



Global Environment Facility

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March 1, 2005

Dear Council Member:

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.gefweb.org, a medium-sized project proposal from UNEP entitled ***Global: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages***. The GEF will contribute \$994,600 towards a total cost of \$2,115,725.

The objective of the project is to foster a global South-to-South and South-to-North dialogue on oceans, coasts and islands, and to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the WSSD Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets related to oceans, coasts and islands. There will be a special focus on SIDS and the interlinkages between freshwater, coastal and marine environments.

The project proposal is being posted for your information. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by March 22, 2005, in accordance with the procedures approved by the Council.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Leonard Good
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

cc: Alternates, Implementing Agencies, STAP



United Nations Environment Programme

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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

DIVISION OF GEF COORDINATION

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TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

To: **Ms. Patricia Bliss-Guest** **Date:** **21 February 2005**
Acting Deputy CEO,
GEF Secretariat

Attn: Programme Coordination

Mr. Steve Gorman
Executive Coordinator, World Bank/GEF

Mr. Frank Pinto
Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF

Ms. Yolanda Kakabadse
Chairperson, STAP Secretariat

From: **Ahmed Djoghlaif**
Director
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination

Subject: **IW: OP10: MSP: OP10 Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages**

Please find attached for your review and comment the MSP proposal entitled 'Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages.'

We look forward to receiving your comments by 15 March 2005.

Regards.



MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS

REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID:

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Global

PROJECT TITLE: Fostering a Global Dialogue on Oceans, Coasts, and SIDS, and on Freshwater-Coastal-Marine Interlinkages

GEF AGENCY: UNEP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): IOC/UNESCO IN COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL COAST AND OCEAN ORGANIZATION, NEPAD/COSMAR, IOCARIBE, PEMSEA, SOPAC, EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA, WON

DURATION: 2 years

GEF FOCAL AREA: International Waters

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP10 Global Support Component

GEF Strategic Priority: IW-2 (Targeted learning)

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: February 2005

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FEE: \$146,000

* Indicate approval date for PDF A

** Details provided in the financial section

*** Please see list of acronyms on p.2

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	994,600
PDF A*	0
Sub-Total GEF	994,600
CO-FINANCING**	
GEF Agency (UNEP-GPA***)	170,000
Government:	0
Bilateral:	
U.S. NOAA	75,000
DFO Canada	41,125
Portugal	130,000
NGOs:	
International Coast and Ocean Organization	150,000
Nippon Foundation Ocean Policy Task Force	135,000
World Ocean Network	50,000
The Nature Conservancy	80,000
Others	
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	210,000
South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission	50,000
IOCARIBE	5,000
PEMSEA	5,000
NEPAD/COSMAR	5,000
EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA	15,000
Sub-Total Co-financing:	1,121,125
Total Project Financing:	2,115,725
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:	

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN:

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."

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

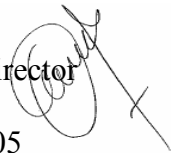
(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)

Date: (Month, day, year)

Not applicable because of the global scope of the project.

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project.

Ahmed Djoghla
Assistant Executive Director
Director of DGEF
Date: February 22, 2005



Vladimir Mamaev
Project Contact Person

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List of Acronyms:

Canada DFO	Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans
CMP	Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware
CCA	Consejo Consultivo del Agua, Mexico
DLIST	Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPOMEX	Centro de Ecología, Pesquerías y Oceanografía del Golfo de Mexico, Mexico
ICO	International Coast and Ocean Organization, Secretariat of the Global Forum for
	Oceans, Coasts, and Islands
IOC/UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO
IOCARIBE	IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions
IW:LEARN	UNDP/UNEP/WB-GEF International Waters (IW) Learning, Exchange and Resource Network Program
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LME	Large Marine Ecosystems
NEPAD/COSMAR	New Partnership for Africa's Development/Coastal and Marine Coordination Unit
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
SC	GEF project Steering Committee
SEMARNAT	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Mexico
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNEP-GPA	UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
WON	World Ocean Network

PART I – PROJECT CONCEPT

A – SUMMARY

Project rationale, objectives, and outcomes

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 are 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 is 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 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. By involving developing country and countries with economies in transition officials and GEF Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) projects in this global dialogue, the project will help build their capacity in addressing those issues. The project will 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 will assist the countries in the development of policy analyses on critical issues, especially cross-sectoral issues not typically addressed by other entities. The project will assist 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.

The Global Forum has organized two major global conferences hosted by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, in Paris: in December 2001 to assess progress since the Earth Summit, and in November 2003 to discuss the implementation of the WSSD outcomes on oceans, coasts, and SIDS. Major publications from these events are listed in Appendix A.

Since 2003, there is 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 present project has 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 is 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 is 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 existing fora on oceans, coasts, and islands are either intergovernmental fora as part of United Nations deliberations in which national governments have the primary role, with NGOs having a very limited role as observers and/or commentators, or are NGO-dominated and/or industry-dominated fora, where typically only a few national decision makers or international agencies are involved.

The Global Forum has endeavored to get significant involvement from developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and SIDS in Global Forum activities. During the 2001 and 2003 global conferences, a total of 121 representatives from 41 developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and SIDS participated (see Appendix B for a list of participants in the 2001 and 2003 global conferences; it should be noted that most of the participants in the global conferences paid for their own travel costs). The level of support provided by past sources, however, has not allowed bringing in as many developing country representatives as hoped for by the Global Forum leadership, and as essential for a truly global effort. This GEF proposal will thus enable the important next step of involving, to a much greater extent, ocean leaders from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, in targeted implementation of the global oceans agenda, thus insuring a much broader basis of country involvement.

The project will 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 proposed project will 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 will 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.

B – COUNTRY OWNERSHIP**Country eligibility**

Not applicable because of the global scope of the project.

Country drivenness

The proposed project has received a considerable support from the following developing countries: Brazil, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vietnam, and Ukraine. The support letters are attached to the proposal.

C – PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

Project designation and conformity

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.”

Project design

Oceans, coasts, and islands represent an integral aspect of global sustainable development. The oceans—comprising 72% of the Earth’s surface—provide essential life-support functions without which life on earth would not be possible and support a wide array of activities with significant benefits to humankind. Coastal areas are the home of 50% of the world’s population. Forty-four of the world’s nations are small island developing states (SIDS) which are especially dependent on oceans. Oceans, coasts, and islands support a wide array of uses with significant economic and social value. Marine transportation accounts for 90 percent of international trade. Exploitation of coastal and offshore mineral resources provides 25 to 30 percent of the world’s energy supplies and continues to expand, especially in deeper waters. Fisheries are important socially and economically, providing direct and indirect livelihood for 400 million people. Marine aquaculture represents a rapidly growing industry and globally accounts for 30 percent of the world’s fish consumption. The travel and tourism industry is the fastest growing sector of the global economy, especially with regard to coastal and marine areas.

The multitude of activities supported in oceans, coasts, and islands is placing increasing pressure on the integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems and many oceanic, coastal, and island resources are threatened through overexploitation. Seventy-five percent of global fisheries are either fully utilized or over utilized. Seventy percent of 126 marine mammal species are threatened. Fifty percent of the world’s mangroves have been lost and important seagrass habitats are rapidly being destroyed. Twelve billion tons of ballast water containing at any one time around 10,000 marine species are shipped around the globe each year, spreading alien and invasive species. Over the past decade, the frequency of recorded harmful algal blooms resulting

in mass mortality and morbidity of marine organisms has increased significantly. Continued use of fossil fuels is projected to exacerbate global climate changes with severe consequences for ocean, coastal, and island ecosystems. Food security for a growing human population drives the intensification of agricultural production and results in the increased application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, incurring the degradation of coastal ecosystems. Seventy-five percent of global fisheries are either fully utilized or overutilized. Seventy percent of 126 marine mammal species are threatened. Fifty percent of the world's mangroves have been lost and important seagrass habitats are rapidly being destroyed. Twelve billion tons of ballast water containing at any one time around 10,000 marine species are shipped around the globe each year, spreading alien and invasive species. Over the past decade, the frequency of recorded harmful algal blooms resulting in mass mortality and morbidity of marine organisms has increased significantly. Continued use of fossil fuels is projected to exacerbate global climate changes with severe consequences for ocean, coastal, and island ecosystems. Food security for a growing human population drives the intensification of agricultural production and results in the increased application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, incurring the degradation of coastal ecosystems.

The independent Pew Oceans Commission in 2003 and, more recently, the U.S. Commission on Oceans Policy in 2004, have highlighted in two reports that oceans, coasts, and islands are experiencing severe degradation due to overfishing at sea, over-development along the coasts, and increasing pollution from cities and fields. This situation is reaching a crisis state and in many places may lead to significant declines of ocean wildlife and to the irreversible collapse of ocean ecosystems.

At the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002, Government delegates negotiated and agreed on an action plan for oceans, coasts, and islands, with specific targets and timetables for action, to address the problems and threats to sustainable development noted above. The targets and timetables found in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation represent an important advance because there is now a global consensus reached at the highest political levels that there is an urgent need to take specific actions to achieve the sustainable development of oceans, coasts, and of small island developing States. 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 on the occasion of the 17th session of the CSD in 2014-2015.

Small island developing States have long been recognized for their special attributes and characteristics. SIDS are generally blessed with significant ocean resources, rich cultural traditions, high biodiversity, and ideal climates for tourism. However, these nations face many constraints to development, including smallness, remoteness, constraints in transportation and communications, great distances from market centers, heavy dependence on a few commodities for foreign exchange earnings, shortage of administrative personnel, and heavy financial burdens. In 1994, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States convened in Barbados as the first global conference on the implementation of Agenda 21, translating Agenda 21 into specific policies, actions and measures to be taken at the national, regional and international levels to enable small island developing States to achieve sustainable development. In 2002, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for undertaking a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action at an International Meeting in Mauritius in January 2005.

