 2002-2006 with a view to achieve substantial progress by 2006
- Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment:
 - a) Ratify, accede to and implement IMO instruments
 - b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive species in ballast waters

Science and observation

- Improve scientific understanding and assessment of the marine environment
- Establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, by 2004

Small island developing States

- Follow-up on the implementation of the results of the Mauritius 2005 review of the Barbados Programme of Action

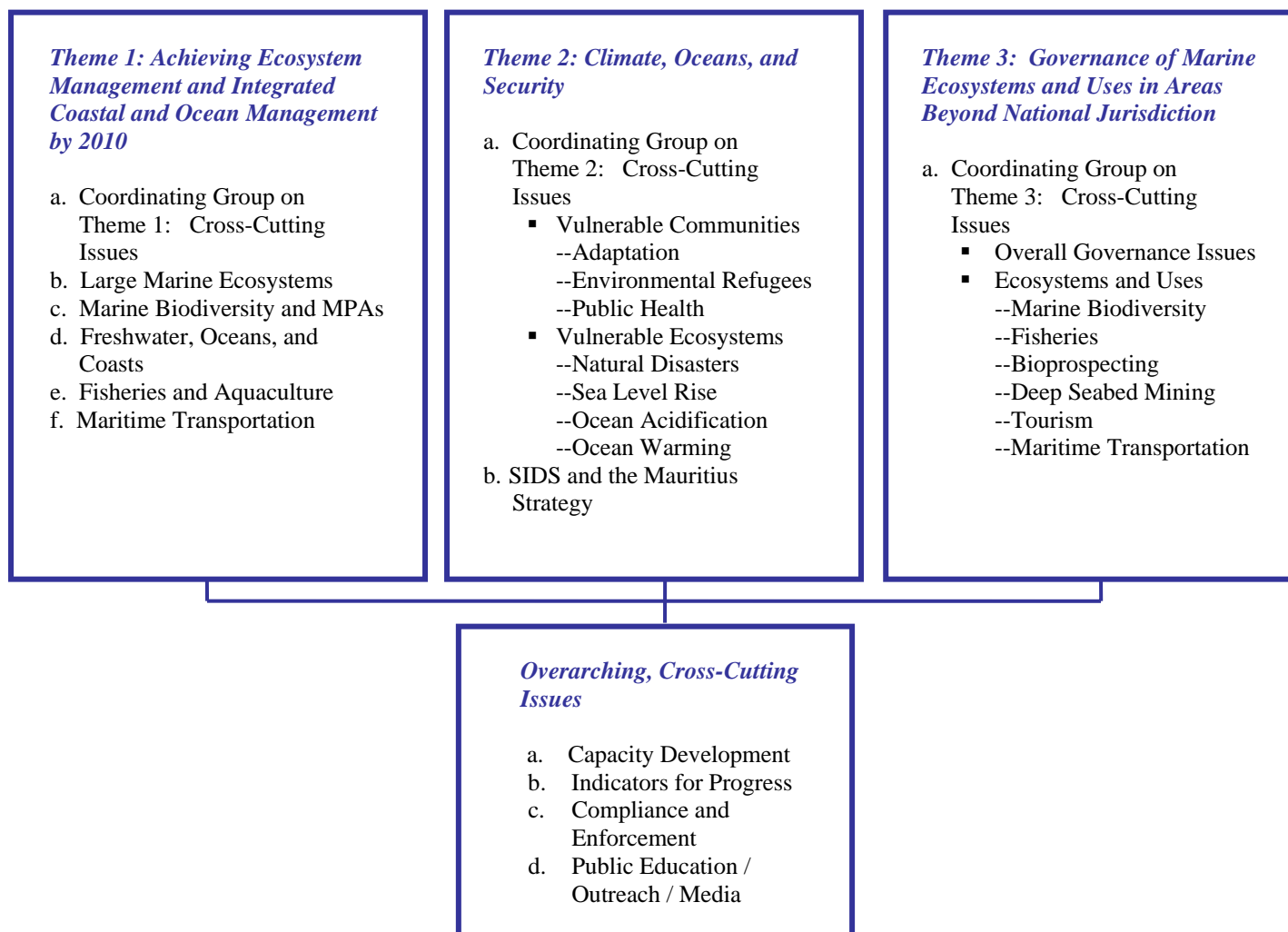
Water Resources Management

- Development of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans by 2005

* *United Nations. 2002. Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*

Twelve Multinational Expert Working Groups, involving 254 experts from 72 countries, have been organized on the following three major themes based on the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, also considering a number of overarching, cross-cutting issues, as shown in the chart on page 3.