Given the seriousness of the situations of oceans, coasts, and islands, ten years from now may be too late to propose new approaches and to redirect existing efforts. A multistakeholder dialogue to raise the profile of oceans, coasts, and islands globally is urgently needed to enable the formation of partnerships, and to implement new, integrated cross-sectoral approaches involving ecosystem-based management. This project will enable the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands to carry out the needed awareness raising, global and regional conferences, capacity building efforts, policy analyses, and public outreach to focus initiatives on much needed improvement in the condition of marine and coastal ecosystems and in the quality of life of and poverty alleviation in coastal communities.

The project will promote cross-learning among existing national and regional activities related to ocean and coastal management and the significant experience gained in ecosystem-based management of large marine ecosystems gained through the GEF LME projects thus achieving maximum synergy among related efforts. The project has also been designed to add value to the outcomes of recent key intergovernmental meetings (most prominently the Mauritius International Meeting) as well as to preparations for and discussions at key upcoming intergovernmental meetings, such as the second intergovernmental review of the GPA (IGR-2, to be convened in the last quarter of 2006). Efforts will also be made to ensure that implementation of the outcomes of these meetings is subsequently supported and promoted through the Global Forum.

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.

The first component of the project will mobilize the highest levels of policy makers around the global oceans agenda and the implementation of major international agreements and programs according to the targets and timetables agreed upon at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. This will be done through the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands (and its Secretariat, the International Coast and Ocean Organization) as a broad-based multi-stakeholder process to address oceans, coasts, and island issues. The Global Forum will be strengthened by enhancing participation from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, appointing regional leaders, including representatives from scientific and academic networks, the private sector, and the business community, and representatives from GEF LME, coastal, and freshwater projects to enhance cross-learning. The project will organize a global conference on oceans, coasts, and islands with the crucial participation and inputs from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, which will contribute issue-based policy expertise to national and international entities. This activity will be complemented by actions aimed at capacity building through cross-learning and at raising public awareness of oceans and of the WSSD commitments.

It is expected that this approach will have a positive influence on existing global processes, including processes within the context of the United Nations, so that such cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogue can be sustained over time.

The activities of Component 1 will consist of the following:

Activity 1a—Convening the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a Ministerial segment, in January 2006:

The project will convene, in January 2006, the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a Ministerial segment, to focus through cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogue on: successes achieved in the further implementation of the oceans, coasts, and SIDS agenda of the WSSD; eliminating constraints to further implementation; and mobilizing coalitions for effective implementation.

The Global Conference will review the progress achieved and obstacles faced in the implementation of the WSSD targets related to oceans, LMEs, coasts, and SIDS, and related topics. The Conference will, inter alia, address the following issues:

- Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas and implement the Jakarta Mandate on biodiversity
- Application of the ecosystem approach by 2010 for the sustainable development of oceans
- Promotion of integrated coastal and ocean management at national and regional levels
- UN interagency mechanism on oceans and coasts
- Implementation of fishery capacity management measures by 2005
- Elimination of illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries by 2004
- Maintenance or restoration of depleted fish stocks on MSY levels by 2015
- Development of networks of marine protected areas by 2012
- Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA) to achieve substantial progress by 2006
- Development of integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans by 2005
- Control of invasive species in ballast water
- Establishment of a process for global marine assessment
- Implementation of the results of the Mauritius 2005 SIDS review
- Consideration of the results of the freshwater discussions at the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2004 and in 2005 and preparations for the World Water Forum and GPA IGR-2 in 2006
- Consideration of emerging issues related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS

In particular, the project, through the Global Conference, will focus attention on two subjects:

1. *Implementation of the outcomes of the review of the Barbados Programme of Action on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held at the International Meeting in Mauritius in January 2005 and analysis of implications of the outcomes of the review relevant to oceans and coasts issues in SIDS.* There is a need to strategically develop a set of specific tangible actions and partnerships to implement the SIDS-related oceans and coasts goals affirmed in the Mauritius, Johannesburg, and Barbados declarations and programs of action.

2. *Preparations for the second intergovernmental review (IGR-2) of the GPA. This will entail conducting a study analyzing specific aspects of progress in the implementation of the GPA and contributing to the organization of multi-stakeholder dialogues and partnership events during the IGR itself. These inputs will be made against the backdrop of the related WSSD target, namely to achieve substantial progress in GPA implementation by 2006. IWRM plans are also to be produced by 2005, which should take into consideration downstream impacts of such initiatives and the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions.*

The Global Conference will feature a separate Ministerial segment and invite participation of the ocean-related ministers from all coastal countries. The Ministerial segment will be held during one-day of the Conference.

In addition to policy discussions and the Ministerial Segment, the Global Conference will feature a Youth Forum, international prizes for ocean champions, and scientific and technological exhibitions.

In preparation for the Global Conference, the Global Forum will hold events at the April 2005 meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and at the June 2005 meeting of the UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans to solicit input and to present emerging findings from policy analyses (policy analyses are described in subsequent sections).

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.

This activity focuses on addressing the requirements set forth by the WSSD target of promoting integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level and encouraging and assisting coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management. Foremost among these requirements is adequate capacity of coastal States to formulate and develop national ocean and coastal policies especially among developing countries. Additionally, it is also important to identify capacity building programs and other resources that are already in place, such as the UNDP/UNEP/WB-GEF International Waters (IW) Learning, Exchange and Resource Network Program (IW:LEARN) and UNEP/GEF DELTAmerica medium size project, which can be tapped to provide or strengthen capacity building initiatives in the region or country.

At the 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, capacity building for ocean and coastal initiatives was recognized as a cross-cutting issue for which a strategy was formulated by a Conference discussion group. The strategy calls for, among other elements, needs assessments based on existing knowledge, training context, and political reality, on a regional and national basis. The Global Forum will lead these initiatives at the regional level starting with three major regions: Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia. Capacity building issues in SIDS are addressed in Component 2 of this project.

For the *Africa region*, the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) will take the lead in the regional assessment of capacity for ocean governance through its Coastal and Marine

Coordination Unit (COSMAR). The project will assess the capacity building implications of Africa's new regional strategy for sustainable development and of emerging national efforts in developing national ocean and coastal policies.

For the *Latin America/Caribbean region*, the IOC Sub-Commission for the Caribbean (IOCARIBE) will take the lead in identifying capacity building needs for ocean and coastal governance for the region. The Regional ICAM (Integrated Coastal Area Management) network developed by IOC in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC-ICAM), and in particular its component on coastal governance will participate directly in this assessment. A working session on capacity building needs for ocean governance will be organized during the next meeting of the LAC-ICAM initiative in March 2005. The present project will greatly benefit from the outcomes of the UNEP/GEF DELTAmerica medium size project which is focusing on development and implementation of mechanisms to disseminate lessons learned and best practices in integrated transboundary water resources management in Latin America and the Caribbean.

For the *East Asia region*, the regional capacity building assessment will be carried out by PEMSEA (Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia). In particular, the project will assess the capacity building needs in ocean and coastal governance associated with the recent (December 2003) adoption in the East Asia region of a regional strategy for sustainable development of East Asian seas and coastal zones agreed to by all the top political leaders in the region.

The assessments of capacity building for furthering ocean and coastal management at national and regional levels conducted in these three regions will identify needs, gaps, and opportunities for partnerships and for funding support from public and private sources.

The project will also collaborate with IW:LEARN (UNDP/UNEP/WB-GEF International Waters Learning), the Regional Seas Programme, the Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST) project for the Benguela coastal zone, the Small Island Developing States Network (SIDSnet), the UNEP/GEF DELTAmerica medium size project in Latin America and the Caribbean and other entities in identifying distance learning, technology training, technical assistance, and other targeted learning activities in ocean governance that can be supported by these programs.

Activity 1c—Increasing public awareness of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and island.

This will be achieved 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; and
- (c) Web-based information on advancements on oceans, coasts, and islands targets, including a Newsletter of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands produced and disseminated electronically every three months (8 issues) and Website of the

Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands (globaloceans.org) updated, enhanced, and maintained.

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

The current organizational framework of the Global Forum, includes 3 co-chairs and a steering committee of ocean leaders from all sectors and with wide geographical representation (this includes all the relevant UN agencies, key government people from interested governments, and key NGOs) (see Appendix C). The Global Forum Steering Committee will be expanded to include representatives from GEF LME projects, additional participants from developing countries, GEF Implementing Agencies, private sector, scientific networks, and public outreach organizations.

Consultations with stakeholders at the 2003 Global Conference and at other meetings (most recently at the UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans in June 2004 and at the Mauritius International SIDS Meeting in January 2005) suggested the desirability of introducing a number of changes to the organizational structure of the Global Forum to insure long-term sustainability of activities. These include:

- *Enhancing participation from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition* on the Global Forum Steering Committee, on research task forces, and on roundtables
- *Appointing Regional leads*—to foster Global Forum activities in various regions
- *Creating a series of Roundtables*—to bring political visibility and the expertise of other sectors into the Forum, e.g.:
 - Ministerial Roundtable*—including the ocean-related ministers around the world
 - Private Sector Roundtable*—including the major ocean industries (fishing, shipping, offshore oil and gas, tourism, aquaculture, etc.)
 - Development Assistance Roundtable*—including the major development assistance agencies (public and private) related to oceans
 - Science Roundtable*—including the major organized scientific groups/networks (natural and social sciences) related to oceans
 - Museums and Aquaria Roundtable*—incorporating the major public outreach oceans organizations around the world
 - Freshwater-Oceans Roundtable*—linking oceans and freshwater interests

- *Preparing a ten-year strategic plan for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, to insure long-term sustainability.* A long-term plan for the further development of the Global Forum will be developed in consultation with experts from governments, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

Component 1 Outcomes:

- Increased awareness at a high political level in the developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition on major issues related to oceans, coastal areas and islands.
- Increased capacity of developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition to implement the JPOI targets for oceans, coasts, and islands and other relevant intergovernmental agreements, such as the GPA.
- Increased capacity of developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition to adopt the use of ecosystem-based approaches including large marine ecosystems.
- Assessed capacity building needs of developing countries in 3 regions (Africa, East Asia, and Latin America/Caribbean), and in SIDS regions in furthering ocean and coastal management at the national level.
- Increased information flow in developing countries on advancements on JPOI targets on oceans, coasts, and islands, through a newsletter, website, and public education materials.
- Sustainability for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands achieved by the end of the project.

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.

The second component of the project will increase awareness of the value of national and regional ocean policies and the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through the results of LME projects, with a view to contribute to the ongoing process of reviewing the achievements of the Barbados Programme of Action ten years after its initiation, the SIDS chapter of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the implementation of the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting.

One of the main goals of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA) had been the establishment and/or strengthening of institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for developing and implementing integrated coastal zone management plans and strategies for coastal watersheds and Exclusive Economic Zones, including integrating them within national development plans. This essential goal was reinforced at the WSSD and adopted as a specific target.

In the preparatory process for the Mauritius International Meeting, however, it has become evident that there has been limited development of integrated ocean and coastal policies in SIDS countries at the national level, although in some regions (such as the Pacific island region) important strides have been made at the regional level.

At the Mauritius International Meeting (held on January 10-14, 2005), the global community reinforced the need to mobilize for the full implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, reiterating that the BPoA remains the main blueprint for sustainable development of small island developing States. In the oceans and coasts area, in addition to further implementation of aspects of the BPoA which have yet to be fully implemented (e.g., establishment of integrated coastal and ocean management), the Mauritius meeting also called for implementation of priorities in a number of related areas, including: maritime boundary and continental shelf delimitation and assessment of seabed resources; measures to prevent and control illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing; measures to protect coral reefs and establish marine protected areas; regional initiatives to promote sustainable conservation of coastal and marine resources; and implementation of the GPA.

The Global Forum and the Mauritius International Meeting

The Global Forum worked with SIDS countries in the preparations for the Mauritius International Meeting through participation in various regional and global meetings (e.g., the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, and the South China Sea (AIMS) Regional Preparatory Meeting, 1-5 September, 2003, Praia, Cape Verde; the Interregional Preparatory Meeting, 26-30 January 2004, Nassau, The Bahamas; the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Forum, Suva, Fiji, February 2-8, 2004; and the SIDS Oceans Experts Workshop, May 24-27, 2004, Suva, Fiji) and through the preparation of a series of policy analyses on ocean and coastal management issues in SIDS (listed in Appendix A).

The Global Forum participated in the Mauritius International Meeting and organized, with co-financing from partners, an event on *Mobilizing for Further Implementation of Ocean and Coastal Management in SIDS*, bringing together over 70 developing country officials, agencies, donors, NGOs, the private sector, and others to discuss initiatives and other related work for furthering the implementation of the oceans and coasts agenda of SIDS emanating from the Mauritius meeting, focusing especially on synergies that could be achieved among related efforts to achieve maximum impact. A second event organized by the Global Forum on the last day of the meeting and attended by over 40 delegates, identified specific directions for implementation of the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting in the three main SIDS regions: Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS.

The Global Forum has also been working as well with an alliance of NGOs (led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC)) which are promoting the implementation of the WSSD target of achieving networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2012 and the prescriptions of the Convention on Biological Diversity in SIDS countries. The TNC, which is providing complementary funds to this GEF proposal, organized a high-level event at the Mauritius International Meeting, presenting new financial commitments from the NGOs, governments, and other donors to further the development of networks of MPAs in SIDS. The high-level event included a major oceans speech by the UN Secretary-General.

Activities in Component 2

More specifically, the activities of this component intend to:

- 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.

This SIDS component will also establish strong links with the approved GEF IWCAM project in the Caribbean and the five new GEF SIDS initiatives under development in the Pacific SIDS, Indian and Atlantic Oceans SIDS, Pacific Fisheries, Caribbean LME, and WIO Electronic highway projects as well as relevant initiatives related to implementation of the GPA (such as the preparation of National Programmes of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, an activity now underway – or soon to be launched – in many SIDS).

Activity 2a—Preparing and disseminating a policy analysis paper on implementation strategies for achieving Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets, BPoA targets, and Mauritius International Meeting outcomes including capacity building, in three SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS).

This activity will include the establishment of a multidisciplinary task force involving SIDS experts and other experts in the preparation of the policy analysis paper, which will be prepared and widely distributed at relevant oceans fora and to the developing countries.

The task force will identify specific steps which need to be taken in each region to implement, inter alia:

- The BPoA mandates on integrated coastal and ocean management
- Programs targetting the major new oceans and coasts issues identified in Mauritius
- Capacity building programs in ocean and coastal management at local SIDS universities

This activity will involve collaboration with major regional entities in the SIDS regions, e.g.: the Indian Ocean Commission for the AIMS region, the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG) for the Pacific, and CARICOM (The Caribbean Community), UNEP/Caribbean Environment Programme, and UNECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) for the Caribbean. On the capacity building side, this effort will also collaborate with the newly established (at the Mauritius meeting) consortium of SIDS universities.

Activity 2b--Convening of several panels on National and Regional Ocean Policies in SIDS countries and conducting training sessions on ocean and coastal management at the September

2005 International Conference on National and Regional Ocean Policies. This activity will bring SIDS country representatives to discuss their needs and perspectives on ocean and coastal management following the Mauritius International Meeting.

This activity will build on a major effort underway, funded by the Nippon Foundation, to carry out comparative analyses of formulation and implementation of integrated national and regional ocean policies in 16 countries and in 3 regions of the world (including the Pacific Islands region). The project is carrying out systematic comparative analyses of processes followed in each of the countries/regions in developing and implementing integrated national and regional ocean policies, obstacles faced, and outcomes to date. The aim is to draw lessons from the comparative analyses and develop suggested guidance for nations and regions contemplating the formulation and implementation of ecosystem-based, cross-cutting national and regional ocean policies.

As part of this work, the Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on National Ocean Policies will organize an international conference on national and regional ocean policies, tentatively to be held in September 2005 in Lisbon, Portugal, to present the results of the cross-national studies, of the synthesis work comparing and analyzing the different national and regional ocean policies, and of the proposed international guidance on national and regional ocean policy. The international conference will include participants from governments, NGOs, academic institutions, and private industry sectors from nations/regions pursuing national/regional ocean policies and from nations/regions interested in pursuing national/regional ocean policies.

GEF project support would provide funding for the convening of several panels on national and regional ocean policies in the three SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS), for the holding of training sessions on ocean and coastal management focused on the main priorities identified by SIDS in the Mauritius International Meeting, and for the participation of experts from GEF LME projects. The project, through this activity, will facilitate the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices in the development of national/regional ocean policies as SIDS participants adapt lessons learned to the development of their own national/regional ocean policies.

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

This capacity building workshop is aimed at the 16 Pacific island nations to assist them in developing approaches to the implementation of national ocean policies following the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy agreed upon by the Pacific island leaders in 2002 and developed further at the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy Forum on February 2-6, 2004. The local host and convener of the capacity building workshop will be the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) through the Marine Sector Working Group of the Council for Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP). The workshop will discuss and provide methodological approaches and tools for national implementation of the regional policy, the setting up of appropriate institutional structures and processes for ocean and coastal management, procedures for local-level consultation and implementation, and the incorporation of networks of marine protected areas into ocean and coastal management.

This activity will also contribute to the development of the new water-related GEF projects for the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans SIDS, based on the experience gained in the Caribbean.

Component 2 Outcomes:

- Increased awareness by the Small Islands Developing States of the role ocean policies, ecosystem-based approaches, and results of GEF LME projects can play in the sustainable management of the resources of their ocean areas.
- Increased capacity of SIDS to implement the oceans and coasts aspects of the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcomes of the Mauritius International Meeting. Post-Mauritius strategy is initiated in most SIDS, especially with regard to: preparation for EEZ delimitation and management; and enhancement of long-term education for coastal and ocean management in SIDS countries.

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.

The third component focuses on improving interlinkages between freshwater and oceans issues, through policy analyses and explicit connections between the World Water Forum (and related institutions) and the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, in recognition of the inextricable connections between freshwater and oceans. The activities will involve the preparation of a policy analysis paper addressing the incorporation of integrated coastal and river basin management approaches and related institutional, legal, and financial arrangements into national and regional environmental and developmental policies, strengthening their interlinkages with the main economic sectors. As noted below, in particular, the analysis will focus on implementation of the GPA and GEF interventions related to GPA.

More specifically the activities of this component are:

Activity 3a—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.

Adopted by 108 governments in 1995, the GPA is a unique tool for bridging the freshwater, coastal and marine communities and for building partnerships among different stakeholders. The mandate of the GPA is to catalyse and facilitate sustained action to control, reverse and prevent degradation of the marine environment from land-based activities by providing conceptual and practical leadership to partner stakeholders. The first intergovernmental review (IGR) of progress in implementing the GPA was convened in November 2001; a second IGR will be convened in the last quarter of 2006.

Under the auspices of the project, a policy analysis (conceptualized in close collaboration with the GPA Coordination Office) will be conducted to look more closely at specific aspects of GPA implementation, and examine specific experiences with integrated coastal and river basin management to draw lessons learned. This analysis, which will serve as an input to the IGR-2 preparatory process, will also help to identify ways in which implementation of the GPA at the national and regional levels can be used to strengthen linkages among relevant partners. GEF IW projects will also participate in the review.