Global Forum Working Groups Matrix



The Working Groups have prepared a set of Policy Analyses addressing:

- The major problems/obstacles that affect the issue area and ways of overcoming these
- How the global ocean goal/target under consideration can be assessed and progress (or lack thereof) measured; the extent to which intermediate and readily measurable targets and timetables might be set as implementation benchmarks; and the relationship of the ocean goal/target to other global ocean goals/targets
- Strategic opportunities for advancing the global goal/target in the next decade, by whom, and in what fora
- Recommendations on 3-5 specific priority action steps for implementation by national and international decisionmakers to advance the issue in the next phase

The following policy briefs are available at www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/:

1. Ecosystem Management and Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management and Indicators for Progress
2. Large Marine Ecosystems
3. Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas
4. Linking the Management of Freshwater, Oceans, and Coasts

5. Fisheries and Aquaculture—Sustainability and Governance
6. Maritime Transport
7. Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
8. Climate, Oceans, and Security
9. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy
10. Compliance and Enforcement
11. Capacity Building
12. Public Education and Outreach

Fourth Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, Hanoi, Vietnam, April 7-11, 2008

The 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands brought together 439 ocean and coastal leaders from 64 countries, representing all sectors, including governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business community, ocean donors, and scientific institutions. The conference was organized by the Global Forum and hosted by the highest political levels in the Government of Vietnam. The Conference Program is available at <http://www.globaloceans.org/globalconferences/2008/pdf/ConferenceProgram-April4.pdf>.

The conference assessed essential issues in the governance of the world's oceans, with a focus on moving toward an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to oceans governance at national, regional, and global levels. For the first time, a concerted effort was made to bring oceans policy together with climate change policy. As indicated in the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, climate change will have profound effects on coastal ecosystems and populations around the world, especially among the poorest people on Earth and in small island developing States.

Conference participants considered the policy briefs prepared by the Working Groups and developed a strategic action plan, with specific steps, to advance the global oceans agenda to 2016.

For information about the Fourth Global Oceans Conference (GOC2008), please see:

World Ocean Observatory GOC2008 Website: <http://www.thew2o.net/goc2008/index.html>

GOC2008 YouTube Channel: <http://www.youtube.com/globaloceans2008>

International Institute for Sustainable Development – Reporting Services Summary Report of the Conference: <http://www.iisd.ca/ymb/sdoh4/>

A synthesis of the findings and policy recommendations of the Fourth Global Oceans Conference and of the Working Groups will be presented in June 2008 at the UN oceans negotiations in New York and disseminated globally.

Collaboration Invited in the Global Forum's Program of Work 2008-2012

Organizations with an interest in advancing the global oceans agenda are invited to collaborate with the Global Forum in the further development and implementation of the strategic plan to advance to global oceans agenda and associated activities.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has committed to provide funding of \$900,000 as core funding to support this work. Co-financing of \$2.7 million dollars (in-kind and in-cash) is invited, following GEF guidelines on co-financing.

Major activities to be undertaken by the Global Forum and its partners are outlined below. In the period July to October 2008, the activities will be further refined and operationalized through consultation with all Global Forum collaborators and other relevant parties, through a GEF Program Preparation Grant.

Major Activities to Be Undertaken:

TASKS 1 and 2

STRATEGIC PLANNING TO ADVANCE THE GLOBAL OCEANS AGENDA

Work by Global Forum Secretariat and 12 Multinational Working Groups to implement the policy recommendations made at the Hanoi Global Oceans Conference and by the Working Groups to advance the global oceans agenda to 2016

--Build on recommendations from Working Groups and from Hanoi conference. Distill major next steps in each area: (1) Climate, Oceans, and Security; 2) Achieving EBM and ICM by 2010 and Progress Markers; 3) Large Marine Ecosystems; 4) Marine Biodiversity and Networks of Marine Protected Areas; 5) Fisheries and Aquaculture – Sustainability and Governance; 6) SIDS and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy; 7) Linking the Management of Freshwater, Coasts, and Oceans; 8) Governance of Marine Ecosystems and Uses in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction; 9) Maritime Transportation; 10) Capacity Development; 11) Compliance and Enforcement; and 12) Public Education and Outreach. Determine how to best bring them to the attention of decisionmakers in various fora.

--Strategic planning to incorporate oceans in the major world fora—for example, climate talks in 2008 and 2009 (UNFCCC COP-14 and Kyoto Protocol COP/MOP4, UNFCCC COP-15), biodiversity in 2008 (CBD COP9) and 2010 (CBD COP10), G8 Summit in 2008 and 2009, and the 5th World Water Forum in 2009, etc.

--Carry out systematic consultations on the strategic oceans agenda with: 1) Donor groups, 2) Business and industry, 3) Environmental groups, 4) country UN missions in New York.

--Communicate with interested governments and the UN Division of Economic and Social Affairs regarding preparation of the oceans review by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development in 2014-2015.