The EPOMEX/SEMARNAT/CCA will host a workshop in Mexico to discuss the findings of the policy analysis and to relate these to the ongoing work of the World Water Forum. The policy paper will also be presented at the Fourth World Water Forum in Spring 2006 in Mexico.

The Global Forum will also collaborate with the GPA Coordination Office in planning, publicizing and mobilizing broad participation in a full program of multistakeholder dialogues and partnership events to be held in parallel to the official sessions of IGR-2.

Activity 3b—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.

Under this activity, 2 panels on ocean issues (one on results of the policy analysis, one on options for collaboration on oceans-freshwater interactions) will be organized at the 4th World Water Forum and will include GEF projects participation.

A specific outcome of this effort will be the conclusion of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Global Forum and the World Water Forum laying out specific actions for continued collaboration.

In addition, representatives from freshwater interests will be invited to participate as part of the Steering Committee of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.

Component 3 Outcomes:

- Increased awareness and political recognition by developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition of the ecological and socioeconomic interlinkages between the management of freshwater and coastal, marine, and island areas.
- Successful multistakeholder dialogue at the 2006 IGR review of the GPA.
- Formalized collaboration between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and related institution.
- Capacity built for GEF LME projects to participate in global oceans fora and for cross-learning among the LME projects and ocean and coastal management experiences at national and regional levels.

- Increased replicability of lessons learned in GEF LME projects through interactions with other major ocean programs and efforts in the Global Forum.

Component 4 – Monitoring and evaluation. The Steering Committee (SC) will oversee the implementation of the project and will regularly meet to review progress. The project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan will be developed before the first Project Implementation Review (PIR) of the project. Monitoring and evaluation indicators will be established and used to guide implementation of the project and evaluate its success. Quarterly progress reports will be provided to the Project Steering Committee. Final evaluation of the project will be carried out independently and under the oversight of UNEP's Evaluation and Oversight Unit. Final report will be submitted to GEF.

Component 4 Outcomes:

- Strong overall coordination of the Project;
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism;
- Effective project information and lessons learned dissemination
- Enhanced replication of project outcomes through the GEF IW projects.

Project Logical Framework

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Global Environment Objective			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster a global South-to-South and South-to-North dialogue, through the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. Assist the developing countries to implement JPOI targets related to oceans, coastal areas and islands, with a special focus on SIDS and the interlinkages between freshwater, coastal and marine environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustained dialogue on the implementation of the targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation for oceans, coasts, and islands occurring at various levels with the meaningful involvement of developing countries and SIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Conference report Report of International Conference on National Ocean Policies Policy analyses reports Reports of SIDS capacity building workshop and other regional capacity building meetings Quarterly and annual project progress reports to be submitted to GEF 	Global-level dialogue, associated policy analyses, and public outreach are useful in assisting countries and international authorities in the further implementation of WSSD targets
Component 1			
Immediate Objective			
1. Foster cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder dialogues and policy analyses on oceans, coasts and SIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder dialogue established in order to promote the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on oceans, coasts, and islands. At least 4 multistakeholders meetings held by the end of project. At least 10 major policy analysis reports produced by year two of project life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Conference report. Reports of regional capacity Building meetings. Published documents and other materials disseminating policy analyses reports on major oceans issues. 	National governments, regional organizations, agencies of the UN system, and international and bilateral donors maintain a priority interest in, and commitment to, activities aimed at implementing the WSSD targets.
Outputs			
1. At the national, regional and international levels, increased awareness of, and dialogue on, the activities, targets and timetables of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation for oceans, coasts, and islands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers from developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and SIDS well informed on critical issues concerning the achievement of the WSSD targets for oceans, coasts, and islands. National government representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published reports. Reports of the meetings. Questionnaire feedback. 	Multistakeholder dialogues on the WSSD implementation are sustained and promote lesson sharing among countries on overcoming impediments to implementation and on most promising practices.

	<p>actively participating in the global conference organized by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government officials fully engaged in a dialogue on the means to achieve the WSSD targets for oceans, coasts, and islands. • Ministerial Declaration on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. • Detailed reports on the number and form of dialogues taking place and type of participants (gov. NGOs, internat. orgs.) each year of the project. • 80% of developing countries representatives participating in the project noting that they have a better understanding of Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference report and list of participants. • Survey 	
Activities			
1.a Convene the Third Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, including a ministerial segment, in January 2006. Organize events at the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (ICP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30 to 40 representatives from developing countries, including SIDS, actively and meaningfully engaged in the conference steering committee and the planning of the conference. • Conference attended by not less than 500 people, with extensive (50%) participation from developing countries, including SIDS. • Not less than 30 ministers, half from developing countries, attending the conference and delivering reports on the state of advancement of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Conference report. • List of conference participants/report distribution list. • Ministerial Declaration on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. • Copies of papers submitted for publication in major international journals. 	Dissemination of information on successful approaches to WSSD implementation and cross-learning among programs (e.g., GEF LME projects, national and regional ocean and coastal management projects) catalyzes further implementation by countries and results in new collaborations.

	<p>WSSD targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Declaration on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands. • Not less than 50 technical papers delivered at the conference and submitted for publication in major international journals, with a particular focus on the implementation of the GPA and the BPoA/Mauritius goals. • 4 panels held on critical issues with ample occasions for debate and inputs. • Conference report prepared within two months after the conference and disseminated at relevant ocean fora. • 2-3 events conducted and consultations carried out at the CSD and ICP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Forum Newsletter articles and list of participants. 	
1.b In three regions (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, East Asia), assess the capacity building needs for the development and implementation of ecosystem-based national ocean policies among developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional gaps analysis for three regions. • Three capacity needs identified before year two of the project. • Possible partnerships identified in the three regions to carry out capacity building activities based on regional capacity building assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of regional capacity building assessments on ocean governance. • Reports of possible partnerships to carry out capacity building plans. 	The building of capacity is an essential component of achieving the WSSD targets on oceans. Carrying out regional-level assessments of capacity is useful in identifying particular regional and national level issues and needs in capacity.
1.c Increase public awareness on oceans, coasts, and islands through the development and dissemination of: (a) a package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3000 copies of a package of public information materials printed and disseminated through networks of educational and public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public information materials and distribution list. 	Increased communication on ocean issues to both specialized publics and to the general public generates support for implementation of the WSSD targets.

of public information materials; (b) a global directory of nongovernmental organizations related to oceans, coasts, and SIDS; and (c) Global Forum Newsletter; and d) web-based information on advancements on oceans, coasts, and islands targets.	<p>organizations in project countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of papers, radio broadcast, television broadcast, and interviews published in the media. • Global directory of ocean NGOs completed and made available both in electronic and printed form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global directory of ocean NGOs and distribution list. • Global Forum Newsletters (8 issues). • Global Forum website. • Global Forum Newsletter published electronically 	
1.d Enhance organizational structure and conduct strategic planning for the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands fully operational. • Evidence of satisfaction of the new structure among participants. • A ten-year strategic plan for the Global Forum completed and approved by the Global Forum Steering Committee. • Number and type of strategic planning meetings held before project year 2. • Number of strategic planning reports elaborated and published. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Forum brochure containing information on new list of Steering Committee Members, regional leaders, and thematic task forces. • Global Forum Strategic Plan. 	The expansion of stakeholders to be included in the Global Forum and the formulation of a long-term strategic plan for the future are useful in leveraging additional involvement and widespread support and mobilizing sources of additional funding for future activities.
Component 2			
Immediate Objective			
2. Raise the awareness of, and promote, ocean policies and ecosystem-based management in large marine ecosystems as a vehicle to achieve sustainable development of SIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDS experts and policy makers increasingly aware of ocean policies and ecosystem-based management. • Number of workshop/training held and number/type of people attending. • Number of people noting that they have a better understanding about ecosystem-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on implementation strategies of post-Mauritius activities, incorporating oceans policies and ecosystem-based approaches. 	SIDS experts and policy makers who get exposed to the concepts and principles of ocean policies and ecosystem-based management apply new concepts learned in their own national and regional contexts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of promotion material published and distributed during project year 2 		
Outputs			
2. In SIDS, increased awareness of the role ocean policies, ecosystem-based approaches, and results of LME projects can play for the sustainable management of the resources of their ocean areas and the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and of the Mauritius International Meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDS countries take tangible steps to implement the Barbados Programme of Action using ecosystem-based management, and large marine ecosystems approaches. • Specific capacity building initiatives mobilized in SIDS countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports and press releases. 	
Activities			
2.a Prepare and disseminate a policy analysis paper on implementation strategies for achieving Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets and post-Mauritius activities, including capacity building, in three SIDS regions (Pacific, Caribbean, and AIMS) related to SIDS coastal and marine resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts from SIDS fully involved in the preparation of the policy analysis paper. • A policy analysis paper prepared assessing specific steps, including capacity building, needed in the three regions to implement the Mauritius oceans and coasts agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy analysis paper and distribution list. • 1000 copies of the policy analysis paper disseminated at relevant oceans and other relevant fora. 	The task force is instrumental in translating the general commitments achieved at the Mauritius International Meeting into specific regional and national strategies.
2.b Convene panels on national ocean policies in SIDS at the September 2005 International Conference on Ocean Policies, including a training component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30 SIDS representatives participating in the panels on ocean policies in SIDS • At least 40 SIDS experts trained at the 2005 International Conference on Oceans Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference report and distribution list/list of participants. • Two training modules. • Results from the panels and training sessions disseminated at oceans, SIDS, and freshwater fora. 	The lessons learned on best practices in national ocean policies are useful to SIDS leaders as they develop new national and regional ocean policies in their countries and regions.
2.c Convene a capacity building workshop on national ocean policies for SIDS in Suva, Fiji, in late 2005 or early 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 30 SIDS experts attending the capacity building workshop on national ocean policies for SIDS in the Pacific islands conducted in Suva, Fiji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the capacity building workshop. 	This effort is useful to SIDS policy makers and technical experts as they carry out activities to implement, at the national level, the regional ocean policy agreed to by the region's leaders in 2002.

	• Capacity building program for SIDS.		
Component 3			
Immediate Objective			
3. Foster improved interlinkages between freshwater and coastal and oceans issues. Developing a collaborative relationship between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and the World Water Forum and associated institutions.	• Dialogue on freshwater and coastal and marine issues occurring between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and associated institutions.	• Reports of meetings held to discuss freshwater and ocean and coastal interactions.	Stakeholders from both ends of the water spectrum are prompted to find collaborative approaches and solutions to interlinked freshwater and coastal issues.
Outputs			
3. Increased awareness and political recognition of the ecological and socioeconomic interlinkages between the management of freshwater and coastal, marine, and island areas, through formalized collaboration between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and the World Water Forum and associated institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater and coastal/marine interests respectively represented in the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and in the World Water Forum. • Sharing of experiences and inputs from the World Water Forum at the Global Forum conference and from the Global Forum conference at the 4th World Water Forum. • MOU developed and adopted, between the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and the World Water Forum and associated institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports. • Policy analysis report. • Memorandum of Understanding. 	
Activities			
3.a Contribute to preparations for the GPA IGR-2, particularly in relation to fostering freshwater-coastal/marine interlinkages through integrated coastal area and river basin management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries and SIDS experts fully involved in the review of GPA implementation. • A dynamic program of multistakeholder dialogues and partnership events during IGR-2, with diverse and significant participation (200+). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study and distribution information. • List of participants, various meeting reports. 	Identification of effective strategies for linking oceans and freshwater issues provides guidance to developing country leaders in how to address such issues in their own countries/regions and in how to address obstacles to implementation.
3.b Organize oceans panels at the 4 th World Water Forum (WWF4) in	• 2 panels on ocean issues (one on results of the policy analysis, one on	• Session reports from the WWF-4	Collaboration between the World Water Forum and the Global Forum

Mexico in 2006 for the formulation of a cooperation agenda.	options for collaboration on oceans-freshwater interlinkages) organized at the 4 th World Water Forum with participation of experts from developing countries and SIDS.	• Results from the panels disseminated at relevant oceans and freshwater fora.	results in tangible actions at the global, regional, and national levels, to apply best practice in linking watershed and river basin management to coasts and oceans.
Component 4			
Immediate Objective			
4. Establish a coordination mechanism for the successful implementation of the Project	• Steering Committee to provide overall Guidance to the project established	• Steering Committee meeting reports	
Outputs			
4. Efficient management of project resources; and Monitoring and Evaluation of project impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project funds disbursed according the Project workplan and budget. • Project impacts assessed using Process indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports. • Annual Performance Assessment issued and widely distributed. 	
Activities			
4a. Establishment of the Project Steering Committee.	• Steering Committee to provide overall guidance to the project established.	• Steering Committee meeting reports.	
4b. Develop Project M&E Plan.	• The project M&E plan will be developed before the first PIR of the project.	• PIR report.	
4c. Establish effective information exchange mechanism.	• Effective and efficient dissemination of information and knowledge on experiences and lessons.	• Website linked to IW:Learn.	

Sustainability

The sustainability of projects outcomes will be achieved, in part, through the GEF LME projects, especially the participation countries, which will be fully involved in the implementation of the present project and will receive training in ocean-related issues. This will allow the countries' representatives to share the experience and lessons learned with the national ocean related networks. Sustainability and replicability plans will be produced during the project implementation.

The two years of this proposed GEF project will be a period for solidifying the initial success of the Global Forum and for moving forward into a more mature and self-sustaining stage. The organizational strengthening of the Global Forum to be carried out during the project—i.e.: 1) adding additional representation in the Steering Committee from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition; the private sector; the development assistance community; GEF LME projects; and scientific/academic networks; 2) organizing task forces and roundtables on specific issue areas; 3) strengthening the knowledge transfer mechanisms already in place; 4) identifying and engaging regional leads; and 5) developing a 10-year strategic plan—will all work to strengthen the long-term sustainability of the global oceans work, and to insure that the proposed GEF project has an important and lasting impact.

The Global Forum has already been able to generate considerable support from a variety of sources, which supported the 2001 and 2003 Global Conferences and other Global Forum activities (see Appendix D for a list of organizations that have provided funding and other support to the Global Forum). The Global Forum has been able to attract a significant array of cash sources, and also of in-kind sources, and has facilitated collaborative work among UN agencies, governments, and NGOs, bringing synergy to existing ocean efforts.

The level of support provided by past sources, however, has not allowed bringing in as many representatives from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition as hoped for by the Global Forum leadership, and as essential for a truly global effort. This GEF proposal will thus enable the important next step of involving, to a much greater extent, ocean leaders from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, in targeted implementation of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, thus insuring a much broader basis of country involvement.

The expectation is that the involvement of the developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition will become institutionalized in the long term. This will be a major aspect of the strategic planning which will take place in preparation of the 10-year strategic plan for the Global Forum. As part of this work, a wider set of financing sources (including private sources) will be identified and approached to support the conduct of global and regional activities flowing out of the next phase of work, and for maintaining the participation and engagement of developing country leaders.

As part of the financial planning strategy and in light of concerns raised regarding the adequacy of current financial resources to support the WSSD targets on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, the Global Forum is also examining experiences with global and regional funding approaches in

other areas of policy, such as the freshwater area, with the aim of learning lessons possibly applicable to oceans. The Global Forum's Development Assistance Roundtable (to which will be invited bilateral and multilateral donors, private foundations, and others) and the Global Forum's Private Sector Roundtable are also expected to be very useful in identifying possible options for public and private financing.

The planned organization of global task forces or roundtables on specific issue areas will also be useful in targeting limited development assistance to implement priority activities to address oceans issues in a synergistic manner. Using the comparative advantage approach, the task forces will be able to advise on the level of implementation (regional, national) and the groups to be involved in various initiatives that have resources to contribute effectively to advancing the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and SIDS. The regional leads are also expected to take the lead in roundtable activities, including identification of regional resources that can be tapped in the implementation of WSSD targets. In turn, these pooled resources can be used in leveraging additional resources for future Global Forum activities

For the immediate future beyond the MSP, it is expected that the following funding opportunities will be sought:

1. Existing sources, which will be invited to continue supporting specific Global Forum activities:

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
United Nations Environment Programme, GPA Coordination Office
International Program Office, National Ocean Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
National Oceans Office, Australia
International Ocean Institute (IOI)
NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, France
The World Bank Institute
International Coast and Ocean Organization
Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware
Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografía del Golfo de Mexico (EPOMEX), Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)

2. Private foundation sources which have expressed interest in contributing toward the institutional development of the Global Forum as well as in funding specific activities.
3. Private sector contributions, facilitated through the Private Sector Roundtable.
4. Contributions from a wider number of governments (than noted in number 1 above), especially through the work of the Ministerial Roundtable that will be constituted.

5. The financial plan will also examine the possible role of individual memberships (e.g., Friends of the Global Forum) as a means of self-sustaining financing.

Replicability

Important considerations for developing a strategy for successful replication of lessons and experiences that will be gained through the project will be solicited from Global Forum participants. Initially, dissemination of lessons gained through the project will be carried out through the Global Forum Newsletter, global conferences on oceans, coasts and small island developing States, and publication of analytical papers, and roundtable discussions. In addition, specific recommendations by major groups (e.g., governments, NGOs, and private sector) on replication mechanisms will be obtained.

Furthermore, it will be important to provide adequate financial resources to consciously transfer the results of the project to a wide range of stakeholders from the lowest to the highest levels of ocean and coastal governance. GEF IW:Learn project will be utilized to help foster the replicability of project outcomes among GEF coastal and LME projects. The website of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands will be linked with the IW:Learn information portal. All the historical information produced by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands will be freely available to all GEF IW projects.

One possible consideration for expansion of this Global Forum initiative is in regional or national implementation of roundtable discussions. Roundtable discussions at the global level can be replicated in regions or countries where more specific information can be reported, discussed and put together for promotional and educational purposes. This extension of the approach will require careful and systematic planning and groundwork, and may involve experimenting before proceeding with large-scale expansion. Funding should also be made available for this expansion, particularly in developing regions and countries.

Diversification of functions will occur as the Global Forum takes on new roles to foster the implementation of WSSD commitments. Currently, the primary role of the Global Forum is the promotion of the global agenda on oceans, coasts, and SIDS, the facilitation of discussion of oceans issues at various international fora, the preparation of policy analyses, and the provision of Internet information services. In time, the Global Forum may offer additional services that may be valuable in providing necessary technical and other support to sustain WSSD follow-on initiatives (such as regular policy dialogues, and technical analyses and reporting on international best practices in ocean and coastal management).

Stakeholder Involvement/Intended Beneficiaries

Since its inception, the Global Forum has benefited from regular input from stakeholders at numerous meetings and international fora. Stakeholder participation for the project will draw from and strengthen the extensive database of stakeholders already established through activities of the Global Forum. An effective web-based network of stakeholders already exists, which is comprised of policy makers, practitioners, scientists and other technical personnel involved in

ocean and coastal issues, at the national, regional, and global levels. These network participants are kept engaged through a regular newsletter detailing activities of the Global Forum and opportunities for participation in key ocean and coastal events in the international realm. There is a need to build on this existing network through a stakeholder analysis to identify interlinkages with other mechanisms, networks and initiatives such as the World Water Forum, GPA, and other global initiatives underway to implement WSSD priorities.