TASK 3

CO-ORGANIZE INDONESIA WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE, MANADO, INDONESIA, MAY 2009 (May 11-15, 2009)

--The Global Forum will co-organize the World Ocean Conference with the Indonesian government and assist in all aspects of the planning process.

--The Global Forum will, in particular, plan and execute a “Global Oceans Policy Day” bringing the results of the Global Forum Working Groups and the Hanoi Conference to Manado.

--The Global Forum will actively participate in the preparation of the Manado Declaration, expected to lay out specific policy recommendations for high-level leaders.

--The Global Forum will use the preparatory process to the Indonesia conference to inform the GEF-5 replenishment process.

--The Global Forum will plan to institutionalize the High-Level Ministerial Oceans Roundtable as part of the Global Forum’s Global Ocean Conferences post-Manado.

TASKS 4 AND 5

THE GLOBAL FORUM WILL CARRY OUT SPECIAL ANALYSES IN THREE MAJOR AREAS:

1. Carry out a major international survey on the extent of implementation of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), including freshwater aspects, at national and regional levels, in partnership with national and regional collaborators.

During the preparatory process for the Hanoi Global Oceans Conference, it became apparent that there are insufficient data available to adequately ascertain the status of implementation of EBM and ICM, major global ocean goals from the WSSD. This activity will carry out a major survey on this issue and prepare a global status report to be featured at the 2010 Fifth Global Oceans Conference.

2. Carry out policy analyses and multistakeholder policy dialogues on improving governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Considerable work has already been carried out in this area by the Global Forum (these are reviewed in the Global Forum's report to the UN Ad Hoc Open-Ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (2nd Meeting, 28 April – 2 May 2008, New York)

(<http://www.globaloceans.org/highseas/pdf/GlobalForumSubmission-2ndAdHocWGMeeting-April2008-red.pdf>).

In 2008, the Global Forum will organize:

--*The Workshop on Management Issues and Policy Alternatives to Improve Governance of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*, together with the Government of Singapore, in Singapore, on November 3-5, 2008, with a special focus on issues of benefit-sharing.

--At the Workshop, there will be an opportunity for a consultation session on the role that the GEF should play regarding areas beyond national jurisdiction in the next phase.

3. Planning and financing for adaptation to climate change in developing countries, especially SIDS

--This element will implement the recommendations of the Climate, Oceans, and Security Working Group and develop practical approaches to adaptation to climate change effects in developing countries and SIDS in conjunction with UNDP, USAID, Government of Korea, and other collaborators.

TASK 6

PLANNING AND SEED FUNDING FOR 2010 GLOBAL OCEANS CONFERENCE

(tentatively April 2010, expressions of interest have been received from 8 potential hosts)

TASK 7

OCEAN/CLIMATE STRATEGY/VISION/LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR HIGH-LEVEL DECISIONMAKERS FROM AROUND THE WORLD (FOCUS ON PERMANENT OCEAN OFFICIALS IN-COUNTRY AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UN)

--Special emphasis on several groups of countries:

44 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Coral Triangle Initiative Countries (Indonesia, East Timor, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands)

East Africa (New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD))

The 8 countries in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and East Timor)

--Enhancement of education in marine affairs/policy for the next generation of ocean leaders (through regional consortia of universities). Special emphasis on the University Consortium of Small Island States.

TASK 8

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ON ALL OF THE ABOVE

The Global Forum will collaborate with the World Ocean Network, the World Ocean Observatory, and other groups specializing in public outreach to craft and disseminate messages to the public to promote appropriate individual and social behavior toward the oceans, in conjunction with the world's museums and aquaria.

Additionally, in connection with Task 7 (Capacity Development/Ocean Leadership), the Global Forum will organize with the World Ocean Network and other groups:

--Ocean strategy/vision leadership training for the heads of marine aquaria/centers of education

--Ocean strategy/vision leadership training for media

Contact Information

For additional information, please contact

Dr. Biliانا Cicin-Sain, Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat,
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands,
and Director, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy
University of Delaware, Robinson Hall 301
Newark, Delaware 19716 USA
Email: bcs@udel.edu
Tel. +1-302-831-8086
Fax: +1-302-831-3668

Dr. Miriam C. Balgos, Program Coordinator
Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy
University of Delaware, Robinson Hall 301
Newark, Delaware 19716 USA
Email: mbalgos@udel.edu
Tel. +1-302-831-8086
Fax: +1-302-831-3668

List of Invited Collaborators

A list of invited collaborators may be found at the end of this document.