A stakeholder involvement plan will be developed at the outset of the project, starting with the carrying out of a stakeholder analysis. The stakeholder analysis will contribute to the development of a participation plan that will help prioritize activities and further define the process that will ensure the effective engagement of stakeholders and will continue to foster dialogue and broad involvement in planning for the implementation of WSSD targets. The aim will be to promote transparency and cooperation and encourage broader participation by stakeholder groups at global, regional and national scales.

Stakeholder participation will also be enhanced through strengthening of the Global Forum Steering Committee currently comprised of ocean experts from governments, intergovernmental agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, and the private sector, adding more representatives from developing countries, SIDS, and countries with economies in transition, GEF LME project participants, the private sector, and scientific and academic networks. A number of consultations have taken place among members of the Steering Committee of the Global Forum regarding future directions in Global Forum activities as well as the scope and strategies of this proposal. Periodic consultations will be held among the Global Forum Steering Committee for project development, implementation and monitoring. Feedback will be disseminated to the stakeholders of the Global Forum through the Global Forum's Internet site (globaloceans.org). The project will have significant national benefits for GEF-recipient countries in addition to its regional and global benefits.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be periodically reviewed in order to establish the extent to which activities set out to achieve project objectives are proceeding, so that adjustments can be made if needed. A quarterly assessment of whether the appropriate inputs are applied to planned activities, whether activities are undertaken as planned, and whether intermediate objectives necessary for the accomplishment of terminal objectives are met will be carried out. Quarterly monitoring will be done by the project staff and the results circulated among project management and staff, and sent to UNEP. An annual internal evaluation will be carried out, involving project staff and selected Global Forum Steering committee members from intergovernmental and government organizations, NGOs, academia, and the private sector. The results of the annual evaluation will be reviewed by the Global Forum Steering committee members before sending to UNEP. A terminal evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project involving a number of external and independent experts. The project M&E plan will be developed before the first PIR of the project.

The evaluation plan for conducting the quarterly, annual, and terminal evaluations will be prepared by the project staff, based on the logical framework of the project, using appropriate

process and outcome evaluation techniques, and guidelines from the GEF monitoring and evaluation program and with the supervision of the UNEP Evaluation and Oversight Unit. The plan will include descriptions of: 1) institutional coordination and support; 2) procedures for collecting data and reporting data on project performance; 3) schedule for the planned reviews; 4) how project participants and evaluators will be involved in the evaluation; and 5) how monitoring and evaluation results will be used in project management and other purposes.

Co-financing

This project will complement existing global initiatives on oceans, coasts, and SIDS and address identified needs as described in the introductory section of this proposal by an alternative course of action for achieving global oceans targets as set forth in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI). By providing additional resources for multi-stakeholder dialogues, associated policy analyses, and public outreach, this project will assist various stakeholders in putting greater emphasis on global oceans concerns in national, regional, and international agendas, and facilitate further analytical and development initiatives towards JPOI implementation.

The incremental cost for the proposed project was determined based on the principle of cost-sharing. To support the implementation of the project, UNEP-GPA will provide \$170,000 in cash and in-kind contribution; IOC-UNESCO will provide \$210,000 of cash and in-kind contribution; International Coast and Ocean Organization will provide \$150,000 of in-kind contribution; the governments of the United States (\$75,000), Canada (\$41,125), and Portugal (\$130,000, in negotiation) will provide cash and in-kind contributions; the World Ocean Network will provide \$50,000 in-kind contribution; the Nature Conservancy will provide \$80,000 in complementary funding; the Nippon Foundation Task Force on National Ocean Policies will provide \$135,000 in complementary funding; SOPAC will provide \$50,000 in-kind contribution; and the IOCARIBE, NEPAD, PEMSEA, and three entities in Mexico (EPOMEX, SEMARNAT, and CCA) will each provide \$5,000 in-kind contribution.

GEF is requested to provide co-financing of \$995,000 to meet the incremental cost of initiating increased multi-stakeholder dialogues aimed at promoting the implementation of WSSD initiatives. GEF incremental intervention will facilitate the participation of developing country representatives, SIDS, and representatives from countries with economies in transition in global oceans conferences, task forces, capacity-building activities, assessment and planning workshops, thereby providing various opportunities for dissemination of national information, needs and opportunities and for developing partnerships initiatives. Participation in these meetings will provide developing country representatives, SIDS, and representatives from countries with economies in transition with opportunities for developing linkages with existing capacity development programs such as IW-LEARN and DLIST, and to resources that regional programs such as GEF LME, UNEP Regional Seas Programme, PEMSEA, NEPAD, UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme, ECLAC, SOPAC, and others, can provide. By doing this, GEF will assist developing countries in establishing mechanisms for sharing experiences and lessons learned in past integrated coastal management, fisheries management and marine conservation projects and programs, and for sharing resources in ongoing initiatives in ecosystem-based national ocean policies, integrated coastal management, and capacity-building

in oceans, coasts, and small island developing States. GEF will also assist in strengthening the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands as the global venue for discussing global oceans concerns. GEF incremental intervention will also assist in encouraging greater involvement of civil society in oceans issues through its collaborative public awareness component, which is expected to result in spin-off initiatives among public awareness campaign beneficiaries. Finally, this GEF project will facilitate the establishment of formal freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages that will lead to the forging of collaborative activities among upstream and downstream stakeholders.

Implementation Plan

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. The Steering Committee will meet once a year. The proposed membership of the SC is given in Appendix F.

Project Implementation Plan

<i>Project Components</i>	February- June 2005	July- December 2005	January- June 2006	July- December 2006	January 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					

Appendix A: Publications and Internet Services by the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

1. *Mobilizing for Implementation of the Commitments Made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development on Oceans, Coasts, and Small Island Developing States – Co-Chairs' Report of the 2003 Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, UNESCO, Paris, November 12-14, 2003 and Subsequent Developments* (May 2004)
2. *Voluntary Partnership Initiatives from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and Small Island Developing States* (2003) (English version)
3. *Voluntary Partnership Initiatives from the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and Small Island Developing States* (2004) (Spanish version)
4. *Global Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Small Island Developing States* (2004)
5. *Small Islands, Large Ocean States: A Review of Ocean and Coastal Management in Small Island Developing States since the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*. (Draft)
6. *Island Bellwether: Climate Change and Energy Policy Strategy for Small Island Developing States* (Draft)
7. *A Guide to Oceans, Coasts and Islands at the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Integrated Management from Hilltops to Oceans* (2002)
8. *Ensuring the Sustainable Development of Oceans and Coasts: A Call to Action -- Co-Chairs' Report, The Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, Paris, UNESCO, December 3-7, 2001* (2001)
9. *Ministerial Perspectives on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10* (2001)
10. *Reports of the Conference Working Groups, The Global Conference on Oceans and Coasts at Rio+10, Paris, UNESCO, December 3-7, 2001* (2001)
11. Internet services: www.globaloceans.org provides a variety of information services on global, regional, and national developments related to oceans, coasts, and islands
12. *Global Forum Newsletter*, an electronic newsletter, is published every three months (available on www.globaloceans.org)

Appendix B. Global Forum Participants from the developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and small island developing States.

Developing Countries

1. Ms. Lorena Aguilar Revelo, Senior Gender Advisor, The World Conservation Union (IUCN) (Costa Rica)
2. Dr. T. Olatunde Ajayi, Director, Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research, Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry (Nigeria)
3. Mr. Francisco Arias, General Director, INVEMAR (Colombia)
4. Dr. Milton Asmus, Dean for Research and Graduate Studies, Department of Oceanography, Fundação Universidade do Rio Grande (Brazil)
5. Mr. Larry Awosika, Nigerian Inst. for Oceanography and Marine Research (Nigeria)
6. Dr. Rhodora Azanza, Professor, Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines (Philippines)
7. Dr. Isaac Azuz-Adeath, Strategic Development Center, CETYS-University (Mexico)
8. Mr. Jay Batongbacal, Philippine Center for Marine Affairs, Inc. (Philippines)
9. Mr. Joao Lanari Bo, Conselheiro, Brazil Delegation to UNESCO (Brazil)
10. Dr. Ram Boojh, Co-ordinator, Centre for Environment Education (India)
11. Dr. Paula Caballero, Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea (ACOPS) (Colombia)
12. Dr. Young-Tae Chang, Korea Maritime Institute (Korea)
13. Dr. Yuval Cohen, Director General, Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (Israel)
14. Dr. Walter Couto, Coordinator, Ecoplata Program (Uruguay)
15. Mr. Jeremiah Daffa, Leader, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), Natural Resources Management Council (Tanzania)
16. Hon. Dr. Rokhmin Dahuri, Minister, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
17. Dr. Antonio Diaz-de-Leon, Director-General, Environmental Policy, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources/Secretario de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) (Mexico)
18. Mr. E. Salif Diop, Senior Environmental Affairs Officer, Division of Early Warning & Assessment, UNEP (Kenya)
19. Dr. Caroline Dublin-Green, Nigerian Inst. for Oceanography & Marine Research (Nigeria)
20. Dr. Exequiel Ezcurra, President, National Institute of Ecology (Mexico)
21. Mr. Isaac Tunji Farotade, Scientist, Federal College of Agriculture (Nigeria)
22. Mr. Chowdhury Mohammad Farouk, Chief Campaigner, Friends of the Earth (Bangladesh)
23. Mr. John Fleming, Servicio Hidrografico y Oceanografico de la Armada de Chile (Chile)
24. Dr. Miguel Fortes, Professor, Marine Science Institute, College of Science, University of the Philippines (Philippines)
25. Dr. Julius Francis, Executive Secretary, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (Tanzania)
26. Dr. Zhiguo Gao, Executive Director & Professor, China Institute for Marine Affairs (CIMA), State Oceanic Administration (SOA) (China)
27. Dr. Makram Gerges, Environmental Consultant, National Expert, Global Programme of Action, Cabinet of Ministers, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (Egypt)
28. Dr. Enir Girondi Reis, Director, Train-Sea-Coast Brasil, Fundação Universidade do Rio Grande (Brazil)
29. Dr. Adolfo Gracia, Director, Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (Mexico)
30. Dr. Harsh K. Gupta, Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Ocean Development (India)
31. Mr. Jorge Gutierrez, Departamento de Difusion y Publicaciones, Centro EPOMEX, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (Mexico)
32. Ms. Cláudia Hamacher, Researcher, Rio de Janeiro Catholic University (Brazil)
33. Dr. Ben Ahmad Hamzah, President, Maritime Consultancy Enterprise (Mariconsult) (Malaysia)
34. Mr. Mafaniso Hara, Programme for Land and Agrarian Studies, University of the Western Cape (South Africa)
35. Dr. Georg Heiss, Co-ordinator, Reef Check (Egypt)
36. Dr. Indumathie Hewawasam, Senior Environmental Specialist, World Bank (Tanzania)
37. Dr. Antonio Hogueane, Senior Lecturer, Physics, Eduardo Mondlane University (Mozambique)