INVITED COLLABORATION

Intergovernmental Organizations

Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat*
Food and Agriculture Organization*
Global Environment Facility*
GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network*
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; Division of Ecological Sciences; Division of Water Sciences; Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands)*
United Nations Environment Programme (Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities)*
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies
World Bank*
World Bank Institute*

International Organizations

Alliance of Small Island States
Asian Development Bank
Community of Portuguese-Speaking Nations
Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone*
New Partnership for Africa's Development *
Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission*
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia*
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme*

Governments

European Commission
Government of Australia*
Government of Barbados*
Flemish Government, Belgium*
Government of Brazil
Government of Canada (DFO; CIDA; DFAIT)*
Government of China (SOA)
Government of France
Danish Hydraulic Institute (Water and Environment Group)
Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)*
Government of Italy (Ministry of Environment and Territory)*
Government of Kenya
Government of the Republic of Korea (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)*
Government of Mexico (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources, Comision Consultiva del Agua)*
Government of Mozambique*
Government of the Netherlands*
Government of Norway
Government of the Philippines
Government of Portugal (Intersectoral Oceanographic Commission; Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs)*

Government of Singapore (Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Parks Board)*
Government of Sweden (SiDA)
Government of the United States of America (NOAA: National Ocean Service (Coastal Services Center, International Program Office), National Marine Fisheries Service; Department of State; USAID)*
Government of Vietnam (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)*

Nongovernmental Organizations

Conservation International
Global Water Partnership
International Ocean Institute*
International Union for the Conservation of Nature*
IUCN Vietnam*
Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future
The Nature Conservancy*
World Wildlife Fund*

Foundations

David and Lucille Packard Foundation, US
Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, US
Gulbenkian Foundation, Portugal*
Heinz Foundation, US
Lighthouse Foundation, Germany*
Luso-American Foundation, Portugal*
Nippon Foundation, Japan*
Ocean Policy Research Foundation, Japan*
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, Monaco
Sea Level Rise Foundation, Seychelles
Weitz Foundation, Germany

Research Centers

Cardiff University, Wales (Marine Policy)
Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo de Mexico (EPOMEX), Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico*
China Institute of Marine Affairs
Dalhousie University, Marine and Environmental Law Institute*
Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, France
National University of Singapore
Pusan National University, Republic of Korea*
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of Delaware, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy*
University Consortium of Small Island States, Trinidad and Tobago
University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center*
University of the South Pacific
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association

Aquaria and Museums

Centre de Decouverte du Monde Marin, Nice, France*
NAUSICAA (Centre National de la Mer)*
Oceanario de Lisboa*
World Ocean Observatory*
World Ocean Network*

*Indicates past financial and/or in-kind contributions

Steering Committee Members of GEF Medium Size Project: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages

Mr. Julian Barbieri*
Programme Specialist, Intergovernmental
Oceanographic Commission (IOC), United
Nations Educational, Scientific, and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
1, rue Miollis
Paris Cedex 15 75732 FRANCE
E-mail: j.barbieri@unesco.org

Dr. Biliiana Cicin-Sain*
President, International Coastal and Ocean
Organization
Co-Chair and Head of Secretariat, Global
Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
4200 Wisconsin Ave #106-212
Washington, D.C. 20016 USA
Email: bcs@Udel.edu

Ms. Lori Ridgeway*
Director General, Policy Division
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street, Stn: 14W095
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6 CANADA
Email: Lori.Ridgeway@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Dr. Alfred Duda
Senior Advisor
International Waters, The Global
Environment Facility (GEF)
1818 H St. NW
Washington, D.C. USA
Email: aduda@theGEF.org

Mr. Takehiro Nakamura*
Senior Programme Officer
United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100 KENYA
Email: Takehiro.Nakamura@unep.org

Dr. David Freestone*
Senior Advisor
Office of General Counsel, The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433 USA
Email: dfreestone@worldbank.org

Dr. Dann Sklarew
Director and Chief Technical Advisor
GEF IW:LEARN
3804 14th St., N
Arlington, VA 22201 USA
Email: dann@iwlearn.org

Dr. Margaret Davidson
Director, Coastal Services Center
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA)
2234 S. Hobson Ave.
Charleston, SC 29405 USA
Email: margaret.davidson@noaa.gov

Or

Mr. Ralph Cantral*
Senior Advisor for Coastal and Ocean
Resource Management
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA)
1305 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20002 USA
Email: Ralph.cantral@noaa.gov

Dr. Anjan Datta
Officer-in-Charge
United Nations Environment Program
(UNEP)/ Global Programme of Action
(GPA) Coordination Unit
UNEP
Kortenaerkade 1
The Hague 2518 AX
THE NETHERLANDS
Email: a.datta@unep.nl

Dr. Andrew Hudson
Principal Technical Advisor, International
Waters
The Global Environment Facility (GEF),
United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)
FF-914, 1 UN Plaza
New York, New York 10007 USA
Email: andrew.hudson@undp.org

* Confirmed participation in the Steering
Committee meeting, June 21, 2008