38. KH. A. Hussein, National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (Egypt)
39. Prof. Chidi Ibe, Regional Programme Advisor for Africa, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Ghana)
40. Dr. Su Jian, Advisor to the Administrator, Second Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration (China)
41. Mr. Mervin Kamoetie, Head of Office for the Deputy Minister, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa)
42. Dr. Peter King, Manager, Office of Pacific Operations, Asian Development Bank (Philippines)
43. Mr. Dinesh Lakhanpal, Lakhanpal Productions (India)
44. Dr. Cuauhtemoc León, Academic Coordinator, LEAD-Mexico, El Colegio de Mexico (Mexico)
45. Dr. Haiqing Li, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, State Oceanic Administration (China)
46. Hon. Francisco Mabjaia, Vice-Minister, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Action (Mozambique)
47. Mrs. Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa)
48. Mr. Mao Bin, Deputy Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the International Seabed Authority (China)
49. Dr. Eduardo Marone, Executive Director, International Ocean Institute - Brazil & CEM/UFPR (Brazil)
50. Dr. Monde Mayekiso, Chief Director, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa)
51. Mr. Fernando Mingram, Director, Servicio Hidrográfico y Oceanográfico de la Armada de Chile (Chile)
52. Ms. June Marie Mow, Coralina (Colombia)
53. Mr. Ashley D. Naidoo, Marine and Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa)
54. Dr. Magnus Ngoile, Director General, National Environment Management Council (Tanzania)
55. Mr. Young Nwafor, D.P.D., Delegation of Nigeria to UNESCO (Nigeria)
56. Hon. Otu-Ekong Imeh Titus Okopido, Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria)
57. Dr. Michael O'Toole, Chief Technical Advisor, Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem Programme, Global Environment Facility (Namibia)
58. Mr. Dieng Ousseynou, Ministry of Tourism (Senegal)
59. Mr. Hermes Pacule, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (Mozambique)
60. Dr. Edward Patterson, Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (India)
61. Dr. Nicolas Pilcher, Research Fellow, IBEC UNIMAS, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (Malaysia)
62. Ms. Daniela Pinto, Environmental Secretariat of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
63. Dr. K. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chairman, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (India)
64. Dr. R. Rajagopalan, International Ocean Institute, Operational Center, Foundation for Sustainable Development, Indian Institute of Technology (India)
65. Mr. Oscar Ramirez-Flores, UNEP Regional Office for Latin America & the Caribbean and Latin America (Mexico)
66. Ms. Ma. Antonieta Ricoy, Assistant to the Minister, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) (Mexico)
67. Dr. Evelia Rivera-Arriaga, Centro EPOMEX, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche (Mexico)
68. Dr. Ilkay Salihoglu, Metu Institute of Marine Sciences (Turkey)
69. Mr. Eduardo Salles de Novaes, Secretary for the Quality of the Environment (Brazil)
70. Mr. André Share, Marine and Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (South Africa)

71. Ms. Chandrika Sharma, Programme Associate, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (India)
72. Ms. Paula Siierra, CZM Program Coordinator, INVEMAR (Colombia)
73. Dr. Mário Luiz Gomes Soares, Oceanography Department, University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
74. Ms. Hone-Ling Sun, Environmental Protection Administration (Taiwan)
75. Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, (Philippines)
76. Dr. Cesar Toro, IOCARIBE Secretariat (Colombia)
77. Mr. Grant Trebble, Co-ordinator, AMCROPS (South Africa)
78. Mr. Jorge Luis Varela, Senior International & Legal Advisor, South American Oceans & Antarctica Office, Oceana (Chile)
79. Dr. Guillermo Villalobos, Head, Coastal Management Department, EPOMEX, Universidad Autonoma de Campeche (Mexico)
80. Dr. Cherdasak Virapat, Thailand Operations Center, IOI-Thailand, Office of Thai Marine Policy and Restoration (Thailand)
81. Mr. Bambang Wahyudi, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
82. Mrs. Damayanthi Sujatha Wijetilleke, SDF Consultant, Saviya Development Foundation (Sri Lanka)
83. Dr. Ni Yuefeng, Deputy Administrator, State Oceanic Administration (China)
84. Mr. Zhu Wen Xi, Deputy-Director, Division of International Co-operation, Dept. of International Co-operation, State Oceanic Administration (China)

Countries with Economies in Transition

1. Mr. Bernard Blazkiewicz, Associated Researcher, International Ocean Institute (Poland)
2. Ms. Kristina M. Gjerde, High Seas Policy Advisor, Global Marine Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature (Poland)
3. Mr. Victor Kalyuzhnyi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Russian Federation)
4. Dr. Yuriy Mikhaylichenko, Chief Specialist, Ministry of Industry, Science & Technologies (Russian Federation)
5. Dr. Andre-Serge Mikouiza, Assistant Director, Executive Secretary, International Ocean Institute Operational Center of the Caspian Sea (Russian Federation)
6. Dr. Victoria Radchenko, Director, International Ocean Institute (Ukraine)
7. Dr. Arcady Sokolsky, IOI-Caspian Sea (Russian Federation)
8. Dr. Ivica Trumbic, Director, Priority Actions Programme, Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) United Nations Environment Programme (Croatia)
9. Mr. Andrei Urnov, Embassy of the Russian Federation (Russian Federation)
10. Dr. Ziatsev Viacheslav, Professor, IOI-Caspian Sea, Astrakhan Technical State University (Russian Federation)
11. Mrs. Marguerita Zaitseva, Astrakhan Technical State University (Russian Federation)

Small Island Developing States

1. Mr. Tim Adams, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (New Caledonia)
2. Mr. Nelson Andrade, Coordinator, Regional Coordinating Unit, UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme (Jamaica)
3. Mr. Herman Belmar, Small Islands Voice Co-ordinator, Bequia Community High School (St. Vincent & Grenadines)
4. Mr. Byron Blake, Assistant Secretary-General, Regional Trade & Economic Integration, CARICOM (Guyana)
5. Dr. Leo Brewster, Director, Coastal Zone Management Unit (Barbados)
6. Mrs. Gillian Cambers, Small Islands Voice Co-ordinator, Sea Grant College Programme (Puerto Rico)

7. Mr. Akilananda Chellapermal, Small Islands Voice Project Leader, CEDREFI (Mauritius)
8. Dr. Kaiser De Souza, International Seabed Authority (Jamaica)
9. Mr. Guillermo Garcia Montero, Director, Presidente, Acuario Nacional, Comite Oceanografico Nacional (Cuba)
10. Mrs. Kerstin Henri, Project Co-ordinator, Nature Seychelles (Seychelles)
11. Mrs. Tiare Holms, Small Islands Voice Co-ordinator, Palau Conservation Society (Palau)
12. H.E. Ambassador Jagdish KOONJUL, Chair, Alliance of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius)
13. Mr. John Low, Resource Advisor, Development & Economic Policy Adviser, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (Fiji)
14. Ms. Indrani Lutchman, Fisheries Consultant, SCALES Inc. (Barbados)
15. Dr. Robin Mahon, Senior Lecturer, Centre for Resource Management & Environmental Studies, University of West Indies (Barbados)
16. Mr. Anthony McKenzie, National Environment and Planning Agency (Jamaica)
17. Mr. Gerald Miles, Head, Environmental Management and Planning Division, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (Samoa)
18. Dr. Satya Nandan, Secretary General, International Seabed Authority (Jamaica)
19. Ms. Mary Power, South Pacific Regional Environment Program (Samoa)
20. Ms. Cristelle Pratt, Manager, Oceans & Islands Programme, SOPAC Secretariat (Fiji)
21. Mr. Suresh Chundre Seeballuck, The Office of the Prime Minister (Mauritius)
22. Mr. Nirmal Jivan Shah, Chief Executive, Nature Seychelles (Seychelles)
23. Dr. G. Robin South, Director, International Ocean Institute-Pacific Islands, Marine Studies Programme-University of the South Pacific (Fiji)
24. Dr. Tamari'i Tutangata, Director, South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) (Samoa)
25. Dr. Joeli Veitayaki, International Ocean Institute-Pacific Islands, University of the South Pacific (Fiji)
26. Ms. Caroline Vieux, South Pacific Regional Environment Program (Samoa)

Appendix C. Steering Committee, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands

Co-Chairs

Biliana Cicin-Sain, Chair of International Coast and Ocean Organization, and Secretariat of Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and Director, Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware (bcs@udel.edu)

Patricio A. Bernal, Executive Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, Paris, France (p.bernal@unesco.org)

Veerle Vanderweerd, Director, UNEP/GPA, The Hague, Netherlands (v.vandeweerd@unep.nl)

Governmental

David Balton, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Fisheries, Bureau of Oceans, U.S. Department of State

Phil Burgess, National Oceans Office, Australia, and Co-chair, UN Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea

Mike Donoghue, Senior International Relations Manager, Department of Conservation, New Zealand

Charles Ehler, Director, International Program Office, National Ocean Service, NOAA, USA

Harsh Gupta, Secretary to Government of India, Department of Ocean Development (invited)

Art Hanson, Oceans Ambassador, Canada

Magnus Johannesson, Secretary-General, Ministry for the Environment, Iceland

Tom Laughlin, Deputy Director, International Affairs Office, NOAA, USA

Haiqing Li, Director, International Affairs, State Oceanic Administration (SOA), China

John Low, Technical Advisor to Prime Minister, Cook Islands

Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, South Africa

Dan McDougall, Director-General, Oceans, and Camille Mageau, Director, Marine Ecosystems Conservation Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Magnus Ngoile, Director-General, Environmental Management Council, Tanzania

Graca G. Pereira, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Portugal

John Roberts/Chris Tompkins, Head, Marine Environment Division, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK

Ambassador Enele S. Sopoaga, Tuvalu, Vice-Chair, Alliance of Small Island States

Intergovernmental

Nelson Andrade, Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP/CEP), Jamaica

Julian Barbieri, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, France

Chua Thia-Eng, PEMSEA, IMO/UNDP/GEF, Philippines

Annick de Marffy, Former Director, United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN/DOALOS)

Al Duda, Senior Advisor, International Waters, Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Mohamed Fawzi, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme (PERSGA)

Serge Garcia, Director, Marine Fisheries Resources Division, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Vladimir Golitsyn, Director, UN Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea

Marea Hatzios, Environment Department, World Bank

Indumathie Hewawasam, Africa Region, World Bank
Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, Mauritius, Alliance of Small Island Developing States (AOSIS)
Chair
Vladimir Mamaev, UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya
Tiago Pitta e Cunha, European Union
Cristelle Pratt, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Fiji
Diane Quarless, Chief, Small Island Developing States Unit, UNDESA
Anne Rogers, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
Eduard Sarukhanian, Director, World-Weather-Watch-Applications, World Meteorological
Organization (WMO) Switzerland
Jean-Claude Sainloss, Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime
Organization (IMO), UK
Alan Simcock, Executive Secretary, OSPAR Convention
Marjo Vierros, Convention on Biological Diversity
Sarah Vinz, United Nations Environment Programme, Global Programme of Action
(UNEP/GPA), Netherlands

Nongovernmental

Milton Asmus, International Representative, Brazilian Agency for Coastal Management
Awni Behnam, President, International Ocean Institute
Stefano Belfiore, Director, Academic Programs, International Ocean and Coastal Organization
Rebecca Cerroni, Program Manager, Marine Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Society
Simon Cripps, Director, Endangered Seas Programme, World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
International
Sylvia Earle, Executive Director, Global Marine Programmes, Conservation International
Matthew Gianni, Consultant to IUCN
Lynne Hale, Director, Marine Strategy, The Nature Conservancy
Gregor Hodgson, Director, Reef Check
Paul Holthus, Marine Aquarium Council, Hawaii
Gunnar Kullenberg, Independent Consultant and Former Director, IOC
Jorge Varela, Senior International Advisor, Oceana, Chile
Gerald Miles, The Nature Conservancy, Pacific Region, Brisbane, Australia
Iouri Oliounine, Director, International Ocean Institute, Malta
Pietro Parravano, President, Institute for Fisheries Resources/World Fisheries Forum

Sian Pullen, Head, European Endangered Seas Programme, World Wildlife Fund International
Viktor Sebek, Executive Director, Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea, UK
Kristian Teleki, International Coral Reef Action Network, Switzerland
Hiroshi Terashima, Executive Director, Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation,
Japan
Grant Trebble, AMCROPS, South Africa
Philippe Vallette, NAUSICAA, France, and the World Ocean Network

Appendix D. List of organizations that provided cash and in-kind support for the 2001 and 2003 Global Conferences on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands, and other activities of the Global Forum

Major Donors

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
United Nations Environment Programme, GPA Coordination Office
International Program Office, National Ocean Service, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
Institute for Ocean Policy, Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada
Environment and Development in Coastal Regions and in Small Islands (CSI), UNESCO
International Ocean Institute (IOI)
National Oceans Office, Australia
NAUSICAA, Centre National de la Mer, France
The World Ocean Network
The World Bank Institute
International Coast and Ocean Organization
Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware
Centro de Ecologia, Pesquerias y Oceanografia del Golfo de Mexico (EPOMEX), Universidad Autonoma de Campeche, Mexico
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)
Strategic Commission on Oceans, Portugal

Other Sponsors (providing travel and in-kind support)

Acquario de Genova
Acuario Nacional y Comite Oceanografico Nacional, Cuba
Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea
AMCROPS
Cardiff University
Commission of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
Dalhousie University
Department of Ocean Development, India
English Nature
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
Global Environment Facility
Global Islands Network
Global Ocean Observing System
Government of Portugal
International Institute for Sustainable Development
International Coral Reef Action Network
International Union for Conservation of Nature

Appendix D (continued)

Lukoil Ltd-Lower Volga Oil Company
Marine Aquarium Council
Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, France
Ministry for the Environment, Iceland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland
Ministry of Environment, Italy
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife, Kenya
Musée Océanographique de Monaco
National Environment Management Council, Tanzania
Nature Seychelles
Nausicaa, France
NEPAD, Kenya
Oceana
OECD Development Co-Operation Directorate, France
Palau Conservation Society
Ramsar Convention Bureau
Reef Check
Reef Museum
National Sea Grant College Program
Ship & Ocean Foundation, Japan
South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
South Street Seaport Museum
State Oceanic Administration, China
Swedish International Development Agency
The Nature Conservancy
Two Oceans Aquarium
U.S. Department of State
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Unilever-Frozen Foods Europe
United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
University of Rhode Island
University of Thessaly
University of West Indies
Wildlife Conservation Society
WMO/IOC Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM)
World Bank
World Conservation Union (IUCN)
World Forum of Fish Handlers and Fish Workers
World Maritime University
World Ocean Network
World Tourism Organization
World Wildlife Fund, United Kingdom
WWF

International

Appendix E. Co-financing in cash and in-kind.

Organization	Year	Cash		In-kind	
		Amount (\$)	Item	Amount (\$)	Item
IOC: \$210,000	1	35,000	Global Conference planning and Mauritius meeting (1a)	30,000 30,000	SIDS capacity building workshop (2c) Capacity building assessments in 3 other regions (1b)
	2	35,000	Global Conference proceedings staff support (1a)	70,000 10,000	Global Conference staff support and facilities (1a) Global Forum organizational enhancement (1d)
UNEP-GPA: \$170,000	1	30,000	GPA policy analysis (3a)	50,000	SIDS staff support (2b)
	1	30,000	Global Conference travel (1a)	50,000 10,000	Global Conference staff support (1a) Global Forum organizational enhancement (1d)
NOAA: \$75,000	1	25,000	Global Conference staff support (1a)	-	-
	1	25,000	Global Conference travel (1a)	25,000	Global Conference staff support (1a)
Nippon Foundation Research Task Force on National Ocean Policies: \$135,000 (complementary funding through Center for Marine Policy)	1	135,000	International guidance on national ocean policy and International Conference (2b)	-	-
	2	0		-	-

Organization	Year	Cash		In-kind	
		Amount (\$)	Item	Amount (\$)	Item
International Coast and Ocean Organization (Secretariat for the Global Forum): \$150,000	1	-	-	75,000	Secretariat support for all 4 components
	2	-	-	75,000	Secretariat support for all 4 components
Government of Portugal (in negotiation): \$130,000	1	40,000	Local costs for International Conference on national and regional ocean policies (2b)	40,000	Staff support and facilities (2b)
	1	25,000	Global Conference travel (1a)	25,000	Global Conference staff support and facilities (1a)
Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada: \$41,125 (CAD\$50,000)	1	16,125	SIDS—Mauritius meeting and SIDS task force (2a)	-	-
	1	25,000	Global Conference travel (1a)	-	-
World Ocean Network: \$50,000	1	-	-	25,000	Public outreach staff support (1c)
	2			25,000	Public outreach staff support (1c)
SOPAC: \$50,000	1	-	-	50,000	SIDS workshop staff support & facilities (2c)
	2	-	-	-	-

Organization	Year	Cash		In-kind	
		Amount (\$)	Item	Amount (\$)	Item
The Nature Conservancy: \$80,000	1	80,000	Mauritius International Meeting side event (work related to networks of MPAs)	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-
IOCARIBE: \$5,000	1	-	-	-	-
	2	-		5,000	Capacity building assessment (1b)
NEPAD: \$5,000	1	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	5,000	Capacity building assessment (1b)
PEMSEA: \$5,000	1	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	5,000	Capacity building assessment (1b)
Mexico: \$15,000	1	-	-	-	-
EPOMEX SEMARNAT CCA	2	-	-	5,000 5,000 5,000	Workshop on freshwater-coastal-marine interlinkages (3a)
TOTAL: 1,121,125		501,125		620,000	

GRAND TOTAL (Co-financing): \$ 1,121,125

APPENDIX F

Members of the Project Steering Committee (SC)

GEF: Al Duda

GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

Vladimir Mamaev, UNEP DGEF

Andrew Hudson, UNDP/GEF

Marea Hatziolos, WB/GEF

Dann Sklarew, IW:LEARN

Veerle Vandeweerd, UNEP/GPA (with staff member Sarah Vinz providing support)

Executing Agencies:

Patricio Bernal, UNESCO/IOC (with staff member Julian Barbière providing support)

Biliana Cicin-Sain (Secretariat, Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands, and International Coast and Ocean Organization) (with staff member Miriam Balgos providing support)

Donor Representatives

NOAA/US Representative

DFO/Canada Representative

APPENDIX G

Letters of co-financing

APPENDIX H

Letters of support